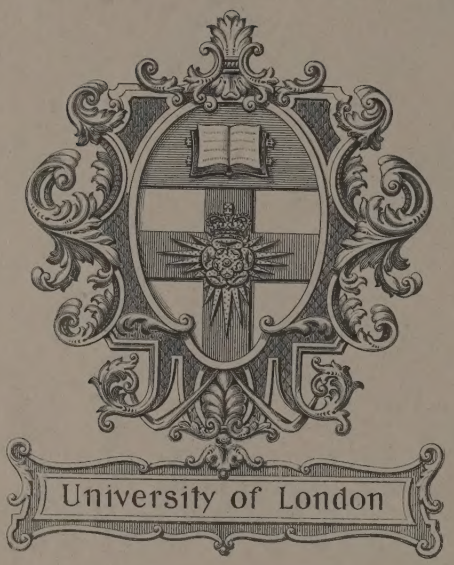
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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

SIXTY-THREE VOLUMES.

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EDUCATION; EDUCATION (IRELAND).

Session
31 *January* 1893—5 *March* 1894.

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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

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SIXTY-THREE VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

NINETEENTH VOLUME.

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EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

1893.

CODE OF REGULATIONS,

WITH

SCHEDULES AND APPENDICES,

BY

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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1893.

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CODE OF MINUTES of the EDUCATION DEPARTMENT laid on the Table of both Houses of Parliament pursuant to the 97th Section of the Elementary Education Act, 1870.

PRELIMINARY CHAPTER.

Education Department.

1. A sum of money is annually granted by Parliament for Public Education in England and Wales, and is administered by the Education Department, herein-after called the Department.

The term "Education Department" means "The Lords of the Committee of the "Privy Council on Education." (*Elementary Education Act*, 1870, *sec.* 3.)

Object of Grant.

2. The object of the grant is to aid in maintaining—

(*a.*) Public Elementary Schools.
(*b.*) Training Colleges for Teachers.

PART I.—PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

"Elementary School."

3. The term "Elementary School" means "a school or department of "a school at which elementary education is the principal part of the "education there given, and does not include any school or department "of a school at which the ordinary payments in respect of the instruc-"tion, from each scholar, exceed ninepence a week." (*Elementary Education Act*, 1870, *sec.* 3.)

The "ordinary payment" for each scholar must cover all the instruction given in the school; and will, as a rule, be found by dividing the total amount of fees payable for any week, by the number of scholars on the registers for that week. But if more than one third of the scholars pay fees exceeding ninepence a week the "ordinary payment" will be considered to exceed ninepence a week. The term "payments in respect of the instruction" means the fee payable by the parent, and does not include any payment for the purchase of books or other such articles. But a weekly or other periodical payment for the use of books or other school requisites, if required as a condition of admission to the school, is treated as a fee.

It is provided by the Education Code (1890) Act, 1890, that "so much of the "definition of the term 'elementary school' in section 3 of the Elementary Educa-"tion Act, 1870, as requires that elementary education shall be the principal part "of the education given in an elementary school shall not apply to evening schools."

Wherever the word "school" occurs in this Code, it is to be held to include "department of a school."

"Public Elementary School."

4. The term "Public Elementary School" is defined by the Elementary Education Act, 1870, sec. 7, which is as follows:—

"Every elementary school which is conducted in accordance with the following regulations shall be a public elementary school within the meaning of this Act; and every public elementary school shall be conducted in accordance with the following

regulations (a copy of which regulations shall be conspicuously put up in every such school); namely,

"(1.) It shall not be required, as a condition of any child being admitted into or continuing in the school, that he shall attend or abstain from attending any Sunday school or any place of religious worship, or that he shall attend any religious observance or any instruction in religious subjects in the school or elsewhere, from which observance or instruction he may be withdrawn by his parent, or that he shall, if withdrawn by his parent, attend the school on any day exclusively set apart for religious observance by the religious body to which his parent belongs:

"(2.) The time or times during which any religious observance is practised, or instruction in religious subjects is given at any meeting of the school shall be either at the beginning or at the end, or at the beginning and the end of such meeting, and shall be inserted in a time-table to be approved by the Education Department, and to be kept permanently and conspicuously affixed in every schoolroom; and any scholar may be withdrawn by his parent from such observance or instruction without forfeiting any of the other benefits of the school:

"(3.) The school shall be open at all times to the inspection of any of Her Majesty's Inspectors, so, however, that it shall be no part of the duties of such Inspector to inquire into any instruction in religious subjects given at such school, or to examine any scholar therein in religious knowledge, or in any religious subject or book:

"(4.) The school shall be conducted in accordance with the conditions required to be fulfilled by an elementary school in order to obtain an annual parliamentary grant."

"Inspector." 5. The term "Inspector" means one of the Inspectors of schools appointed by Her Majesty on the recommendation of the Department, or any person employed by the Department as Acting Inspector, Sub-Inspector, Inspector's Assistant, Directress of Needlework, or Inspectress of Cookery, or any Inspector of Returns appointed under the Elementary Education Act, 1870, sec. 71.

"Chief Inspector." The term "Chief Inspector" means one of Her Majesty's Inspectors appointed to superintend the work of the other Inspectors in a certain division of England and Wales, or to inspect Training Colleges.

"Organising teacher." 5*. An "Organising Teacher" means a certificated teacher, or other person approved by the Department, who either inspects schools and advises managers and teachers in view of the Inspector's visit, or instructs or examines teachers in any special subjects or educational methods.

"Managers." 6. The term "Managers" includes all persons who have the management of any elementary school, whether the legal interest in the school house is or is not vested in them.

7. School Boards are the managers of all schools provided by them, but may delegate the management of any such school to other persons in the manner provided by the Elementary Education Act, 1870, sec. 15.

Duties of managers. 8. The managers are held responsible by the Department for the conduct of their schools, for their maintenance in efficiency, and for the provision of all needful furniture, books, and apparatus, and in particular of—

(*a.*) suitable registers;
(*b.*) a portfolio to contain official letters;
(*c.*) a diary or log-book;
(*d.*) a cash book;
(*e.*) the Code and Revised Instructions for each year.

The log-book must be stoutly bound and contain not less than 300 ruled pages. It must be kept by the principal teacher, who is required to enter in it from time to time such events as the introduction of new books, apparatus, or courses of instruction, any plan of lessons approved by the Inspector, the visits of managers, absence,

illness, or failure of duty on the part of any of the school staff, or any special circumstances affecting the school, that may, for the sake of future reference or for any other reason, deserve to be recorded.

No reflections or opinions of a general character are to be entered in the log-book.

9. (*a.*) The managers are required to appoint a correspondent with the Department, who must not be any paid teacher in the school. Correspondent to be appointed.

Notice should at once be given to the Department of any change of correspondent occurring during the school year. The notice should be signed by the outgoing correspondent or by the Chairman of the managers.

(*b.*) A School Board is required to appoint a treasurer.

Notice should at once be given to the Department by the clerk of any change of treasurer.

10. The term "Local Authority" means the School Board or School Attendance Committee, as the case may be (Elementary Education Act, 1876, secs. 7 and 33). "Local Authority."

11. The term "half-time scholar" means a scholar certified by the local authority to be employed in conformity with the byelaws, or, if not subject to the byelaws, in conformity with the Elementary Education Act, 1876, or any other Act regulating the education of children employed in labour, and in either case recognised by the Department as a half-time scholar. "Half-time scholar."

12. "An attendance" means attendance at secular instruction "Attendance."

(*a.*) during one hour and a half in the case of a day scholar in a school or class for infants;

(*b.*) during two hours in the case of a day scholar in a school or class for older children; and during one hour and twenty minutes, in the case of a half-time scholar. The attendance of a half-time scholar for less than two consecutive hours is not recognised, but such two consecutive hours are reckoned as an attendance and a half.

A separate register must be kept for half-time scholars; and the certificate of the Inspector shall be conclusive proof of the number of attendances made by half-time scholars.

(*c.*) during one hour in the case of an evening scholar.

(*d.*) The class registers must be marked and finally closed before the minimum time constituting an attendance begins. If any scholar entered in the register as attending is withdrawn from school before the time constituting an attendance is complete, the entry of attendance should be at once cancelled.

(*e.*) The minimum time constituting an attendance may include an interval for recreation of not more than 15 minutes in a meeting of three hours and not more than 10 minutes in a shorter meeting.

(*f.*) In making up the minimum time constituting an attendance there may be reckoned time occupied by instruction in any of the following subjects, whether or not it is given in the school premises or by the ordinary teachers of the school, provided that special and appropriate provision approved by the Inspector is made for such instruction, and the times for giving it are entered in the approved Time Table:—

Special instruction for deaf or blind scholars.
Drawing.
Manual Instruction.
Science.
Suitable physical exercises.
Military drill (for boys).
Practical cookery, or laundry work, or dairy work, or housewifery (for girls).

13. No attendance is, as a rule, recognised (*a*) in a day school for any scholar under three years of age or for any scholar who has passed in the three elementary subjects in Standard VII., and is upwards of fourteen years of age; (*b*) in an evening school for any scholar under

14 or over 21 years of age, but children under 14, who are by the Department deemed to be exempt from the legal obligation to attend school, are recognised as scholars in an evening school.

"Average attendance."

14. The "average attendance" for any period is found by dividing the total number of "attendances" made during that period by the number of times for which the school has met during such period.

Subjects of instruction.

15. The subjects of instruction for which grants may be made are the following:—

(*a.*) Obligatory subjects:—

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic — herein-after called "the Elementary Subjects." *See* Schedule I.

Needlework. (For girls in day schools.) *See* Art. 85 (*b.*) and Schedule III.

Drawing. (For boys in schools for older scholars.) *See* Art. 85*b*. Grants for Drawing are made by the Science and Art Department.

One of the "Class Subjects" mentioned in Art. 15 (*b.*) (i.) for grants falling due on or after the 31st August 1893 (Art. 86).

(*b.*) Optional subjects:—

i. taken by classes throughout the school:

Singing.

Recitation (*see* Art. 101 (*a.*) (iii.)).

Drawing — (For boys in infant schools and classes.) *See* Art. 98 (*c.*)

English, or Welsh (in Wales), or French (in the Channel Islands)
Geography
Elementary Science
History
Needlework (for girls), optional as a *class* subject.
— herein-after called "Class Subjects." *See* Schedules II. and III.

ii. taken by individual children in the upper classes of the school:

Algebra
Euclid
Mensuration
Mechanics
Chemistry
Physics
Animal Physiology
Botany
Principles of Agriculture
Latin
French
Domestic Economy (for girls)
Welsh (for scholars in schools in Wales).
German
Book-keeping
Shorthand, according to some system recognised by the Department.
Navigation
Horticulture
— herein-after called "Specific Subjects." *See* Schedule IV.

iii. Cookery (*see* Arts. 101 (*g.*) and 106 (*c.*)) }
Laundry Work (*see* Art. 101 (*h.*)) - } For girls.
Dairy Work (*see* Art. 101 (*i.*)) - }

16. Any subject, other than those mentioned in Article 15 (*b*)(ii.), may, if sanctioned by the Department, be taken as a specific subject, provided that a graduated scheme for teaching it be submitted to, and approved by, the Inspector.

17. Instruction may be given in other secular subjects, and in religious subjects, but no grant is made in respect of any such instruction (*Elementary Education Act*, 1870, *sec.* 97 (1)).

CHAPTER II.

Inspection.

18. Inspectors are employed to visit schools to examine whether the conditions of annual grants have been fulfilled, and to report the result to the Department. Duties of Inspectors.

The Department may, if they think it necessary, employ auditors of accounts to visit schools and inspect their accounts. Auditors of accounts.

19. No school is placed on the list of schools in receipt of annual grants, herein-after called "the annual grant list," until an application has been addressed to the Secretary, Education Department, Whitehall, London, S.W., and a form of preliminary statement has been filled up and sent to the Department by the managers. Application for grants.

Any school from which the entire annual grant is withheld, is at once removed from the annual grant list, and cannot be replaced on that list, until a fresh application has been addressed to the Department.

20. The Department, at the time of agreeing to place a school on the annual grant list, inform the managers in what month to look for the Inspector's annual visit. This month continues the same from year to year, unless the Department inform the managers of a change. School date.

Notice of the day of the Inspector's annual visit is given beforehand to the managers.

21. An Inspector may visit any public elementary school at any time without notice. Visits without notice.

22. The school year is the year or other period for which an annual Parliamentary grant is for the time being paid or payable under this Code. The school year ends with the last day of the month preceding that fixed for the Inspector's annual visit. School year.

In evening schools for which separate and distinct accounts are kept the school year ends on the 30th of April.

23. The managers are supplied with a form of annual return and examination schedules, which they are required to have ready by the day fixed for the Inspector's annual visit, when they must also produce for his inspection the registers, portfolio, log-book, and cash book. Managers' returns and schedules.

24. The summary of the Inspector's report after his annual visit or any visit made without notice, and any remarks made upon it by the Department, must, as soon as communicated to the managers, be copied Summary of Report.

verbatim into the log-book and signed by the correspondent of the managers.

Examination of Evening Scholars.

25. The managers of any school to which annual inspection has already been promised may apply in writing, before the 1st of January, to the Inspector for an examination of their evening scholars. The application must be renewed annually before the 1st of January to the Inspector, and not to the Department. The number to be presented must be stated in the managers' annual application to the Inspector.

26. Only one such examination is held each year in any school, and it may be held on any day, between the 1st of January and 30th of April, that may be arranged with the Inspector, provided that the school has met 45 times since the date of the last examination.

27. The Inspector may make arrangements for the collective examination, at some convenient centre, of the evening scholars of several schools.

28. The Inspector will not, as a rule, visit any evening school for inspection unless 20 scholars are to be presented for examination. If less than 20 scholars are to be presented, they may be examined either at a collective examination, together with the evening scholars of other schools, or at the same time with the day scholars of the same school, or their examination may be conducted by the managers or other responsible persons in accordance with the regulations from time to time prescribed by the Department. In the latter case the examination will be held on the third Tuesday in March, and managers desiring to hold such an examination must give one calendar month's notice to the Department.

29. The Inspector may either hold the examination himself, or entrust it to an assistant approved by the Department.

Certificates of Proficiency.

30. At the Inspector's annual visit to any public elementary school, the managers are required to admit to the examination, and the Inspector to examine for a certificate of proficiency, any child over 10 years of age and under 14, whether a scholar in the school or not, who applies to be examined for a certificate of proficiency.

Certificates of proficiency are certificates of having reached any standard prescribed by the Code. To "reach a Standard" is to pass in reading, writing, and arithmetic in that or a higher standard.

CHAPTER III.

Teachers.

Classes of teachers.

31. The teachers recognised by the Department are (*a*) candidates on probation; (*b*) pupil-teachers; (*c*) assistant teachers; (*d*) provisionally certificated teachers; (*e*) certificated teachers; (*f*) additional female teachers approved by the Inspector; (*g*) evening school teacners.

Teachers to be lay persons.

32. Lay persons alone are recognised as teachers in day schools.

Candidates on Probation.

33. Candidates for the office of pupil-teacher may be recognised for one school year as candidates on probation if they have been presented to the Inspector for approval at his annual visit, have produced the certificates specified in Schedule V., and have passed an examination in Standard V. or VI. in the three elementary subjects and two class subjects.

Candidates on probation must be not less than thirteen years of age at the beginning of their year of probation.

Pupil-Teachers.

34. A pupil-teacher is a boy or girl engaged by the managers of a public elementary day school on condition of teaching during school hours under the superintendence of the principal teacher, and receiving suitable instruction.

Duties of managers.

The managers are bound to see that the pupil-teacher is properly instructed during the engagement, and the Department, if satisfied that this duty is neglected, may decline to recognise any pupil-teachers as members of the staff of a school under the same managers.

Candidates.

35. Candidates, in order to be engaged as pupil-teachers, whether at the end of a year of probation or without probation, must be presented to the Inspector for approval at his annual visit, must produce the certificates specified in Schedule V., and pass an examination in Standard VI. or VII. in the three elementary subjects and two class subjects.

Candidates for a four-years' engagement may be examined either at the inspection of the school, or, with the approval of the Inspector, at the collective examination of pupil-teachers.

Candidates for a three or a two-years' engagement are examined only at the collective examination of pupil-teachers.

Engagement.

36. The conditions of the engagement of a pupil-teacher are set forth in detail in the form of Memorandum of Agreement given in Schedule VI. No departure from this form is allowed.

Sex.

37. Pupil-teachers must, as a rule, be of the same sex as the principal teacher of the school in which they are engaged.

Where a female pupil-teacher is engaged in a school under a master, and receives instruction from him out of school hours, some respectable woman approved by the managers must invariably be present during the whole time that such instruction is being given.

Female pupil-teachers are not, as a rule, recognised in a boys' school, nor male pupil-teachers in a girls' or infants' school.

Commencement of engagement.

38. The engagement of a pupil-teacher can only begin either at the beginning of the school year or on the 1st of January. One of these dates must be uniformly adopted for all pupil-teachers in the same school.

Age.

39. Pupil-teachers must be not less than 14 years of age at the beginning of their engagement.

Length of engagement.

40. The length of the engagement is ordinarily four years, but may be three or two, provided that (*a*) the candidate passes for admission the examination fixed for the first or second year; and (*b*) the end of the reduced term of service falls beyond the completion of the candidate's 18th year.

Certificates and examinations.

41. (*a.*) Pupil-teachers are required in the first, second, and third year of their engagement to produce the certificates and pass an exami-

nation in the subjects specified in Schedule V.; pupil-teachers of the fourth year are required to pass the Queen's Scholarship Examination (Articles 46 and 47), and to produce the same certificates of health, character, and conduct as those required in the third year.

(*b.*) After two consecutive failures to pass the examination required, unless from illness or other sufficient cause, or to produce the required certificates, a pupil-teacher will no longer be recognised by the Department.

(*c.*) Pupil-teachers may, in any case, continue to be recognised until the end of the month in which the decision of the Department as to their certificates and the result of their examination is announced to the managers.

(*d.*) The collective examinations of pupil-teachers are held in April and October. In 1893 the days will be 15th April and 14th October.

(*e.*) The Inspector informs the managers of the time and place at which the collective examination of their pupil-teachers will be held.

Managers should, in accordance with Article 46 (small print), notify to the Department the names of pupil-teachers who will attend the Queen's Scholarship Examination.

(*f.*) The final examination of pupil-teachers will be the Queen's Scholarship Examination next preceding the termination of their engagements. This examination may be deferred for a year, but not unless the engagement is extended under paragraph 4 of the memorandum of agreement.

(*g.*) When a pupil-teacher of the first, second, or third year is reported by the Inspector to have failed, the papers will be further revised in the Department before the result is communicated to the managers.

Number of pupil-teachers.

42. The number of pupil-teachers recognised by the Department must not exceed three for the principal teacher and one for each certificated assistant teacher.

For the purposes of this Article a candidate recognised under Article 33 is reckoned as equivalent to a pupil-teacher.

43. The Department are not a party to the engagement, and only ascertain whether the prescribed certificates are produced and the prescribed examination is passed.

Reference to the Department.

44. Whatever other questions arise upon the engagement may be referred to the Department (provided that all the parties agree in writing to be bound by the decision of the Department as final), but, otherwise, must be settled as in any other hiring or contract.

45. At the termination of their engagements pupil-teachers are free to choose their employment. If they wish to continue in the profession of elementary school teachers, they may, under the conditions stated in the following Articles, become—

(*a.*) Students in Training Colleges.

(*b.*) Assistant teachers.

(*c.*) Provisionally certificated teachers.

Examination for Admission to Training Colleges.

Queen's Scholarship Examination.

46. An examination of candidates for admission into Training Colleges called "the Queen's Scholarship Examination," is annually held, commencing at 10 A.M., on the first Wednesday after the 2nd July (5 *July* 1893), at each College, and at such other centres as are necessary.

The names of all candidates must be notified to the Department before the 1st of May preceding the examination.

47. The examination extends to all the subjects in which pupil-teachers during their engagement are required to be instructed as specified in Schedule V., and the Notes thereto. Subjects.

Application for the report on the teaching, reading, and recitation of teachers employed in inspected schools is to be made to the Inspector at his annual visit next before the Queen's Scholarship Examination.

48. (*a.*) Candidates attending the examination must be either pupil-teachers entering for their final examination under Article 41 (*f.*), or, not being pupil-teachers, persons over eighteen years of age on the 1st of January next following the date of the examination. Candidates.

(*b.*) Candidates attending the examination at any Training College are selected and admitted to the examination by the authorities of each College, provided that such candidates are qualified as before provided.

(*c.*) All pupil-teachers entering for their final examination will be required to attend at centres of which the managers of their schools will be informed by the Department, unless they are examined at Colleges pursuant to Article 48 (*b*).

(*d.*) Candidates who fail twice to pass the Queen's Scholarship Examination may not be again examined.

49. The candidates who pass the examination are arranged in three classes in order of merit. Class list.

Assistant Teachers.

50. Persons who have passed the Queen's Scholarship Examination and persons who were qualified under previous Codes as assistant teachers may be recognised as assistant teachers.

The examinations in Articles 50 and 52 will be held to include the corresponding examinations of the Scotch Education Department.

51. Graduates or persons qualified by examination to become Graduates in Arts or Science of any University in the United Kingdom, and persons over eighteen years of age who have passed University and other examinations recognised by the Department,* may be recognised as assistant teachers.

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* The examinations recognised at the present time are:—
The Oxford University First Public Examination before Moderators.
The Cambridge University Previous Examination.
Examination for Vice-Chancellor's Certificate of Oxford University Extension.
The Cambridge University Extension Examination for Certificates for Affiliation to the University.
The Durham University Second Year Examination in Arts.
The Examination of the National Froebel Union for Certificates. (*For Teachers in Infant Schools or Classes only.*)
The Oxford Local Examination for Senior Students.
The Oxford University Examination for Women.
The Cambridge Local Examination for Senior Students.
The Cambridge Higher Local Examination.
The University of London Matriculation Examination.
The Dublin Senior Examination for Women.
The Edinburgh Local Examination for Senior Certificate.
The Victoria University Preliminary Examination.
The Glasgow Local Examination for Senior Certificate.
The Aberdeen Local Examination for Senior Certificate.
The Aberdeen Higher Certificate for Women.
The St. Andrew's Local Examination for Senior Certificate.
The St. Andrew's L.L.A. Examination for Women.
The Examination of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board.
The College of Preceptors Examination for the teacher's diploma.
The Examination of the University of Cambridge in the Theory, History, and Practice of Teaching.

Provisionally Certificated Teachers.

52. Pupil-teachers who have obtained a place in the first class in the Queen's Scholarship Examination may, on the satisfactory completion of their engagement, if specially recommended by the Inspector on the ground of their practical skill as teachers, be recognised as "provisionally certificated teachers" (*see* Art. 82 (*a*)).

Persons who passed the first year's examination for certificates (Art. 57 (i.)) in June 1891 or subsequently are recognised as provisionally certificated teachers.

Additional female teachers (Article 68) who have been recognised for two years in public elementary schools, and have obtained a place in the First Class in the Queen's Scholarship Examination, are recognised as provisionally certificated teachers.

Persons who were under previous Codes qualified as provisionally certificated teachers may be recognised as provisionally certificated teachers.

53. No certificate is issued to provisionally certificated teachers.

54. Provisionally certificated teachers cease to be recognised as such after the completion of the twenty-fifth year of their age, or if the schools or classes of which they are in charge are twice reported to be inefficient (Art. 86).

Certificated Teachers.

55. Candidates for certificates must be examined twice and must undergo probation by actual service in school.

Examination.

56. Examinations are held annually in the month of December (11*th December* 1893) at each Residential Training College, and at such other times and places as may be necessary.

Syllabus of examination.

The subjects of examination are different for male and female candidates and for first, second, and third years. A syllabus may be had on application to the Secretary, Education Department, Whitehall, S.W., after the 1st of January in each year.

The examination for certificates held by the Scotch Education Department is accepted as equivalent to the corresponding English examination.

Candidates for examination.

57. (i.) The first year's examination is open to—

(*a.*) Students who have for at least one year *either* been resident students, *or* been enrolled and received continuous training as day students, in a Training College;

(*b.*) Teachers who being upwards of nineteen years of age have been employed, *either* for not less than two years as provisionally certificated teachers;

or, for at least one year as assistant teachers under Article 50 or 51 in inspected schools under certificated teachers, or in central classes for the instruction of pupil-teachers under qualified teachers approved by the Department for the purposes of paragraph 5 of the Memorandum of Agreement;

and have in either of such situations obtained a favourable report from an Inspector on their skill in teaching, reading, and recitation.

(ii.) The second year's examination is open to—

(*a.*) Students who have passed the first year's examination, or have been excused such examination on account of illness or other cause accepted as satisfactory by the Department, and have subsequently completed a second year of training as specified in Article 57 (i.) (*a.*).

(*b.*) Teachers who have passed the first year's examination not less than a year previously, and have subsequently to such examination, while in situations as provisionally certificated teachers or as assistant teachers under Article 50 or 51 in inspected schools under certificated teachers, or in central classes as specified in Article 57 (i.) (*b.*), obtained a second favourable report from an Inspector on their skill in teaching, reading, and recitation.

(*c.*) Students who have completed a year of training under Article 115 (*b*).

(*d.*) Graduates, or persons qualified by examination to become Graduates, in Arts or Science of any University in the United Kingdom who have satisfied the conditions of Article 57 (i.) (*a*) or (*b*).

(*e.*) Certificated teachers who have not passed the second year's examination, *i.e.*, those who obtained certificates by passing the first year's examination before 1891.

(iii.) The third year's examination is open to students who have completed an additional year's training under Article 120.

Application for either of the reports mentioned in this article is to be made to the Inspector at his annual visit next before the examination.

58. Candidates who at the time of the examination are not teachers in schools under inspection must be recommended by the authorities of their College, or by the managers of the school in which they last served.

Notification of names.

59. The names of all candidates, not being students in any Training College, must be notified to the Department before the 1st of October preceding the examination.

Recognition as certificated teachers.

60. Teachers who have passed the second year's examination may be recognised as certificated teachers from the first day of the month succeeding the close of the examination.

Teachers who on or before the 1st of January 1891 would have been entitled under previous Codes to recognition as certificated teachers will continue to be similarly recognised.

No teachers, passing the second year's examination after December 1896, will be recognised as certificated teachers unless, or until, they have obtained the First or Second Class Elementary Drawing Certificate.

Superintendence of pupil-teachers.

61. Lists are published showing the successful candidates in each year's examination, whether students or not, and indicating in the case of all candidates whether they are entitled to superintend pupil-teachers.

Teachers examined for a certificate before the 1st January 1891 will be permitted to superintend pupil-teachers if they passed successfully in second year's papers.

Teachers who attended a second year's examination for a certificate in 1891 or 1892 will not be permitted to superintend pupil-teachers, unless they were in their second year's examination placed in the first or second division.

62. Certificated teachers not entitled to superintend pupil-teachers may become entitled to superintend them by re-examination. Teachers who have been examined for this purpose can be examined again only after intervals of not less than two years since the last preceding examination.

The right to superintend pupil-teachers may be suspended or withdrawn if the Department, on the report of the Inspector, consider that a teacher has neglected his duty in this respect.

Teachers on probation. Parchment certificate.

63. A teacher, in order to obtain a parchment certificate, must, after passing the second year's examination, obtain, while continuously engaged in one and the same school, Training College, or central class for the instruction of pupil-teachers, two favourable reports from an Inspector at two consecutive annual visits; and if the first of these reports be not preceded by a service of at least three months since the first day of the month next succeeding the examination, a third report at a third annual visit is required. Teachers who have been allowed a third year of training under Article 120 may obtain their parchment certificate after one year less of probation.

The "three months" must be completed before the first day of the month in which the inspection is due.

64. There is only one class of certificate, but a distinction is made as regards the right to superintend pupil-teachers.

Reports of Managers and Inspector.

Managers' and Inspectors' reports.

65. The managers are required to state in their annual return whether the conduct, character, and attention to duty of all teachers engaged in the school have been satisfactory: and the Inspector reports each year on the efficiency of all the teachers engaged in a school, and particularly on the efficient discharge of their duty towards the pupil-teachers under them.

66. Teachers holding parchment certificates have no entry made thereon, but are entitled to claim from the managers a certified copy of the Inspector's annual report as soon as it has been entered in the log-book.

Recall or Suspension of Certificates.

67. A certificate may at any time be recalled or suspended, but not until the Department have informed the teacher of the charges against him and given him an opportunity of explanation.

Additional Female Teachers.

68. In mixed and girls' schools, and in infant schools and classes, a woman over eighteen years of age approved by the Inspector, who is employed during the whole of the school hours in the general instruction of the scholars and in teaching needlework, is recognised as an additional female teacher.

Teachers of Evening Schools.

69. Any person over eighteen years of age approved by the Inspector may be recognised as teacher of an evening school.

70. The teachers of evening schools need not be lay persons.

School Staff.

71. The recognised teachers employed in any school form the school staff.

No paid teachers who are members or officers of school boards can be recognised as part of the school staff.

This rule is not held to apply to superintendents or secretaries of evening schools under school boards.

Settlement of staff.

72. As soon as the Inspector's annual report is received a list of the school staff, as settled by the decision of the Department, must be entered in the log-book, and signed by the correspondent of the managers. This entry will show what was the school staff at the beginning of the school year. An entry must be made of any change in the staff occurring during the school year.

Minimum school staff

73. In estimating what is the minimum school staff required, the Department consider the principal certificated teacher to be sufficient for an average attendance of 60, each additional certificated teacher for an average attendance of 70, if certificated on or before 1st January 1891, or if trained for at least one year in a recognised Training College, and of 60 if certificated after 1st January 1891 and not so trained, each assistant teacher for an average attendance of 50, each additional female teacher approved under Article 68, and each pupil-teacher for an average attendance of 30, and each candidate on probation for an average attendance of 20.

Vacancies during the school year.

74. Where vacancies in the office of any teacher, other than the principal teacher, occur in the course of a school year, and are duly reported to the Department, temporary monitors employed in place of the teachers causing the vacancies, are recognised as part of the school staff, each monitor being accepted as equivalent to a pupil-teacher, provided always that the vacancies are supplied not later than the first day of the next school year by the appointment of duly qualified teachers.

Notice of change of staff.

75. Notice should at once be given to the Department of any change in the school staff occurring during the school year; and the date of birth of the new teacher and the name of the school in which he or she was last employed, and of that (if any) in which he or she served as pupil-teacher should be specified. Teachers appointed in the course of a school year are, as a rule, recognised by the Department only from the date at which their appointment is notified to the Department.

CHAPTER IV.

Annual Grants.

General Conditions.

Conditions of annual grant.

76. The conditions required to be fulfilled by a school in order to obtain an annual parliamentary grant are those set forth in this Code. The Department's decision whether these conditions are fulfilled in any case is final and conclusive.

The terms "annual grant" and "annual Parliamentary grant" used in this Code do not include the "fee grant" payable under the Elementary Education Act, 1891.

The regulations as to the time and manner of payment of fee grants are printed in Appendix A.

School a public elementary school.

77. The school must be conducted as a public elementary school.

Children not to be refused admission.

78. No child may be refused admission as a scholar on other than reasonable grounds.

Time-table and in board school fees to be approved.

79. The time-table must be approved for the school by the Inspector on behalf of the Department; and, in a school provided by a school board, the consent of the Department must be given to the weekly fee prescribed by the board (*Elementary Education Act*, 1870, *sec.* 17).

School not to be unnecessary.

80. The school must not be unnecessary.

In a district not under a school board a school is not deemed to be unnecessary if at the date of its application for an annual grant it is recognised as a certified efficient school, and has had during the 12 months preceding such application an average attendance of not less than 30 scholars. A school will not be allowed the benefit of this provision if it is available for the same population as another school receiving a special grant under Art. 104 or Art. 105.

Not an adventure or farmed school.

81. The school must not be conducted for private profit, and must not be farmed out by the managers to the teacher. The managers must be responsible for the payment of teachers and all other expenses of the school.

Teacher certificated.

82. The principal teacher must be certificated.

Exceptions:—

(*a.*) A school with an average attendance of not more than 60 scholars may receive an annual grant if the principal teacher is provisionally certificated.

(*b.*) An evening school may receive an annual grant if the principal teacher is over eighteen years of age and approved by the Inspector.

(*c.*) A school previously in receipt of annual grants may continue to receive them for an interval or intervals not exceeding three months in all (exclusive of the ordinary holidays) in any school year, between the leaving of one and the coming of another teacher qualified under this Code to have charge of it, provided the school is kept open and the registers are duly marked during the interval.

Minimum number of meetings.

83. A day school must have met not less than 400 times in a year; an evening school not less than 45 times.

Exceptions:—

(*a.*) If a school claiming an annual grant for the first time has not been open for a whole year, or, if a school has been closed during the year under medical authority or for any unavoidable cause, a corresponding reduction is made from the number of meetings required by this Article.

(*b.*) If school premises are temporarily used under section 6 of the Ballot Act, 1872, for an election, or under any other statutory power, the number of meetings which would in ordinary course have been made had the school premises not been so used may, if necessary, be counted in making up the required number of meetings of the school.

84. The school must have been visited and reported on by an Inspector, unless a continued epidemic or other cause accepted as satisfactory by the Department prevents, wholly or partially, such visit and report. Report of Inspector.

If the inspection is wholly or partially omitted under this Article, the grants in respect of subjects in which scholars are not examined, are, as a rule, paid at the same rates as those last previously paid. For any subject which was not presented for examination in the last preceding school year the grant shall be at a rate, determined by the Department, not exceeding the highest rate allowable under this Code

This Article does not apply to small evening schools where the examination is conducted without the presence of the Inspector (Article 28).

85. The Department must be satisfied :— Conditions relating to (*a.*) premises, staff, furniture, and apparatus.

(*a.*) that the school premises are healthy, are properly constructed, lighted, warmed, cleaned, drained, and ventilated, are supplied with suitable offices, and contain sufficient accommodation for the scholars attending the school, and that the school has a sufficient staff (Art. 73), and is properly provided with furniture, books, maps, and other apparatus of elementary instruction.

N.B.—All new school premises and enlargements must conform generally to the rules contained in Schedule VII., and the plans must be approved by the Department before such new premises and enlargements are passed under this article. The numbers for which such new premises and enlargements are passed will be settled by the Department, and will generally be calculated in accordance with the rules in Schedule VII. Schools already receiving annual grants will be regarded as accommodating the number of scholars for which they have been hitherto recognised by the Department, provided that in no case there shall be less than 80 cubic feet of internal space and 8 square feet of internal area for each unit of average attendance. If in the neighbourhood of any school there is a deficiency of school accommodation, which is being supplied with due despatch, the accommodation of that school may with the consent of the Department be temporarily calculated at 80 cubic feet and 8 square feet for each unit of average attendance.

(*b.*) that as part of the ordinary course of instruction in a day school, the girls are taught plain Needlework and cutting-out, and the boys in a school for older scholars are satisfactorily taught Drawing either with or without other Manual Instruction. The instruction in Drawing will be required to satisfy the Science and Art Department. (*b.*) Instruction in drawing and needlework.

The conditions of Article 85 (*b*) as to boys will not be enforced in schools where the Inspector certifies that means for teaching Drawing cannot readily be procured.

The examination in Drawing by the Science and Art Department will generally be held not later than the last month of the school year. If the school is not already examined in Drawing by that Department, application for such examination should be made not less than six months before the end of the school year to the Secretary, Science and Art Department, South Kensington, S.W.

(*c.*) Instruction of infants.

(*c.*) that, as far as relates to the grant to an infant school or class, the infants are taught suitably to their age, and so as not to interfere with the instruction of the older scholars in the same school.

(*d.*) Registers, accounts, and certificates.

(*d.*) that the admission and daily attendance of the scholars are carefully registered by or under the supervision of the principal teacher, and periodically verified by the managers; that accounts of income and expenditure are accurately kept by the managers and duly audited; and that all statistical returns and certificates of character are trustworthy:

In the Isle of Man the accounts of every school must be audited and certified by the auditor of the Board of Education for the Island.

(*e.*) Employment of teachers.

(*e.*) that the principal teacher is not allowed to undertake duties not connected with the school which may occupy any part whatever of the school hours, or of the time appointed for the special instruction of pupil-teachers.

School must be efficient.

86. The school must be efficient. A school or class is regarded as satisfying this article if the Inspector does not recommend the withholding of the grant under Article 98(*a*), Article 98(*b*), Article 101(*a*) or Article 101(*b*). After 31st August 1893 a school will not be regarded as efficient unless at least one Class Subject is satisfactorily taught to the older scholars throughout the school. The grant will not be withheld under this article until the following conditions have been fulfilled:—

(1.) The Inspector must, at his annual visit, report the school or class inefficient and state specifically the grounds of such judgment, and the Department must with the report give formal warning to the managers that the grant may be withheld under this article at the next annual inspection, if the Inspector again reports the school or class to be inefficient.

(2.) The Inspector must, at his next annual visit, again report the school or class inefficient, and again state specifically the grounds of such judgment.

(3.) If the managers within fourteen days after the receipt of the second adverse report of the Inspector appeal against his decision, the school must be visited and such adverse report must be confirmed by a Chief Inspector.

Managers' returns.

87. All returns called for by the Department or by Parliament must be duly made.

The annual return to be made to the Department (Art. 23) contains a form of authority, to be signed by three persons (none of whom may be a paid teacher in the school), empowering one of their number to sign the order on Her Majesty's Paymaster-General for any annual grant made to the school. In a school provided by a school board this authority is not required, but the order must be signed by the Treasurer of the Board.

Compliance with order to close school.

88. The managers must at once comply with any notice of the sanitary authority of the district in which the school is situated, or any two members thereof acting on the advice of the Medical Officer of Health, requiring them for a specified time, with a view to preventing the spread of disease, either to close the school or to exclude any scholars from attendance, but after complying they may appeal to the Department if they consider the notice to be unreasonable.

School accounts to be published, and report to be open to inspection.

89. Immediately on the receipt of the annual report of the Inspector, the managers must publish the last account of income and expenditure furnished to the Department by posting a copy thereof on the door of the school or in some other public place in the school district, and

keeping the same so posted for not less than fourteen consecutive days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays. They must also publish in the same manner and for the same days a notice that the said account and the report will be during the ensuing year open to inspection at the school or other convenient place at any reasonable time except the ordinary school hours, and that copies or extracts may be made, and must submit the same to inspection, and permit such copies or extracts to be made accordingly.

Application of income of school.

90. The income of the school must be "applied only for the purpose "of public elementary schools" (Elementary Education Act, 1876, § 20).

This is held by the Department to allow the school accounts to include part of the salary of an organising teacher, or of a teacher of drawing, manual instruction, drill, cookery, laundry work, or any other special subject, employed by the managers of several schools at a central class or as a peripatetic teacher; but not any outlay on the premises beyond the cost of ordinary repairs, or expenditure on Sunday schools or school treats, or for other purposes not recognised by the Department as educational. Any income from endowment if spent according to the terms of the trust upon other than educational objects is not held to be income of the school.

Power to refuse inspection.

91. Before placing a school on the annual grant list the Department ascertain, so far as possible, whether the above conditions are fulfilled; and if any one of them is clearly not satisfied the Inspector is not instructed to visit the school.

Power to warn instead of withholding grant.

92. In cases where any of the conditions of annual grants set forth in this Code (except such conditions as are specially imposed by Act of Parliament) are not fulfilled, the Department have power, after considering all the circumstances, to pay the grant or a portion of the grant, and give a warning to the managers that the grant may be withheld next year.

Commencement of Grant.

93. The annual grant to a school begins to run, as a rule, from the date at which the school is placed under a teacher qualified under this Code to have charge of it; but if application for a grant is not made within six months after such date the Department may refuse to make a grant for any time previous to the receipt of the application.

Date of Payment.

94. The annual grant becomes due at the end of the school year, and is paid as soon as may be after the inspection, but an instalment of the grant may be paid when owing to a change in the month of inspection, or any other sufficient cause, the Inspector's visit is postponed for three months or more.

Where a granted is payable for a school which has been closed, the amount of such grant shall not, as a rule, exceed the amount of the nett outstanding liabilities on current account of the school at the time of its closing.

Subjects and Amounts of Grants.

95. The annual grant is made up of the several grants, which, with their amounts, are enumerated in the following articles.

96. Except where it is specially provided otherwise, the sum mentioned is the amount of a year's grant for each unit of average attendance.

A fraction of a unit, if it reaches ·5, may be counted as an additional unit.

97. If the grant is paid for a period other than a year, the year's grant is increased or diminished by one twelfth for each month more or less than a year.

This Article does not apply to grants under Articles 101 (*g*), (*h*), and (*i*), 102 and 103.

Grants to Infant Schools or Classes.

98. Grants are made to infant schools and classes under this and the two following articles; and every school or class to which a grant is made under these articles is an infant school or class.

In an infant class in which the average attendance of scholars not presented in any standard is less than 20, the attendances of the scholars of such class will be reckoned with those of the older scholars, and the grant on the whole average attendance will be made under Article 101; but it will be necessary in this case, as in that of a grant made under this Article, that the Department should be satisfied that the infants are taught suitably to their age and so as not to interfere with the instruction of the older scholars. If the Department are not satisfied of this, they may pay the grant on the average attendance of older scholars only.

The grants made to infant schools and classes are as follows:—

Fixed grant to infant schools and classes.

(*a.*) *A Fixed Grant* of—

(i.) 9*s.* if the scholars are taught as a separate department, under a certificated teacher of their own, or as a class under a teacher not less than eighteen years of age, approved by the Inspector. In order that this grant may be made, the scholars must be taught in a room properly constructed and furnished for the instruction of infants.

(ii.) 7*s.* where the above special conditions are not satisfied.

Only one infant class will be recognised in any department.

Variable grant.

(*b.*) *A Variable Grant* of 2*s.*, 4*s.*, or 6*s.* The Department shall decide which, if any, of these grants shall be paid, after considering the report and recommendation of the Inspector, and allowing for the special circumstances of the case, and having regard to the provision made for (1) suitable instruction in the elementary subjects, (2) simple lessons on objects and on the phenomena of nature and of common life, and (3) appropriate and varied occupations.

The Inspector will recommend the highest of these grants when all three of the above requirements are thoroughly well fulfilled and the discipline is highly satisfactory. The intermediate grant will be recommended when the first of the three requirements is well, and the other two fairly, fulfilled, and the discipline is satisfactory. The lowest grant will be recommended when the teaching of the elementary subjects is fairly good, the discipline is satisfactory, and either the second or third of the requirements is fairly fulfilled.

The grant of 2*s.* is a fixed grant, and may not be reduced except under Article 92, nor may it be withdrawn unless the whole grant to the infant school or class is withdrawn (Article 86).

Needlework grant.

(*c.*) *A Grant for Needlework* of 1*s.* if the scholars are satisfactorily taught needlework according to Schedule III.

N.B.—This grant is calculated on the average attendance of girls only, unless the boys are satisfactorily taught needlework. If the boys instead of needlework are satisfactorily taught Drawing, a grant of 1*s.* for this subject may be made on their average attendance.

Singing grant.

(*d.*) *A Grant for Singing* of (i) 1*s.* if the scholars are satisfactorily taught to sing *by note*, *i.e.*, by the standard, or any other

recognised, notation; or (ii) 6*d.* if they are satisfactorily taught to sing *by ear.*

In Welsh districts, among the school songs taught during the year may be included popular Welsh airs, sung to Welsh words.

The grant of 1*s.* will not be paid unless the older scholars of the school (whether forming a separate department or not) are taught to sing by note.

Examination of Infant Schools or Classes.

99. The following rules are to be observed:— Rules of examination.

(*a.*) All scholars whose names are on the register must, as a rule, be present at the inspection, unless there is a reasonable excuse for their absence.

(*b.*) All scholars present are liable to be examined.

(*c.*) Scholars over seven years of age must, as a rule, be examined in Standard I.

(*d.*) No scholars may be examined in any Standard above Standard I., except with the special sanction of the Inspector on behalf of the Department. A list of such scholars, with an explanation of the reasons for their retention in the infant school or class, must be submitted to the Inspector.

Teachers required for Infant Classes.

100. An infant class with an average attendance of more than 50, should be taught by a certificated teacher of its own, and an infant class with an average attendance of more than 30 should be taught by a teacher over eighteen years of age, approved by the Inspector. No grant will, as a rule, be paid for any period during which the class has been without such a teacher.

Exceptions:—

(*a.*) An infant class with an average attendance of not more than 60 scholars may receive an annual grant if it is taught by a provisionally certificated teacher of its own.

(*b.*) No loss of grant will be incurred under this article if the interval or intervals between the leaving of one and the coming of another qualified teacher do not exceed three months in all (exclusive of the ordinary holidays) in any school year.

Grants to Day Schools for Older Scholars.

101. Grants are made to schools for older scholars under this Article, and every school to which a grant is made under this Article is a school for older scholars.

The grants made to schools for older scholars are as follows:—

(*a.*) *A Principal Grant* of 12*s.* 6*d.* or 14*s.* Principal grant.

(i.) The Department shall decide which, if either, of these sums shall be paid, after considering the report and recommendation of the Inspector on the accuracy of knowledge and general intelligence of the scholars in the elementary subjects.

(ii.) The grant of 12*s.* 6*d.* is a Fixed Grant, and may not be reduced except under Article 92; nor may it be withdrawn unless the whole grant is withdrawn (Article 86).

(iii.) No school shall receive the higher of the two Principal Grants unless the Inspector reports that the scholars throughout the school are satisfactorily taught Recitation.

In order to satisfy this condition it will be required, as a rule, that the scholars shall be able to recite in Standard I. 20 lines of poetry, in Standard II. 40 lines, in Standard III. 60 lines, in Standard IV. 80 lines, in Standard V. 100 lines, and in Standards VI. and VII. 150 lines; and that the meaning and allusions shall be properly understood. The passages for repetition in

Standards V., VI., and VII. shall be chosen from Shakespeare or Milton or some other standard author.

In Welsh districts the passages chosen for all Standards shall, if the managers so desire, be taken from modern Welsh poetry.

Rules of examination.

(iv.) All scholars whose names are on the registers of the school must, as a rule, be present at the inspection, unless there is a reasonable excuse for their absence.

(v.) All scholars present are liable to be examined in the three elementary subjects according to the Standards set forth in Schedule I. The standards in which scholars are presented for examination need not be the same for each subject. The scholars examined will be examined in the classes in which they are taught.

(vi.) In ordinary circumstances, scholars should be advanced not less than one Standard in a year.

(vii.) The scholars will be examined, as a rule, by sample, not less than one third being individually examined. The Inspector will make due provision for the individnal examination in the three elementary subjects of those scholars for whom a labour certificate is desired by their parent or guardian.

Discipline and organisation grant.

(*b.*) (i.) *A Grant for Discipline and Organisation* of 1*s.* or 1*s.* 6*d.*

The Department shall decide which, if either, of these sums shall be paid after considering the report and recommendation of the Inspector.

The Inspector in recommending either the higher or the lower of these grants will have special regard to the moral training and conduct of the children, to the neatness and order of the school premises and furniture, and to the proper classification of the scholars, both for teaching and examination. But he will not interfere with any method of organisation adopted in a Training College, if it is satisfactorily carried out in the school. To meet the requirements respecting discipline, the managers and teachers will be expected to satisfy the Inspector that all reasonable care is taken, in the ordinary management of the school, to bring up the children in habits of punctuality, of good manners and language, of cleanliness and neatness, and also to impress upon the children the importance of cheerful obedience to duty, of consideration and respect for others, and of honour and truthfulness in word and act. The Inspector should also satisfy himself that the teacher has not unduly pressed those who are dull or delicate in preparation for examination at any time of the year.

(ii.) The grant of 1*s.* is a Fixed Grant, and may not be reduced except under Article 92; nor may it be withdrawn unless the whole grant is withdrawn (Article 86).

Needlework grant.

(*c.*) *A Grant for Needlework* of 1*s.* if the girls are satisfactorily taught needlework according to Schedule III.

N.B.—This grant is calculated on the average attendance of girls only.

Singing grant.

(*d.*) *A Grant for Singing* of (i) 1*s.* if the scholars are satisfactorily taught to sing *by note, i.e.*, by the standard, or any other recognised, notation; or (ii) 6*d.* if they are satisfactorily taught to sing *by ear.*

In Welsh districts, among the school songs taught during the year may be included popular Welsh airs, sung to Welsh words.

Grant on examination in class subjects.

(*e.*) *A Grant on examination in Class Subjects* of 1*s.* or 2*s.* for a first class subject, and 1*s.* or 2*s.* for a second class subject.

The Department shall decide which, if either, of these sums shall be paid, after considering the report and recommendation of the Inspector on the examination of the scholars in such of the following subjects as are taken in the school :—

1. English, or Welsh (in Wales), or French (in the Channel Islands).
2. Geography.
3. Elementary science.
4. History.
5. Needlework for girls (according to Schedule III.)

Rules of examination.

The following rules are to be generally observed :—

(i.) No more than two class subjects may be taken by any class, and the same number must be taken throughout the school.

(ii.) The subjects taken may be different for different classes, but in each class, if two subjects are taken, one of the subjects must be taken as the first, and the other as the second class subject.

(iii.) Needlework if taken as a class subject must be so taken by all the girls throughout the school, and in this case the school cannot receive the grant of 1*s.* under Article 101 (*c*).

(iv.) If the girls in a mixed school take needlework and the boys another subject, the grant may be paid on the average attendance of boys and girls separately. No payment for the girls' needlework will be made under Article 101 (*e*) unless the boys also take a corresponding class subject.

(v.) All scholars present at the inspection are liable to be examined in any class subjects that are taken in their class.

(vi.) The examination of the scholars varies according to their standards.

A scheme for examination in class subjects is set out in Schedule II. But if the managers desire, they may submit to the Inspector at his annual visit, and the Inspector may approve for the ensuing year, any progressive scheme of lessons in these subjects, having a similar scope and aim. Examples of alternative schemes which have been approved by the Department will be found in the Supplementary Schedule following Schedule II.

(vii.) Scholars presented for examination need not be in the same Standards in class subjects as in elementary subjects, nor need they be presented in the same Standards in both class subjects. All scholars should be examined in the class subjects in the classes in which they are taught, and in ordinary circumstances they should be advanced not less than one Standard in a year.

(viii.) The examination should, as a rule, be oral.

Grant on examination in specific subjects.

(*f.*) *A Grant on the examination of individual scholars in Specific Subjects* of—

2*s.* or 3*s.* for each scholar presented in any Specific Subject.

The Department shall decide which, if either, of these sums of 2*s.* and 3*s.* shall be paid after considering the report and recommendation of the Inspector. The grant will be separately assessed in the case of each Specific Subject taken in the school.

N.B.—This grant is not calculated on the average attendance.

The specific subjects which may be taken are those enumerated in Articles 15 (*b.*) (ii.) and 16.

Rules of examination.

The following rules are to be generally observed:—

(i.) No scholar may be presented for examination in more than two specific subjects.

(ii.) No scholar may be presented for examination in any specific subject, for the teaching of which provision is not made by name in the time-table of the school.

(iii.) No scholar may be presented for examination in any specific subject who is not also presented for examination in the elementary subjects in Standard V., VI., or VII.

(iv.) No scholar may be presented for examination in any specific subject in which he has been examined within the preceding school year by the Department of Science and Art.

(v.) No scholar may be presented for examination in any specific subject which is taken as a class subject the same year.

(vi.) The examinations in specific subjects follow the stages set forth in Schedule IV. As a rule, no scholar, after being examined in one subject, may change it for another before being presented in all the stages of the first.

(vii.) Every scholar should, as a rule, be presented in a stage higher than the highest in which he has before been presented, whether in his present or in any former school. All exceptions should be specially notified and explained to the Inspector, who will determine whether the explanation justifies the exception.

(viii.) The managers may submit to the Inspector at his annual visit, and the Inspector may approve for the ensuing year, any progressive scheme of lessons in any specific subject arranged in three stages, and having a similar scope and aim to the schemes set out in Schedule IV.

(ix.) The Inspector may disapprove any specific subject proposed to be taken (whether one of those in Schedule IV. or not) if it is plainly unsuitable to the circumstances of the district.

(x.) As a rule, no scholar whose name has at the end of the school year been less than three months on the registers of the school may be presented for examination in any specific subject.

Grant for Cookery.

(*g.*) Where the Inspector reports that special and appropriate provision is made for the practical teaching of Cookery by a teacher holding a certificate from some training school of cookery, recognised by the Department, a grant of 4*s.* is made on account of any girl presented for examination in the elementary subjects in Standard IV., or any higher Standard, who has attended not less than 40 hours during the school year (of which not more than eight hours may be in any one week) at a cookery class of not more than 24 scholars, and has spent not less than 20 hours in cooking with her own hands. But this grant is not made on account of any girl who is presented for examination in more than one specific subject, or who is presented in one specific subject, if a grant is also claimed on her account for Laundry-Work or Dairy Work.

The time for cookery must be entered in the time-table, and should be not less than a continuous hour and a half at any meeting.

This grant is not calculated on the average attendance.

(i.) Where the Inspector reported before the 1st of May 1885 that special and appropriate provision was made for the practical teaching of cookery in a school by any teacher, the grant for cookery shall not be refused on the ground that such teacher does not hold a certificate from some recognised training school of cookery.

(ii.) Where the Inspector reports that there is no convenient means of obtaining a certificate, the certificate above mentioned shall not be required, but the competency of the teacher must be proved to the satisfaction of the Department.

(iii.) For the purpose of demonstration, not more than three classes of 24 scholars may be present, provided the Inspector reports that the number present may be conveniently accommodated. But for the 20 hours required for cooking with their own hands, (during which time no demonstration lesson can be given,) not more than 24 scholars shall be taught at the same time by one teacher.

In the case of any grant falling due after 31st March 1894 the number of scholars at a cookery class will be required not to have exceeded 18.

Grant for Laundry-Work.

(*h.*) Where the Inspector reports that special and appropriate provision has been made for the practical teaching of Laundry-Work by a teacher recognised by the Department as qualified to teach that subject, a grant of 2*s.* is made on account of any girl presented for examination in the elementary subjects in Standard IV. or any higher Standard, who has attended not less than 20 hours during the school year at a laundry class of not more than 14 scholars. But this grant is not made on account of any girl who is presented for examination in more than one specific subject, or who is presented in one specific subject, if a grant is also claimed on her account for Cookery or Dairy Work.

The time for Laundry-Work must be entered in the Time Table.

This grant is not calculated on the average attendance.

Grant for Dairy Work.

(*i.*) Where the Inspector reports that special and appropriate provision has been made for the practical teaching of Dairy Work by a teacher holding a certificate recognised by the Department, or otherwise recognised by the Department as competent to teach Dairy Work, a grant of 4*s.* is made on account of any girl presented for examination in the elementary subjects in Standard IV., or any higher standard, who has attended for not less than 20 lessons, of at least 2 hours each, a class of not more than 14 scholars. But the grant is not made on account of any girl who is presented for examination in more than one specific subject or who is presented in one specific subject, if a grant is also claimed on her account for Cookery or Laundry Work.

The time for Dairy Work must be entered in the Time Table and should be not less than two continuous hours at any meeting.

This grant is not calculated on the average attendance.

N.B.—If the school year is less than twelve months, and it is shown to the satisfaction of the Department that the completion of the course

of instruction in Cookery, Laundry Work, or Dairy Work has been thereby prevented, the Department may pay a part of the grants under Article 101 (*g*), (*h*), and (*i*) proportionate to the part of the course included in the school year.

Special Grants to Day Schools.

101*. Where the Department are satisfied that by reason of a notice of the Sanitary Authority under Article 88 or any provision of an Act of Parliament requiring the exclusion of certain children, the average attendance has been seriously diminished and that consequently a loss of annual grant would, but for this Article, be incurred, the Department have power to make a special grant not exceeding the amount of such loss in addition to the ordinary grant.

Pupil-teacher grant.

102. A grant according to the following scale is made in respect of each pupil-teacher required to make up the minimum staff of the school (Article 73) who has passed a good or fair examination at one of the examinations of pupil-teachers, or has obtained a place in the first or second class in the Queen's Scholarship Examination.

———	1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	Queen's Scholarship.
For good examination -	2*l.*	2*l.*	3*l.*	5*l.* (1st class).
For fair examination -	1*l.*	1*l.*	2*l.*	4*l.* (2nd class).

Assistant teachers' grant.

103. A grant of 10*l.* [or 15*l.*] is made in respect of each assistant teacher required to make up the minimum staff of the school (Article 73), who after serving in that capacity for three years in schools under the same management, and receiving during that time special instruction under arrangements approved by the Department, obtains a place in the second [or first] division at the examination for certificates, in the papers of the second year.

No grant will be made under this Article after the 31st March 1895.

Grants to schools for small populations.

104. Where the population of the "school district" (*Elementary Education Act*, 1870, *sections* 4 *and* 40) in which any public elementary school is situate, or the population within two miles measured according to the nearest road from the school is less than 300, and there is no other public elementary school recognised by the Department as available for that district or that population, as the case may be, the Department may, on the recommendation of the Inspector, and after considering the circumstances of the case, make a special grant, in addition to the ordinary grants, amounting, if the said population exceeds 200, to 10*l.*, and if it does not exceed 200, to 15*l.* (*Elementary Education Act*, 1876, *sec.* 19).

105. Where the population of the "school district" (*Elementary Education Act*, 1870, *sections* 4 *and* 40) in which the school is situate, or the population, within two miles measured according to the nearest road from the school is less than 500, and there is no other public elementary school recognised by the Department as available for that district or that population, the Department may, on the recommendation of the Inspector, and after considering the circumstances of the case, make in addition to all other grants due under this Code a special

grant to the amount of 10*l.* (*Education Code* (1890) *Act*, 1890, *sec.* 2). No grant will be made under this Article, unless the Inspector reports that the fees charged, if any, are suitable to the population, and that the school has been provided with an efficient and sufficient staff. For the purposes of this Article the Department consider the principal teacher (Article 82) to be sufficient for an average attendance of 40 scholars, an additional certificated teacher for an average attendance of 40, an assistant teacher for an average attendance of 30, a pupil-teacher, or additional female teacher (Article 68), for an average attendance of 20, and a candidate on probation for an average attendance of 10.

The grant under this Article will, as a rule, be reduced by one twelfth for every month during which the staff has not satisfied the above requirements, subject to the provisions of Articles 74 and 82 (*c*) as to vacancies in the course of a school year.

N.B.—The grants under the last five articles are not calculated on the average attendance.

Grants to Evening Schools.

106. The grants to evening schools are as follows:— Fixed grant.

(*a.*) *A Fixed Grant* of—

(i.) 4*s.*, if the school has met not less than 45 nor more than 60 times since the last examination;

(ii.) 6*s.*, if the school has met not less than 61 times since the last examination.

(*b.*) *A Grant on the examination of individual scholars in any of the Elementary or Special* (i.e., *Class or Specific*) *Subjects* of 2*s.* for each scholar reported by the Inspector or ascertained by the Department to have passed in any subject. Examination grants.

This grant is not calculated on the average attendance.

(i.) No scholar may be presented for examination who has not attended the school for eight weeks, and made at least 24 attendances, since the last examination. Rules of examination.

(ii.) No scholar may be presented for examination in a Standard lower than Standard III.

(iii.) The Standards in which scholars are presented need not be the same for all subjects.

(iv.) No scholar may be presented for examination in any subject for the teaching of which provision is not made by name in the time-table of the school.

(v.) No scholar may be presented for examination in the special subjects alone or in less than three elementary subjects, unless such scholar at the time of presentation produces a certificate that, having been a scholar in a Public Elementary School, he has passed Standard V. or a higher Standard in the elementary subjects.

(vi.) No scholar, who is presented for examination in any of the elementary subjects, may be presented in more of the special subjects than will make the total number of subjects amount to five; and no scholar, who is not presented for examination in elementary subjects, may be presented in less than two or more than four of the special subjects.

(vii.) No scholar may be presented for examination in any subject in which he has been examined within a year by the Department of Science and Art.

(viii.) Every scholar should, as a rule, be advanced not less than one Standard or one stage of a specific subject in a year. All exceptions should be specially notified and explained to the Inspector, who will determine whether the explanation justifies the exception.

Cookery.

(*c.*) *A Grant of* 2*s. for each girl presented in Standard IV. or any higher Standard or in the special subjects alone* (*Article* 106 (*b*) v) *who has received instruction in Cookery*, and has satisfied the conditions set forth in Article 101 (*g*), provided that not more than 20 hours of attendance at the cookery class shall be required of each girl, which should be in addition to the 24 attendances required by Article 106 (*b*) (i), nor more than 10 hours required to be spent in cooking with her own hands, and that each cookery lesson shall not be required to be longer than a continuous hour. Provided also, that for the purposes of Article 106 (*b*) (vi) Cookery shall be considered as a special subject.

This grant is not calculated on the average attendance.

N.B.—Any scholar reported by the Inspector to have passed in any year's work mentioned in the Minute of 31st May 1892, is held to have passed in a subject, and any girl presented in any year's work higher than the first is held to have been presented in Standard IV. or a higher Standard.

Limitation to Amount of Grant.

107. The total annual grant, exclusive of any special grant made under Article 104 or 105, may not exceed the greater of the two sums named below, viz. :—

(*a.*) A sum equal to 17*s.* 6*d.* for each unit of average attendance.

A fraction of a unit if it reaches ·5 may be counted as an additional unit.

(*b.*) The total income (Article 90) of the school from all sources whatever other than the grant (*see Elementary Education Act*, 1876, *sec.* 19 *and Elementary Education Act*, 1891, *sec.* 1 (3)).

Reduction of Grant.

108. The annual grant, exclusive of the Fixed Grants, may be reduced at the rate of not more than 10*s.* per annum for every unit of annual average attendance above the number for which the school staff is sufficient (Article 73).

The reduction will, as a rule, be one twelfth of 10*s.* for every month during which the staff has been insufficient for the annual average attendance.

109. Where it is provided—in Articles 82 (*a*), 85 (*a*), 100, 105, 108—that the grant shall or may be withheld or reduced, if the average attendance exceeds a certain number, such withholding or reduction shall not take effect if the excess of average attendance has arisen during the period for which the grant is paid.

PART II.—TRAINING COLLEGES.

Residential and Day Training Colleges.

110. A Training College is an institution either for boarding, lodging, and instructing, or for merely instructing students who are preparing to become certificated teachers in elementary schools. The former are called Residential, the latter Day Training Colleges. A Residential College may receive day students. Training Colleges are required to include, either on their premises or within a convenient distance, a practising school in which the students may learn the practical exercise of their profession.

111. A Day Training College must be attached to some University or College of University rank.

112. The authorities of a Day Training College must be a local committee, who will be held responsible for the discipline and moral supervision of the students, and for their regular attendance at professorial or other lectures.

Conditions of grant.

113. No grant is made to a Training College unless the Department are satisfied with the premises, management, staff, curriculum, and general arrangements, and recognise it as a Training College.

Admission into Training Colleges.

Queen's scholars.

114. The recognised students in a Training College are called Queen's Scholars.

Qualifications for admission.

115. The authorities of a Training College may propose to the Department for admission as Queen's Scholar—

(*a.*) any candidate who has obtained a place in the first or second class at the last preceding Queen's Scholarship Examination (Articles 46 and 47);

(*b.*) without examination any certificated teacher who has not previously been trained during two years, and who wishes to enter the College for a year's training, in the course prescribed for students of the second year, or any Graduate, or person qualified by examination to become a Graduate, in Arts or Science of any University in the United Kingdom.

Any such Graduate, or person qualified by examination to become a Graduate, will be required to spend not less than 150 hours during the year in the practising schools under proper superintendence.

Number of day students.

116. The number of day students to be admitted to each Training College will be fixed by the Department upon receipt of an application from the authorities of such College dated not later than the 1st of June in each year and stating the number of students that they desire to admit.

Conditions of admission.

117. Before candidates are admitted—

(*a.*) The medical officer of the College must certify that the state of their health is satisfactory, and that they are free from serious bodily defect or deformity; and,

(*b.*) They must sign a declaration that they intend *bonâ fide* to adopt and follow the profession of teacher in a Public Elementary School or Training College, or in the Army or Navy, or (within Great Britain) in Poor Law Schools, Certified Industrial or Day Industrial Schools, or Certified Reformatories.

118. In other respects the authorities of each College settle their own terms of admission.

Non-fulfilment of conditions.

119. Upon proof by the authorities of any college that candidates have not fulfilled the conditions signed by them on admission into the College, the Department may refuse to grant parchment certificates to such candidates, or to recognise them as certificated teachers.

Period of training.

120. The period of training is ordinarily two years, except for students admitted under Article 115 (*b.*). But an additional year's training may, in any case, be allowed on the application of the authorities of the College proposing to admit the student to such training, and with the consent of the Department. Such additional year's training may with the like application and consent be taken, in whole or in part, at the College itself or elsewhere.

Students who pass successfully through two or three years of training receive special mention thereof on their certificates.

Examination of Students in Training Colleges.

121. Students who are Queen's Scholars and are qualified to attend the examinations for certificates (Article 57 (i.) (*a.*), 57 (ii.) (*a.*) and (*c.*), and 57 (iii.)) are required to attend such examinations, unless prevented by illness or other cause approved by the Department.

Grants to Training Colleges.

Grants for teachers trained two years.

122. Grants are placed to the credit of each Residential College of 100*l.* for every master, and of 70*l.* for every mistress, who, having been trained in such College as a resident Queen's Scholar, and of 20*l.* for every master and every mistress, who, having been trained in such College as a day Queen's Scholar, during two years, is recognised as a certificated teacher, and—

(*a.*) completes the prescribed period of probation and obtains a parchment certificate (Article 63);

or (*b.*) is reported by the proper department in each case to have completed a like period of good service as an elementary teacher in the Army or Navy, or (within Great Britain) in Poor Law Schools, Certified Industrial or Day Industrial Schools, or Certified Reformatories.

An additional grant of half of each of the above amounts is placed to the credit of the College on account of each such master or mistress who has received an additional year's training under Article 120.

For teachers trained one year.

123. Teachers who have been trained for one year only may, if they satisfy the requirements of Article 60, obtain parchment certificates after probation, or may be reported by the proper department, upon the same terms as others; and grants, of half the amounts specified in Article 122, may be placed to the credit of the College in which they were trained, provided they entered the College as Queen's Scholars for training in the course prescribed for students of the second year under Article 115 (*b*) of this Code or 118 (*b*) of any previous Code.

124. The annual grant to each Residential College is paid out of the sums standing to its credit (Articles 122, 123) at the beginning of the year, after the adjustment under Article 126 (*c*).

Exception :—

This Article is not applied to a College, or, subject to the approval of the Department, to an extension of a College, for the first five years during which grants are made to it, or for the first five years after its number of recognised students has been increased.

The annual expenditure of the College in respect of such extension must be approved by the Department and certified in such a manner as the Department may require.

Limitation of grant to Residential Colleges.

125. The annual grant to a Residential College must not exceed—

(*a*.) 75 per cent. of the expenditure of the College for the year, approved by the Department and certified in such manner as the Department may require.

(*b*.) 50*l*. for each male, and 35*l*. for each female, Queen's Scholar, in residence, and 10*l*. for each day Queen's Scholar enrolled, for continuous training throughout the year for which it is being paid.

126. The annual grant to each Residential College is paid as follows :—

Instalments of grant.

(*a*.) An instalment of 12*l*. (men), or 8*l*. (women) is paid on 1st March, 1st June, and 1st September, in respect of every Queen's Scholar in residence for continuous training throughout the year.

(*b*.) Part of the instalment of the 1st of September may be suspended, if payment of the full amount then due would cause the limit under Article 124 or Article 125 (*a*.) to be exceeded.

Adjustment.

(*c*.) The balance is adjusted as soon as the College accounts for the year have been closed, audited, and approved by the Department.

Grants to Day Colleges.

127. (*a*.) In Day Training Colleges, a grant will be made annually, through the local committee of 25*l*., to each male, and of 20*l*. to each female, Queen's Scholar, and a grant of 10*l*. to the committee in respect of each Queen's Scholar enrolled for continuous training throughout the year.

N.B.—Grants of corresponding amounts will be made to day Queen's Scholars who attend a Residential College, but the grant to the authorities of a Residential College in respect of such day Queen's Scholars will be made under Articles 124 and 125, and not under this Article.

(*b*.) These grants will be paid to the local committee in three instalments, upon a certified list of the Queen's Scholars enrolled for continuous training throughout the year, and attending lectures at the University or College to which the Day Training College is attached, viz. :—

(i.) an instalment of 11*l*. (men), or 9*l*. (women), on the 1st October, or as soon as the certified list of the Queen's Scholars has reached the Department, and on the 1st February;

(ii.) an instalment of 13*l*. (men), or 12*l*. (women), on the 1st May.

Out of these sums the committee will pay to each Queen's Scholar on the 1st October, or as soon as the grant has been received, and the 1st February, 8*l*. (men), or 6*l*. (women), and on the 1st May, 9*l*. (men), or 8*l*. (women).

N.B.—The grants to day Queen's Scholars attending a Residential Training College will be paid through the committee under this Article.

(*c.*) The local committee will be required to produce to the Department, as soon as possible after the 31st July in each year, an account of their income and expenditure in such form as may be prescribed by the Department. The accounts shall (*inter alia*) include the grants for the Queen's Scholars, and the payments by the committee to them.

Grants to practising schools.

128. Annual grants are made to the practising schools (Article 110) of Training Colleges on the same conditions as to other schools.

129. Teachers may obtain their parchment certificates by service in Training Colleges on completing a like term and obtaining like reports to those required by Article 63.

PART III.

Pensions.

130. A limited number of pensions will be granted to teachers who were employed in that capacity, or were recognised students in any Training College, at the date (9 May 1862) when the Minutes* relating to pensions were cancelled:

(1.) An applicant for a pension must—

(*a.*) Be as a rule a certificated teacher in a public elementary school, or Training College, at the time when the pension is applied for.

(*b.*) Have become incapable, from age or infirmity, of continuing to teach a school efficiently.

(*c.*) Have, as a rule, been employed continuously since the 9th of May 1862, as principal or assistant teacher in elementary schools, or Training Colleges.

(*d.*) Be recommended by the Inspector, and the managers of the schools served in.

(*e.*) Be 60 years of age (if a man), or 55 (if a woman), unless the pension is applied for on the ground of failure of health.

(2.) As a rule, pensions will be granted to those teachers only who have been, during the seven years preceding the application on their behalf, employed in schools or colleges, under inspection.

(3.) Applications for a pension will be received only from the managers of the school or Training College in which the teacher is serving at the date of retirement.

(4.) These applications will be collected for decision, on their comparative merits, twice a year, about Lady Day and Michaelmas.

(5.) Teachers who entered on the charge of a school before 1851 will be regarded, *cæteris paribus*, as having the first claim.

(6.) The maximum number and value of pensions receivable at one time, in England and Wales, will be as follows:—

		£
453	33 pensions of 30*l.* each	990
	170 pensions of 25*l.* each	4,250
	250 pensions of 20*l.* each	5,000
		10,240
	Donations or special gratuities (*each year*)	340
		10,580

But this limit of the number of pensions will not affect the claims of teachers who were employed or were recognised students in any Training College before August 1851.

(7.) The pension will be paid half yearly, on certificates proving identity and good behaviour.

* Minutes of 25th August and 21st December 1846, and 6th August 1851.

PART IV.

Revision of Code.

131. The Department, as occasion requires, may cancel or modify articles of the Code, or may establish new articles, but may not take any action thereon until the same shall have lain on the Table of both Houses for at least one calendar month.

132. The Code shall be printed each year, in such a form as to show separately all articles cancelled, modified, or established since the last edition, and shall be laid on the Table of both Houses within one calendar month from the meeting of Parliament.

133. The schedules annexed to the Code have the same effect as the Articles of the Code, and are subject to the provisions of Articles 131 and 132.

(Signed) KIMBERLEY,
Lord President of the Council.

ARTHUR H. D. ACLAND,
Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education.

G. W. KEKEWICH,
Secretary.
Education Department,
27th February 1893.

SCHEDULES.

I. Standard Subjects.
II. Class Subjects.
III. Needlework.
IV. Specific Subjects.
V. For Pupil Teachers.
VI. Memorandum of Agreement.
VII. Rules for Building.

SCHE-

STANDARDS OF EXAMINATION IN THE

The scheme marked S. is intended for small Schools

—	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
*Reading - - -	To read a short passage from a book not confined to words of one syllable.	To read a short passage from an elementary reading book.*	To read a passage from a reading book.*
†Writing - - -	Copy in manuscript characters a line of print, commencing with a capital letter. Copy books (large or half text hand) to be shown.	A passage of not more than six lines, from the same book, slowly read once, and then dictated word by word. Copy books (large and half text hand) to be shown.	Six lines from one of the reading books of the Standard, slowly read once and then dictated. Copy books (capitals and figures, large and small hand) to be shown.
††Arithmetic (Scheme A.)	Notation and numeration up to 1,000. Simple addition and subtraction of numbers of not more than three figures. In addition not more than five lines to be given. The multiplication table to 6 times 12.	Notation and numeration up to 100,000. The four simple rules to short division. The multiplication table and the pence table to 12*s*.	The former rules, with long division. Addition and subtraction of money.
	Short exercises in mental arithmetic may be given in the examination of all as abstract quantities, and should be preparatory		
	[After 1st April 1894 scholars may be presented		
Do. (Scheme B.)	The four simple rules. Divisors and multipliers not exceeding 6. No number higher than 99 to be employed in the questions or required in the answers.	Reduction and compound rules (money). Divisors and multipliers not exceeding 12. Sums of money in the questions and answers not to exceed 10*l*.	Simple rules and compound rules (money). Divisors and multipliers not exceeding 99. No number higher than 99,999 to be employed in the question or required in the answer. Sums of money in the questions and answers not to exceed 99*l*.
		STAGE I. To include Standards I. and II.	
Do. (Scheme S.)	- - - - - -	The four simple rules; the multipliers and divisors not to exceed 12. The numbers employed in the processes and in the answers not to exceed 999.	- - - - - -

N.B.—In Welsh districts—

(a.) Bi-Lingual reading books and copybooks may be used and the instruction

(b.) Translation into English of an easy piece of Welsh written on the black- Composition.

(c.) In the Arithmetic set to Standards I.-IV. inclusive the problems should

(d.) Historical reading books should relate to the History of England and

* Reading with intelligence will be required in all the Standards, and increased fluency and expression in successive years. Two sets of reading books must be provided for Standards I. and II., and three, one of which should relate to English history, for each Standard above the second. The Inspector may examine from any of the books in use in the Standard, and in Standard III. and upwards, from any book or passage suitable for the purpose which he may select. The intelligence of the reading will be tested partly by questions on the meaning of what is read.

† The writing and arithmetic of Standards I. and II. may be on slates or paper, at the discretion of the Managers; in Standard III. and upwards it must be on paper.

†† The Inspector may examine scholars in the work of any Standard lower than that in which they are presented, and in arithmetic should require the scholars of the Fourth Standard and upwards to add columns of pounds, shillings, and pence within a specified time in order to show readiness and accuracy.

DULE I.

ELEMENTARY SUBJECTS, Article 101 (*a*).

in which the average attendance of older scholars does not exceed 60.

Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standard VI.	Standard VII.
To read a passage from a reading book, or history of England.*	To read a passage from some standard author, a reading book, or a history of England.*	To read a passage from one of Shakespeare's historical plays, or from some other standard author, or from a history of England.*	To read a passage from Shakespeare or Milton, or from some other standard author, or from a history of England.*
Eight lines of poetry or prose, slowly read once, and then dictated. Copy books to be shown.	Writing from memory the substance of a short story read out twice; spelling, handwriting, and correct expression to be considered. Copy books to be shown.	A short theme or letter on an easy subject; spelling, handwriting, and composition to be considered. Copy books to be shown.	A theme or letter. Composition, spelling, and handwriting to be considered. Note books and exercise books to be shown.
	An exercise in dictation may, at the discretion of the Inspector, be substituted for composition in Standards V., VI., VII.		
Compound rules (money) and reduction of common weights and measures.§	Practice, bills of parcels, and single rule of three by the method of unity. Addition and subtraction of proper fractions, with denominators not exceeding 12.	Fractions, vulgar and decimal; simple proportion, and simple interest. [Questions involving recurring decimals will not be put to girls.]	Averages, per-centages, and stocks.

Standards. These should not involve large numbers, should from the first deal with concrete as well to the work of the next higher Standard.

for examination in arithmetic according to the following alternative scheme.]

Reduction and compound rules applied to the following weights and measures (length, weight, capacity, time). In length, yards, feet, and inches; in weight, tons, cwts., qrs., lbs., ozs.; in capacity, gallons, quarts, pints; in time, days, hours, minutes, seconds—are the only terms that will be required. Divisors and multipliers not to exceed 99.	Vulgar fractions (simple fractions only). Practice. Bills of Parcels. Common weights and measures.§ Mensuration of rectangles.	Decimal fractions (excluding recurring decimals). Simple proportion or single rule of three by the method of unity. Calculation of simple interest upon a given principal. Mensuration of rectangular solids.	Vulgar and decimal fractions. Averages and per-centages. Investments of savings. Consols.

STAGE II.	STAGE III.
To include Standards III. and IV.	To include Standards V., VI., and VII.
The four simple rules, the compound rules (money and tables of weight, time, and capacity). The multipliers and divisors not to exceed 99. The numbers employed in the processes and in the answers not to exceed 9,999.	Vulgar fractions (simple fractions only). Decimal fractions (not recurring). Compound rules (tables of length and area). Practice, bills of parcels. Single rule of three by the method of unity. Calculation of simple interest on a given principal.

generally may be bi-lingual.
board, or of a story read twice, shall, if the Managers so desire, be substituted for

be in both English and Welsh.
Wales.

§ The tables to be learned include those weights and measures only which are in ordinary use, viz.:—
Weight.—The ton, hundredweight, quarter, stone, pound, ounce, and drachm.
Length.—The mile, furlong, rod or pole, chain, yard, foot, and inch.
Area.—The square mile, acre, rood, square pole or perch, the yard, foot, and inch. (Boys only.)
Capacity.—Quarter, bushel, peck, gallon, quart, and pint.
Time.—Year, month, week, day, hour, minute, and second.
The Inspector should satisfy himself that the principles of arithmetic are properly taught in the school.
The work of girls will be judged more leniently than that of boys, and, as a rule, the sums set will be easier.
The scholars in Standards V., VI., and VII. should know the principles of the metric system, and be able to explain the advantages to be gained from uniformity in the method of forming multiples and sub-multiples of the unit. As a preparation for this it will be useful to give in Standard IV. elementary lessons on the notation of decimal fractions.

SCHE-

CLASS SUBJECTS.

Managers are not restricted to the use of any of the schemes given in Schedule II. or in the Supplement. They for a year's work in each standard, such as will divide the school into not less than three groups. Materials for

—	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
I. English - -	Pointing out nouns - -	Pointing out nouns and verbs.	Pointing out nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, and personal pronouns, and forming simple sentences containing them.
" " taught bi-lingually (for Welsh dis-	To give English names for Welsh names of common objects of school or home. A list of 40 such to be prepared by the teacher for the inspector to choose from. A similar list of 10 common adjectives to be prepared. The inspector to connect any one of the adjectives with any suitable noun in the list, and to ask for a translation.	(*a.*) The list learnt in Standard I. to be extended to include 50 names of common objects of daily life, 15 common adjectives, and 15 verbs denoting common actions. (*b.*) The inspector to form simple sentences, each containing not more than four or five words, combining the above elements, and to ask for a translation.	(*a.*) The preceding lists to be extended to include 75 nouns, 25 common adjectives, 25 common verbs, and 15 of the simple prepositions. All to be selected from the bi-lingual (literary) reading book. (*b.*) To fill in elliptical sentences framed by the inspector, in each of which any one, but not more, of the above elements is left blank, and to give a translation of the same.
II. Geography - -	A plan of the school and playground. The four cardinal points. The meaning and use of a map.	The size and shape of the world. Geographical terms simply explained, and illustrated by reference to the map of England. Physical geography of hills and rivers.	Physical and political geography of England, with special knowledge of the district in which the school is situated.
III. Elementary Science	Thirty lessons on common objects, *e.g.*, A postage stamp; the post; money; a lead pencil; a railway train; Foods and clothing materials, as bread, milk, cotton, wool; Minerals; natural phenomena, as gold, coal, the day, the year.	Thirty lessons on common objects, such as animals, plants, and substances employed in ordinary life, *e.g.*,— Horse, Leaves, Sparrow, Candles, Roots, Soap, Stems, Cork, Buds, Paper.	Simple principles of classification of plants and animals. Substances used in the arts and manufactures. Phenomena of the earth and atmosphere.
IV. History - -	Simple stories relating to English History - -		Twelve stories from Early English History, *e.g.*, the Ancient Britons, the introduction of Christianity, Alfred the Great, Canute, Harold, The Norman Conquest.

N.B.—In districts where Welsh is spoken the intelligence of the children examined requiring them to explain in Welsh the meaning of passages read and

DULE II.

—Article 101 (*e*).

may, if they desire to do so, prepare for the sanction of the Inspector a similar scheme, that is a course providing such courses may be readily gathered from the Syllabus of the Science and Art Department.

Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standard VI.	Standard VII.
Parsing easy sentences, and showing by examples the use of each of the parts of speech.	Parsing and analysis of simple sentences. The method of forming English nouns, adjectives, and verbs from each other.	Parsing and analysis of a short complex sentence. The meaning and use of the most common Latin prefixes in the formation of English words.	Analysis of sentences. The most common prefixes and terminations generally.
(*a.*) Extended vocabulary, including simple personal pronouns, the adverbs formed from adjectives in the vocabulary, a few common adverbs of time and place, and four or five of the more common conjunctions, all to be selected from the bi-lingual (literary) reading book. (*b.*) To form simple English sentences, each containing not more than two (or three) words chosen by the inspector from the full vocabulary, and to name the parts of speech for each word in a sentence so formed. *The children to be examined orally.*	(*a.*) A knowledge of English prefixes and of their Welsh equivalents. *The more simple and common forms* ONLY *to be required.* (*b.*) To analyse simple sentences selected from the bi-lingual reading book in ordinary use in the class. To have a knowledge of the number and gender of nouns and pronouns, and the voice and tense of verbs. *The children to be examined orally.*	(*a*) Word building as illustrated by the English and Welsh terminations which mark the gender and number of nouns. (*b.*) To analyse and parse simple sentences selected from the bi-lingual reading book in ordinary use in the class.	(*a.*) Extended word building as illustrated by the more common English and Welsh methods of marking the number of nouns by vowel changes; and the use of terminations in forming adjectives from nouns. (*b.*) To analyse and parse short complex English sentences selected from the bi-lingual reading book in ordinary use in the class.
Physical and political geography of the British Isles, and of British North America or Australasia, with knowledge of their productions.	Geography of Europe, physical and political. Latitude and longitude. Day and night. The seasons.	The British colonies and dependencies. Interchange of productions. Circumstances which determine climate.	The United States. Tides and chief ocean currents.
A more advanced knowledge of special groups of common objects, such as,— (*a*) Animals, or plants, with particular reference to agriculture; or (*b*) Substances employed in arts and manufactures; or (*c*) Some simple kinds of physical and mechanical appliances, *e.g.*, the thermometer, barometer, lever, pulley, wheel and axle, spirit level.	(*a*) Animal or plant life; or (*b*) The principles and processes involved in one of the chief industries of England; or (*c*) The physical and mechanical principles involved in the construction of some common instruments, and of some simple forms of industrial machinery.	(*a.*) Animal and plant life; or (*b.*) The commonest elements, and their compounds; or (*c.*) The mechanical powers.	(*a.*) Distribution of plants and animals, and of the races of mankind; or (*b.*) Properties of common gases; or (*c.*) Sound, or light, or heat, or electricity, with applications.
Twenty stories and biographies from 1066 to 1485, *e.g.*, Hereward, Becket, Richard I. and the Crusades, John and Magna Charta, Montfort and the House of Commons, the Black Prince, Caxton.	The Tudor period, with biographies of leading persons, *e.g.*, the Protector Somerset, Queen Elizabeth, Shakespeare, Raleigh, Cecil, Drake, Mary Queen of Scots.	The Stuart period, with special reference to the Civil War, and to the constitution and functions of Parliament. Biographies of six leading persons.	The Hanoverian period, with special reference to the acquisition and growth of the colonies and foreign possessions of Great Britain. Biographies of six eminent writers or statesmen.

in any elementary or class subjects shall, if the Managers, so desire, be tested by bi-lingual books may be used for the purpose of instructing the scholars.

SUPPLEMENT TO SCHEDULE II. ALTERNA-

The scheme marked S. is intended for small Schools

ENG-

—	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
Course A.	Pointing out the subject in an easy sentence.	Pointing out the subject and predicate in an easy sentence.	Modifications of subject and predicate by single words. Formation of illustrative sentences.
Course B.	Answering questions orally in whole sentences.	Oral composition. Answering questions about familiar scenes and objects in whole sentences.	Pointing out nouns, verbs, and adjectives. Making simple sentences containing them.
Course C.	Pointing out nouns	Pointing out nouns, adjectives, and verbs.	Pointing out the parts of speech, and making sentences containing them.

—	Standards I. and II.	Standard III.
Course S.	Pointing out nouns and verbs and their use as subjects and predicates.	Pointing out the parts of speech, and showing by the addition of single words, the modifications of subject and predicate.

TIVE COURSES.—CLASS SUBJECTS. (Article 101 (*e*) (vi.).)

in which the average attendance of older scholars does not exceed 60.

LISH.

Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standard VI.	Standard VII.
Modifications of subject, predicate, and object by words and phrases. Simple analysis. Formation of illustrative sentences.	Modifications of subject, predicate, and object by words, phrases, and sentences. Exercises in the transposition of words in poetry into the order of prose. Easy parsing.	Parsing and analysis of complex sentences. Paraphrase of simple poetical extracts.	Paraphrase of simple poetical passages. Parsing. Making sentences illustrating the right use of given words and phrases.
The parts of speech. Making simple sentences containing them. Exercise in the transposition of words in simple poetry into the order of prose.	Parsing Paraphrase of simple poetical passages. Correction of sentences containing common faults in speech.	Parsing and simple analysis. Commercial correspondence. Correction of common errors in the use of words and in the formation of sentences.	Analysis of complex sentences. Précis or abridgment of a document or statement showing its most important contents. Exercises in the right use of commercial terms.
Easy parsing. Making sentences containing given words so as to illustrate the use of each of the parts of speech. Formation of nouns, verbs, and adjectives from each other.	Parsing and analysis of simple sentences. Word building. Knowledge of English prefixes and terminations.	Composition and analysis of complex sentences. Knowledge of the prefixes and terminations most commonly used in the formation of English words.	Analysis. Paraphrase of simple poetical extracts. Formation of words derived from familiar roots.

Standards IV. and upwards.
Analysis of a simple sentence and parsing of easy words. Formation of simple sentences containing given parts of speech.

SUPPLEMENT TO SCHEDULE II. ALTERNATIVE

The scheme marked S. is intended for small Schools

GEO-

—	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.
Course A. - - -	Plan of school and playground. Meaning and use of a map. The cardinal points.	Size and shape of the world. Geographical terms simply explained. Physical geography of hills and rivers, illustrated by reference to the map of England.	Physical, political, and industrial geography of England, with special knowledge of the district in which the school is situated.
Course B. - - -	Plan of school and playground. Meaning and use of a map. The cardinal points.	Home geography, *e.g.*, roads, rivers, and chief buildings of the district, illustrated by a map, and by the map of England.	General geography of England and Wales, and means of communication by land and water. Chief industries and productions of the district in which the school is situated.
Course C. Geography and History combined.	Plan of school and playground. Meaning and use of a map. The cardinal points.	The size and shape of the world. Geographical terms simply explained and illustrated by reference to the map of England. Physical geography of hills and rivers.	Physical and political geography of England, with special knowledge of the district in which the school is situated.
		STANDARDS I. AND II.	STANDARD III.
Course S. - - - - - - - - -		The cardinal points. Use of a plan and map, with illustrations of geographical definitions.	Geography of England, with special knowledge of the district in which the school is situated.

COURSES.—CLASS SUBJECTS. (Article 101 (*e*) (vi.).)—*continued.*

in which the average attendance of older scholars does not exceed 60.

GRAPHY.

Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standard VI.	Standard VII.
Physical and political geography of Scotland and Ireland and of the United States of America. Day and night. The air, mists, fogs, clouds, rain, frost, wind, and the special circumstances which determine climate and rainfall in the British Islands.	Physical and political geography of Europe. Industries and productions of its several countries. Latitude and longitude. The seasons.	Physical and political geography of Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and the South African colonies, India and Ceylon. Climate as affected by latitude, altitude, rainfall, forests, nearness to the sea, ocean currents, and prevailing winds.	The general arrangement of the planetary system. The sun. The moon and its phases. The tides. Eclipses.
General geography of Scotland, Ireland, Canada, and the United States, with special reference to the interchange of productions between those countries and England.	General geography of Europe, with special reference to the commercial relations between the countries of the Continent and Great Britain.	General geography of Australia and British India, with special reference to the industries of those countries, and to their commercial relations with Great Britain. Colonisation.	General geography of Asia and Africa, with special reference to their productions and trade. Colonisation and the conditions of successful industry in British possessions generally.
Geography of Europe generally, and of either Canada or Australia.	Ten stories and biographies from English History before the 16th century. The Tudor period. The constitution and functions of Parliament.	The Stuart period. Acquisition of territory during this period. Constitution and functions of Courts of Justice. Taxation.	The Hanoverian period, with special reference to—(1.) Acquisition and loss of territory during this period. (2.) Chief legislative Acts. (3.) Biographies of six distinguished writers.
STANDARDS IV., V., VI., VII. Outlines of the world, with special knowledge of neighbouring countries or commercial and colonial interests.			

SUPPLEMENT TO SCHEDULE II.

ELEMENTARY

Any of the following alternative courses may be chosen in schools in which the same subject is not taken up as a in the lower Standards and more systematic instruction with the aid of text-books in the higher Standards.

The object lessons given in Standards I. and II. should include in mechanics, botany, and physics, some lessons in agriculture, on food substances, familiar animals, and common plants; in domestic economy, on the

If two Standards are grouped together, the portion given to the lower Standard may be taken one year, and that relation between the two portions; or, the two portions may be taken in outline one year, and more fully

It is intended that the instruction in elementary science shall be given mainly by experiment and illustration. own powers of observation, they will be worthless as means of education. The examinations by the they have formed of what they have seen.

—	Standards I. and II.	Standard III.
Course A. Mechanics	Thirty object lessons, *e.g.*,— A pair of scales. A pair of bellows. A hammer. A clock. Carriage-wheel. Building of a house. Iron and steel. Gold.	Matter in three states: solids, liquids, and gases.
Course B. Animal Physiology.	Thirty object lessons, *e.g.*, on the external structure and the habits of common animals.	The build of the human body.
Course C. Botany	Thirty object lessons; *e.g.*,— Tea. Sugar. Coffee. Cabbage. Carrot. Potato.	Characters of the root, stem, and leaves of a plant, illustrated by common flowering plants.
Course D. Principles of Agriculture.	Thirty object lessons, *e.g.*,— The usefulness of the various animals kept on a farm, and how they repay kindness and care. Bees. Earthworms. A grain of wheat. Hay. Work in a forge. The work to be done on a farm in the different seasons. Gardening. Garden tools.	The supply of plant food in the soil.
Course E. Chemistry	Thirty object lessons on familiar objects, *e.g.*, of the inorganic world.	Properties of the common gases, such as oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, and chlorine.
Course F. Sound, Light, and Heat.	Thirty object lessons; *e.g.*,— Bell. Trumpet. Tuning fork. Sunlight. Primary colours. Candle. A fire. Boiling water. Red hot poker.	The three modes in which heat may be conveyed from place to place.
Course G. Magnetism and Electricity.	Thirty object lessons; *e.g.*,— Amber. Glass. Sealing-wax.	Attraction, repulsion, and polarity, as illustrated by the magnet. Mariner's compass.
Course H. Domestic Economy (Girls).	Thirty object lessons on materials used for food, *e.g.*,— Flour. Meat. Vegetables. Tea. Coffee. Milk. Fruits. Salt.	Chief materials used in clothing and washing, *e.g.*,— Silk. Linen. Wool. Cotton. Fur. Leather. Washing materials.
	STANDARDS I., II., AND III.	
Course I. Science of Common things in reference to the care of health and the conduct of life.	Thirty object lessons on the chief tribes of animals and their habits, on common plants and their growth, and on common inorganic substances and their properties.	

ALTERNATIVE COURSES—*continued.*

SCIENCE.

specific subject. The courses should be taught throughout the school by means of conversational object lessons

on the phenomena of nature and of common life; in physiology, on the external structure and habits of animals; principal substances used for food and for clothing. Specimens of a few such topics are given.

assigned to the higher Standard in the next year, in cases where this is practicable and consistent with the in the next year.

If these subjects are taught by definition and verbal description, instead of by making the children exercise their Inspectors will be directed so as to elicit from the scholars, as far as possible in their own language, the ideas

Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standard VI.	Standard VII.
The mechanical properties peculiar to each state. Matter is porous, compressible, elastic.	Measurement as practised by the mechanic. Measures of length, time, velocity, and space.	Matter in motion. The weight of a body, its inertia and momentum.	The lever; the wheel and axle; pulleys; the inclined plane; the wedge; the screw. The parallelogram of velocities. The parallelogram of forces. Examples commonly met with illustrating the mechanical powers.
Names and positions of the chief internal organs of the human body.	The properties of muscle. The mechanism of the principal movements of the limbs and of the body as a whole.	The organs and functions of alimentation, circulation, and respiration.	The general arrangement of the nervous system. The properties of nerve. Sensation.
Characters of the parts of the flower, illustrated by common flowering plants.	The formation of different kinds of fruits. Cells and vessels.	Functions of the root, leaves, and different parts of the flower. Food of plants and manner in which a plant grows.	The characters of the larger groups and most important families of flowering plants. The comparison of a fern and a moss with a flowering plant.
The necessity for cultivation, and the circumstances making tillage more or less effective.	The principles regulating the more or less perfect supply of plant food.	Manures as supplemental sources of plant food, and recapitulation of the course for Standard V.	The principles regulating the growth of crops, and the variation in their yield and quality.
The chemical character and constituents of pure air and the nature of the impurities sometimes found in it.	The chemical character and constituents of pure water and the nature of the impurities sometimes found in it.	The properties of carbon and its chief inorganic compounds. Non-metallic bodies.	Metallic bodies. Combination by weight and volume. The use of symbols and chemical formulæ.
Effects of heat on solids, liquids, and gases. Expansion by heat. The thermometer.	Propagation of light. Intensity, shadows. Reflection, mirrors, refraction, lenses.	Elementary explanation of the microscope, camera obscura, and magic lantern. Reflecting and refracting telescopes.	Propagation of sound. Elementary notions of vibrations and waves. Reflection of sound, echoes.
Attraction of light bodies by rubbed sealing wax and glass. Experimental proof that there are two forms of electricity. Attraction and repulsion.	Gold-leaf electroscope. Construction of electrophorus, electrical machines, and Leyden jar.	Voltaic battery and notions of a current. Magnetic effect of a current. Galvanometer. Electromagnets.	Terrestrial magnetism. Chemical effect of a current. Electrolysis. Induced currents. The electric telegraph.
Food; its composition. Clothing and washing.	Food and beverages; their properties and nutritive value and functions. The skin and personal cleanliness.	Food, its preparation and culinary treatment generally. The dwelling: Warming. Ventilation. Cleaning.	Food; simple dishes. Rules for health. Common ailments and their remedies. Management of a sick room.
Simple mechanical laws in their application to common life and industries. Pressure of liquids and gases.	Simple chemical laws in their application to common life and industries.	Outlines of physiology in its bearing on health and work.	Familiar illustrations of applied science: *e.g.*, the dwelling; fabrics and clothing; food; warming; lighting, &c.

SCHEDULE III.

NEEDLEWORK.

N.B.—The materials and the stitches of the exercises performed before the Inspector or in the garments shown to him, should not be so fine as to strain the eyesight of the children.

GIRLS' AND INFANTS' DEPARTMENTS.

Below Standard I.

Needle drill.—Position drill.
Strips (18 inches by 2 inches) in simple hemming with coloured cotton, in the following order, viz.:—1. Black. 2. Red. 3. Blue.
Knitting-pin drill.
A strip knitted (15 inches by 3 inches) in cotton or wool.

Standard I.

1. Hemming, seaming, felling. Any garment or other useful article, showing these stitches, *e.g.*, a child's pinafore, pillow-case, or pocket-handkerchief.
2. Knitting. 2 needles, plain, *e.g.*, a strip or a comforter.

Standard II.

1. The work of the previous Standard with greater skill. Any garment or other useful article as above.
2. Knitting. 2 needles, plain and purled, *e.g.*, cuffs.

Standard III.

1. The work of the previous Standards, stitching on coarse material, pleating, and sewing on strings. Garment, a pinafore, shift, or apron.
Herring-bone stitch. The stitch only on canvas or flannel.
Darning, simple. On canvas.
2. Knitting. 4 needles, plain and purled, *e.g.*, cuffs.

Standard IV.

1. The work of the previous Standards, gathering, setting-in, button-hole, sewing on button. Garment, a plain nightshirt, nightgown, or petticoat, or any garment showing these stitches.
2. Darning, plain (as for thin places), in stocking-web material.
3. Knitting, 4 needles, a sock.
4. Herring-bone, a patch (at least 3 inches square) on coarse flannel.
5. Cutting out, in paper, an infant's shirt and a simple pinafore.

Standard V.

1. The work of the previous Standards, and the running of a tuck. Garment as in Standard IV., to be cut out by the maker.
2. Knitting. 4 needles, a sock or stocking, ribbed or plain.
3. Plain darning of a hole in stocking-web material.
4. Patching in calico.
5. Cutting out, in paper and in material, garments suitable for making up in Standard III.
6. Marking, simple, on canvas.

Standard VI.

1. The work of previous Standards. Garment, a baby's night gown, or child's frock, or any garment showing the stitches of the previous Standards, to be cut out by the maker.
2. Darning, plain, on coarse linen.
3. Patching in print.
4. Knitting. 4 needles, a stocking or sock.
5. Cutting out, in paper and in material, any under-garment for making up in Standard IV.

Standard VII.

1. The work of Standard VI., and whip-stitch and setting-on frill.

SCHEME OF NEEDLEWORK FOR SMALL SCHOOL.

Group A.—(Standards I. and II.)

1. Hemming, seaming, felling. Any garment or other useful article showing these stitches.
2. Knitting. 2 needles, plain and purled, *e.g.*, a strip, or comforter or cuffs.

Group B.—(Standard III.)

1. The work of the previous group, stitching, pleating, and sewing on strings. Garments showing these stitches.
2. Herring-bone stitch. The stitch only on canvas or flannel. Darning, simple, on canvas.
3. Knitting. 4 needles, plain and purled, *e.g.*, cuffs.

Group C.—(Standard IV. and Upwards.)

1. The work of the previous groups, gathering, setting-in, button-hole, sewing on button. Any garment showing these stitches.
2. Darning stocking-web material (thin places and holes).
3. Patching in calico, print and flannel.
4. Knitting. 4 needles, a sock or stocking.
5. Cutting out two simple garments.

NOTES.

1. Garments must be shown in each standard, but not necessarily those specified in this Schedule, which are mentioned merely as examples. They must be presented in the same condition as when completed by the scholars.
2. At least half as many garments should be shown as there are children on the books in Standards I., II., and III. Each garment must be entirely made by its own Standard. In Standard IV. and upwards each girl must (if she has attended school six months or upwards) present a garment made by herself.
3. Girls should be encouraged to cut out garments for the lower standards at least, and to fix their own work in the garments shown. Those above Standard I. (or, in small schools, those above Group A.) will be required to "fix" and "cast on" in the exercises performed before the Inspector.
4. Girls attending cookery classes during any of the hours devoted to needlework shall be allowed to present to H.M. Inspector simpler garments than those required in their respective standards or garments (according to their standards) tacked together and partly worked in each detail.

Girls who have passed the standards fixed by the byelaws for half-time exemption from attendance at school and are beneficially employed, shall be exempt from presenting a garment to H.M. Inspector.

PUPIL-TEACHERS (GIRLS).

First Year.

1. A chemise or a nightshirt, showing all the stitches required in Standards IV. and V.
2. A hole correctly mended (common method) in stocking material.
3. Paper patterns (cut out and tacked together) of two of the garments prescribed in this Schedule for children in Standards III. and IV.
4. A sock.

Second Year.

1. An infant's nightgown or a child's frock, in mull muslin or print showing all the stitches required in Standards VI. and VII.
2. A patch in calico, one in flannel, one in print.
3. Patterns of a boy's shirt and a woman's nightgown drawn to scale ($\frac{1}{4}$ size) on sectional paper; quantity and quality of material to be stated.
4. A stocking.

Third Year.

1. A tucked flannel petticoat or an infant's long flannel.
2. A three-cornered (or hedge-tear) darn, and a cross-cut (or diagonal) darn, on coarse linen.
3. Paper patterns (cut out and tacked together) of a pair of child's drawers and a child's frock.

Whenever a child's garment or the pattern of a child's garment is made, the age of the child for whom the garment is intended should be stated.

Fourth Year.

1. A sampler in calico, showing all the stitches required in the making and mending of calico garments.
2. A sampler in flannel, showing the stitches used in the making and mending of flannel garments.
3. Diagrams on sectional paper drawn to scale (¼ size) of a chemise (full size) and a nightshirt (full size).

NOTES.

1. In all cases the specimens, garments, and drawings shown to the Inspector must be done without assistance and presented as they left the worker's hands. All garments must have been cut out by the makers.
2. The garments should be of plain simple patterns, showing intelligence and good workmanship, but without elaborate detail.

SCHEDULE IV.

TABLE OF SPECIFIC SUBJECTS OF SECULAR INSTRUCTION.

SCHE-

TABLE of SPECIFIC SUBJECTS OF

*	1. Algebra.	2. Euclid.	3. Mensuration.	4. Mechanics.	5. Latin.	6. French or German. [Fair correctness of pronunciation is required in all stages.]	7. Animal Physiology.
1st stage.	Notation, addition, subtraction, multiplication, division.	Euclid, book I., to proposition 26, inclusive.	Triangles and parallelograms.	Matter in three states; solids, liquids, and gases. The mechanical properties peculiar to each state. Matter is porous, compressible, elastic. Measurement as practised by the mechanic. Measures of length, time, velocity, and space.	Grammar to the end of regular verbs; with simple exercises in translation.	Grammar to end of regular verbs. Some knowledge of common conversational phrases and sentences.	The build of the human body. Names and positions of the internal organs. The properties of muscle.
2nd stage.	The same, with G.C.M., L.C.M., and easy simple equations involving one unknown quantity.	Euclid, book I.	The same and the circle.	Matter in motion. The weight of a body, its inertia and momentum. Measures of force and work.	Irregular verbs and first rules of syntax. Knowledge of Delectus or other first Latin reading-book. Translation of simple sentences of English (three or four words) into Latin.	Grammar to end of irregular verbs, and translation into English of easy narrative sentences. Ten pages of a French or German conversation or reading book approved by Inspector.	The mechanism of the principal movements of the limbs and of the body as a whole. The organs and functions of alimentation, circulation, and respiration.
3rd stage.	The same, with simple equations involving two unknown quantities, and easy quadratic equations.	Euclid, books I. and II.	The parallelopiped, sphere, right cone, cylinder.	The simple mechanical powers, viz., (1.) The lever; (2.) the wheel and axle; (3.) pulleys; (4.) the inclined plane; (5.) the wedge; (6.) the screw. Liquid pressure; the hydrostatic press; liquids under the action of gravity. The parallelogram of velocities. The parallelogram of forces. Examples commonly met with illustrating the mechanical powers. N.B. — *Instruction in this subject should be purely descriptive and experimental.*	The Latin Grammar. Cæsar de Bello Gallico, Book I. Somewhat longer sentences to be translated from English into Latin.	Grammar, and knowledge of some easy French or German book.† Translation of conversational sentences into French or German.	The general arrangement of the nervous system. The properties of nerve. Reflex action. Sensation. The organs and functions of touch, taste, smell, hearing, and sight. N.B. — *Instruction in this subject should be illustrated by diagrams or models only.*

* The three stages of such of these subjects as admit of it may be taken in any order. Any other subject it is submitted to, and approved by, the Inspector.

† The books will be in 1893 and 1894—*French*, Saintine's Picciola. *German*, Hauffe's Die Karavane.
Not more than one half of these books will be required before 1st September 1893; on and after that date the

DULE IV.

SECULAR INSTRUCTION. (See ARTICLE 101 (*f*).)

8. Botany.	9. Principles of Agriculture.	10. Chemistry.	Physics. 11. Sound, Light, and Heat.	Physics. 12. Magnetism and Electricity.	13. Domestic Economy. (*Girls.*)
Characters of the root, stem, leaves, and parts of the flower, illustrated by specimens of common flowering plants.	The principles influencing the supply of plant food in the soil, the necessity for cultivation, and the circumstances making tillage more or less effective.	Elementary and compound matter. Illustrations of combination and decomposition in such bodies as hydrochloric acid, water, oxide of mercury, and rust of iron.	The three modes in which heat may be conveyed from place to place. Effects of heat on solids, liquids, and gases. Expansion by heat. The thermometer. Latent heat. Elementary notions of specific heat. Heat produced by mechanical, chemical, and vital action.	Attraction, repulsion and polarity, as illustrated by the magnet. Terrestrial magnetism, and the mariner's compass.	Food; its composition and nutritive value. Clothing and washing.
Structure of wood, bark, and pith. Cells and vessels. Food of plants, and manner in which a plant grows. Functions of the root, leaves, and different parts of the flower.	The principles regulating the more or less perfect supply of plant food; manures as supplemental sources of plant food.	Preparation and properties of the common gases, such as oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, and chlorine. The chemical character and constituents of pure air, and pure water, and the nature of the impurities sometimes found in both. Effects of plants and animals on air.	Sources and propagation of light. Intensity, shadows, shadow photometer. Reflection, mirrors. Refraction, lenses. Elementary explanation of the microscope, camera obscura, and magic lantern. Dispersion, prisms. The rainbow. Reflecting and refracting telescopes.	Attraction of light bodies by rubbed sealing wax and glass. Experimental proof that there are two forms of electricity. Attraction and repulsion. Gold-leaf electroscope. Construction of electrophorus, electrical machine, and Leyden jar. Explanation of atmospheric electricity.	Food; its functions. The dwelling; warming, cleaning, and ventilation.
The comparison of a fern and a moss with a flowering plant. The formation of different kinds of fruits. The structure of a bean and of a grain of wheat or barley. The phenomena of germination.	The principles regulating the growth of crops, and the variations in their yield and quality.	The properties of carbon and its chief inorganic compounds. Differences between metallic and non-metallic bodies. Combination by weight and volume. The use of symbols and chemical formulæ.	Propagation of sound. Elementary notions of vibrations and waves. Reflection of sound, echoes. Musical notes, simple instruments. Simple explanation of beats and nodes.	Voltaic or chemical electricity. The voltaic battery and notions of a current. Chemical effect of a current. Electrolysis. Magnetic effect of a current. Galvanometer. Induced currents. Electro magnets. The electric telegraph.	Food; its preparation and culinary treatment. Rules for health; the management of a sick room.

(*continued*)

sanctioned by the Department may be taken as a specific subject, provided that a graduated scheme for teaching

whole will be required.

SCHEDULE IV.—*continued.*

TABLE of SPECIFIC SUBJECTS of SECULAR INSTRUCTION. (See ARTICLE 101 (*f*).)—*continued.*

*	14. Shorthand.	15. Horticulture.	16. Navigation.	17. Book-keeping.	18. Welsh.
1st stage.	To write from slow dictation (at the rate of at least 30 words a minute) a passage from a First or Second Reader not used in the school, or from some book of equal difficulty, and also some separate words and short phrases. The shorthand notes to be subsequently transcribed or read.	*Plant Life.* Seeds, nature of and germination. Requirements, water, heat, air. Soils, nature and composition. What they do and how, what helps, what hinders them. Roots, nature and functions. Branches, fibrils, and root hairs. Stems and branches; their nature, work, and uses; helps and hindrances. Leaves. What they are, what they do. Helps and hindrances. Buds and tubers. Leaf buds, flower buds, tubers. Growth. Increase in size, and changes of composition. Formation and storage of food materials. Flowers; their component parts. What they do. Fruit; changes and development during ripening. Forms and varieties, as apple, strawberry, plum, &c.	Definitions and explanations of the terms used in mathematical geography. Construction and use of charts. The compass. Conversion of magnetic into true bearings and the reverse. Plane sailing. Traverse sailing.	Explanation of ordinary commercial terms. 1. From a given set of *simple* transactions to show how to keep a— Cash Book Purchases Book Sales Book. 2. Double Entry, its meaning and advantages. 3. Explanation of Personal and other Accounts.	1. (*a.*) Nouns and adjectives with their inflexions (number and gender). (*b.*) The personal pronoun. (*c.*) Conjugation of the verb "Bod" in the inflexional form only. 2. To translate from Welsh into English, and from English into Welsh, easy conversational sentences containing the verb "Bod" and the periphrastic form of other common verbs. 3. To translate and write from dictation any short passage from an easy Welsh book (15 pages to be prepared).
2nd stage.	As above, but dictation to be at the rate of at least 40 words a minute, from a Fourth or Fifth Standard Reader, not used in the school, or from some book of equal difficulty. Some examples of phrases will be required.	*Elementary Operations.* Description and use of implements under each head. Operations connected with the land, with explanations of good and bad methods. Digging and trenching. Draining, hoeing, stirring the soil and weeding. Watering. Preparation of seed bed, rolling, and raking, sowing, transplanting and thinning. Potting. Planting—positions and shelter. Staking. Earthing and blanching. Propagation. elementary principles. Cuttings. Budding, Grafting. Layering. Insect and fungus pests.	Recapitulation. The log. Day's work. Mercator's sailing.	1. Bills of Exchange. Bills receivable Book. Bills payable Book. 2. The Journal, its intentions and uses. 3. From a given set of transactions to show the method of keeping a record of simple commercial transactions by Double Entry, with illustrations of necessary Ledger Accounts.	1. (*a.*) Conjugation of the active (inflexional and periphrastic with "Bod") and passive of the regular verb "Dysgu." (*b.*) The pronouns, adverbs, and simple prepositions. (*c.*) The chief rules for the mutation of initial consonants, or, the parsing of a simple Welsh sentence (Welsh or English terms to be used). 2. To translate from Welsh into English and from English into Welsh, easy conversational sentences containing the verbs "Bod" and "Dysgu," and any other common verbs. 3. (*a.*) To translate and write from dictation a short passage from a Welsh book approved by H.M. Inspector (25 pages to be prepared. (*b.*) To recite 25 lines of Welsh poetry with knowledge of meaning and allusions.
3rd stage.	As above, but dictation to be at the rate of at least 60 words a minute, from any ordinary book or newspapers. Accuracy will be specially considered throughout the stages; and the shorthand characters and outlines must be clearly and correctly formed.	*Advanced Practice.* Budding. Grafting and stocks used. Layering. Division. Branch pruning. Root pruning. Old and young trees and bushes. Fruit culture. Open air and under glass. Small fruits. Apples and pears. Stone fruits. Gathering and storing. Packing and marketing. Vegetable culture. Tubers and roots. Green vegetables. Fruits and seeds (peas, beans, &c.) Rotation of crops. Flower culture. Open air and under glass. Manures and application. Treatment of insect pests. Treatment of fungus pests. General knowledge of fruits.	Recapitulation. Latitude by meridian observation. Explanation of method of determining the error of the compass by an amplitude, and the longitude by the chronometer. Deviation of the compass. Description and use of the sextant.	1. Bad Debts; Consignments; Discounts. 2. The Journal, its relation to other Books. Journalising. 3. From a given set of transactions to— (*a.*) Construct a Journal (*b.*) Post this into Ledger (*c.*) To arrange a trial Balance (*d.*) To close Ledger by preparing Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet.	1. (*a.*) Conjugation of irregular verbs, conjunctions, compound and pronominal prepositions. (*b.*) A knowledge of the chief prefixes and affixes of Welsh words. (*c.*) To answer questions on Welsh grammar generally, or, to parse a complex sentence. 2. To write a short theme or letter in Welsh on a familiar subject. 3. (*a.*) To translate and write from dictation a short passage from a Welsh book approved by H.M. Inspector (25 pages to be prepared). (*b.*) To recite 40 lines of Welsh poetry with knowledge of meaning and allusions. N.B.—The matter prepared for translation and recitation must be different in the several stages; and the scholars may be required to give written as well as oral answers to all questions (including those set in translation).

* The three stages of such of these subjects as admit of it may be taken in any order. Any other subject sanctioned by the Department may be taken as a specific subject, provided that a graduated scheme for teaching it is submitted to, and approved by, the Inspector.

SCHEDULE V.

CERTIFICATES AND CURRICULUM OF PUPIL-TEACHERS AT ADMISSION AND DURING THEIR ENGAGEMENT.

SCHEDULE V.—CERTIFICATES AND CURRICULUM OF PUPIL-

—	1. Health.**	2. Character and Conduct.	3. Reading and Repetition.	4. English Grammar and Composition.¶
Candidates for probation or engagement without probation.	Certificate from medical practitioner in a form prescribed by the Department.	Certificate of good moral character of the candidates themselves and their homes.		
Candidates for engagement after probation.	Certificate from managers that pupil-teacher has not suffered any failure of health likely to incapacitate for profession of teacher.	1. Certificate of good conduct from the managers. 2. Certificate of punctuality, diligence, obedience, and attention to their duties, from the master or mistress.		
First Year -	Certificate from managers as above.	Same as above -	To read with fluency, ease, and just expression, and to repeat 50 lines of poetry. In Welsh districts to read with fluency, ease, and just expression in Welsh and English, and to repeat 50 lines of Welsh (or English) poetry.	Parsing and analysis of simple sentences, with knowledge of the ordinary terminations of English words. Writing from memory the substance of a passage of simple prose, read with ordinary quickness. Penmanship. In Welsh districts parsing and analysis of simple sentences, with knowledge of the ordinary terminations of Welsh words. Writing in Welsh the substance of a short story read once. Penmanship.
Second Year -	Certificate from managers as above, together with a certificate *from a medical practitioner in a form prescribed by the Department.*	Same as above -	To read as above, and to recite 80 lines of poetry, with knowledge of meanings and allusions. In Welsh districts to read as above and to recite 60 lines of Welsh (or English) poetry, and to give the English (or Welsh) equivalents for words or short phrases in the piece selected.	Parsing and analysis of sentences, with knowledge of the chief Latin prefixes and terminations. Paraphrase of a short passage of poetry. Penmanship. In Welsh districts parsing and analysis of sentences, with knowledge of the ordinary terminations of English words. Translation from Welsh into English of a short easy passage. Penmanship.
Third Year -	Certificate from managers as above.	Same as above -	To read as above, and to recite 100 lines of poetry, with knowledge of meanings and allusions. In Welsh districts to read as above and to recite 80 lines of poetry (half of which must be in English), with translation of words and phrases.	Parsing, analysis, and paraphrase of complex sentences. Prefixes and affixes generally. Knowledge of the simple tests by which English words may be distinguished from those of foreign origin. Penmanship. In Welsh districts parsing and analysis, with knowledge of Welsh and English prefixes and affixes generally. Translation from Welsh into English of a short passage. Penmanship.
Fourth Year -	Certificate from managers as above.	Same as above -	To read as above, and to recite 100 lines of Shakespeare or Milton with clearness and force, and knowledge of meanings and allusions. N.B.—The passages for repetition must be of a secular character, and taken from some standard English writer approved by Her Majesty's Inspector. In Welsh districts to read as above, and to recite 100 lines (half of which must be in English) from standard authors, with clearness and force, and knowledge of meanings and allusions.	Fuller knowledge of grammar and analysis, and of the common Latin roots of English words. Outline of the history of the language and literature. Penmanship. In Welsh districts Welsh and English grammar. Knowledge of the chief Latin roots of English words with their cognates in Welsh. Penmanship.

** Scrofula, fits, asthma, deafness, great imperfections of the sight or voice, the loss of an eye from constitutional disease, or the loss of an arm or leg, or the permanent disability of either arm or leg, curvature of the spine, hereditary tendency to insanity, or any constitutional infirmity of a disabling nature, is a positive disqualification in candidates for the office of pupil-teacher.

N.B.—In all the subjects questions may be given on the work of the previous years, and on the mode of teaching them.

¶ Instead of this subject Latin may be taken in four stages arranged as follows:—

1st year.—Grammar to the end of regular verbs; with simple exercises in translation. Irregular verbs and first rules of syntax. Knowledge of Delectus or other first Latin reading book. Translation of simple sentences of English (three or four words) into Latin.

2nd year.—The Latin Grammar. Cæsar, De Bello Gallico, Book I. Somewhat longer sentences to be translated from English into Latin.

3rd year.—Grammar. Composition of short Latin sentences. Cæsar, de Bello Gallico, Book II.

4th year.—Grammar. More advanced composition. Virgil, Æneid, Book I. Pupil-teachers taking this course instead of English grammar and composition in the Queen's Scholarship Examination cannot also take Latin as a Language.

TEACHERS AT ADMISSION AND DURING THEIR ENGAGEMENT.

—	Arithmetic and Mathematics.* 5. Boys.	Arithmetic and Mathematics.* 6. Girls.	7. Geography.	8. History.	9 Teaching.§
Candidates for probation or engagement without probation.			[In Welsh districts in the first year special questions will be set on the physical geography of Wales, and in the second year on the Industries of Wales, and maps will be required to illustrate the answers given.]		[In Welsh districts additional credit will be given (in the class teaching lesson) for ability shown in utilizing the children's knowledge of Welsh for the acquisition of English, or the fuller understanding of the English lesson.]
Candidates for engagement after probation.					
First Year - -	Vulgar and decimal fractions, with their applications.	Practice, tradesmen's and household accounts. Measures and multiples, with addition and subtraction of vulgar fractions.	The British Islands, Australia, and British North America. Physical geography of mountains and rivers. Maps of the British Isles.	Outlines of British history to the Norman Conquest.	To conduct a class in one of the elementary subjects.
Second Year -	Proportion, with its applications to interest, averages, per-centages, and stocks. Euclid, Book I., to Prop. XXVI., with simple deductions.	Vulgar fractions, with their applications to money, weights, and measures. Reduction of vulgar fractions to decimals.	Europe and British India. Latitude and longitude. Climate and productions of the British possessions. Maps of France, Italy, and the Spanish peninsula.	From the Conquest to the accession of the Tudors. In Welsh districts Welsh History to the death of Owen Glyndwr.	To conduct a class in one of the elementary subjects, and to answer simple questions on the mode of teaching those subjects.
Third Year - -	Arithmetic generally, including the extraction of the square root. Euclid, Book I., with simple deductions. Mensuration of triangles and parallelograms. Algebra to simple equations (inclusive).†	Decimals and simple proportion.	Asia and Africa. Winds and ocean currents. Maps of India, South Africa, and the Mediterranean Sea.	From the accession of the Tudors to 1688. In Welsh districts Outlines of English History from the Norman Conquest to the Tudor accession.	To conduct a class in arithmetic or in any class subject taught in the school; in an infant school on form, colour, number, or some familiar object; to prepare notes of a lesson, and to answer questions as above.
Fourth Year -	Arithmetic, Euclid, Book II., with simple deductions. Mensuration of plane surfaces. Algebra to quadratic equations (inclusive).‡	Application of fractions and proportion to interest, discount, per-centages, averages, and stocks.	America and Polynesia. The seasons, the sun, moon, and planetary system. The tides. Maps of the United States and Australia.	From 1688 to the present time. In Welsh districts General Outlines of English History from the Tudor accession to the present time, with special knowledge of the History of Wales during that period.	To give a collective or class lesson on any subject taught in the school. To prepare notes of a lesson, and to answer questions as above.

* The papers on arithmetic may contain questions requiring the reasons of the several rules to be explained and demonstrated as to a class of scholars.

† Addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, greatest common measure, least common multiple, fractions, square root, and simple equations of one unknown quantity, with easy problems which lead to them.

‡ The same as for the previous year, and cube root, simultaneous equations of the first degree of two unknown quantities, and quadratic equations involving one unknown quantity, with easy problems leading to them.

§ On the occasion of Her Majesty's Inspector's visit to the school, female pupil-teachers must be prepared to afford evidence of their skill in teaching needlework, by a lesson given in his presence in their first year to the third Standard; advancing a standard in each successive year of their engagement. The scheme for their yearly examination in this subject is given in Schedule III

SCHEDULE V.—Certificates and Curriculum of Pupil-Teachers at Admission and during their Engagement—*continued.*

10. Music.†† Where suitable Means of Instruction exist.		11. Notes as to Queen's Scholarship Examination.
(*a.*) Theory of Music.	(*b.*) Practical Music.	
		1. The examination extends to all the subjects specified in this Schedule (Art. 47). 2. A paper of questions on domestic economy is also given to the female candidates. 3. Marks will be given to candidates who have obtained a report from H.M. Inspector (Art. 47) while employed as teachers in inspected schools for practical skill in teaching, and, in Welsh districts, in teaching English through Welsh. *Optional Subjects.* 4. *Music.*—See column 10 of Schedule. 5. *Languages.*—A paper will be set in— (i.) Latin. (iv.) German. (ii.) Greek. (v.) Hebrew. (iii.) French. (vi.) Welsh. This paper will contain grammatical questions and easy passages for translation into English.¶ 6. *Sciences.*—Marks will also be given to any candidate at that examination who, at one of the examinations held in May of each year by the Department of Science and Art,‖ has passed the elementary stage, or passed in the advanced stage, of one of the following subjects, viz. :— (i.) (*a.*) Mechanics of Solids. (v.) Magnetism. (*b.*) Mechanics of Fluids. Electricity. (ii.) Chemistry. (vi.) Physiography. (iii.) Animal Physiology. (vii.) Botany. (iv.) (*a.*) Sound. (viii.) Principles of Agriculture. (*b.*) Light. (ix.) Hygiene. (*c.*) Heat. (x.) Physics. Candidates may obtain marks for any one language and science, but not more than one. 7. *Drawing.*‖ *Where suitable Means of Instruction exist.* i. Pupil-teachers who during their engagement successfully work papers in freehand, model, geometrical, and perspective drawing are credited with marks in any future examination under Articles 46 or 56. ii. The papers may be worked in any order. iii. Examinations are held— (1.) Annually at elementary schools in which drawing is taught. (2.) In May at the Schools of Art and Art Classes connected with the Department of Science and Art. iv. Pupil-teachers in schools at which drawing is taught by a qualified teacher should be examined at their own schools. Pupil-teachers in schools at which no examination in drawing is held, and pupil-teachers attending Schools of Art, or Art Classes, may be examined in May. They cannot be examined *both* at their own schools and at the May examination; nor on the occasion of Her Majesty's Inspector's visit to their school. v. Pupil-teachers will not be examined in blackboard or light and shade drawing during the term of their apprenticeship, but should prepare themselves for examination in those subjects as students in Training Colleges or Acting Teachers. 8. Marks will also be given to Candidates who shall present University Extension Certificates awarded by the University of Cambridge, the University of Oxford, the Victoria University, and the Universities Joint Board of the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching, provided that the Certificates shall have been awarded (after examination) during the year preceding the Queen's Scholarship Examination on a course of study including not less than twenty-four lectures and classes (of which the Candidates must have attended not less than twenty) in one of the following subjects :— (i.) A period of English literature, with special reference to the work of a standard author. (ii.) A special aspect of British history, *e.g.*, the history of Wales, Scotland, Ireland, the Colonies or India, or some period of the economic history of England. (iii.) A special aspect of Geography, *e.g.*, the history of discovery. (iv.) The elements of English Architecture, with special reference to ancient buildings visited by the Candidate. (v.) Geology. (vi.) Astronomy. (vii.) Meteorology.
Staff Notation. Notes, their shape and relative value. The treble and bass staves. The scales of C, G, and F major. Intervals found in the major scale. Minims, crotchets, quavers, and equivalent rests, $\frac{2}{4}\ \frac{3}{4}\ \frac{4}{4}\ \frac{2}{2}\ \frac{3}{2}\ \frac{4}{2}$ time. *Tonic Sol-fa Notation.* The common major scale, its structure and intervals. The standard scale of pitch. Mental effects, and how they are modified. Accent. Two, three, and four pulse measure. Whole pulse notes, half pulse notes and continuations, and rests of the same value.	Tests same as for School Division III. in the syllabus of the examination for schools (*See* Appendix IV. of Revised Instructions to H.M. Inspectors). Five songs to be presented. One to be sung.	
Staff Notation. All the major scales and signatures. Dotted notes. Tied notes. Semiquavers, Triplets, $\frac{3}{8}\ \frac{6}{8}$ and $\frac{9}{8}$ time. *Tonic Sol-fa Notation.* First removes of key. Bridge notes. Six and nine pulse measure. Quarter pulse notes and rests. Thirds of a pulse.	Tests same as for School Division IV. (*See* Appendix IV. of Revised Instructions to H.M. Inspectors). Five songs to be presented. One to be sung.	
Staff Notation. Various forms of the minor scale. The scales and signatures of C minor, D minor, E minor, and G minor. Intervals found in the minor scale. Common musical terms. *Tonic Sol-fa Notation.* The minor scale and the intervals found in it. Names of chromatic notes. Relative pitch of keys. Common musical terms.	Tests combining the time and tune of the requirements for School Division IV. (*See* Appendix IV. of Revised Instructions to H.M. Inspectors), and others founded upon the complete minor scale. Five songs to be presented, One to be sung.	
Staff Notation. All the minor scales and signatures. Chromatic intervals. Easy transposition. Syncopation, Compass of voices. *Tonic Sol-fa Notation.* Chromatic intervals. Syncopation. Compass of voices. N.B.—Candidates may work the paper in either Notation, but not in both Notations.	Graded tests in tune, time, and ear training, based upon the requirements for the various school divisions. The highest marks will be given to candidates able to sing at sight passages combining the time and tune required above, and to tell ear exercises freely. N.B.—1. The tests can be sung from the staff notation or from the tonic sol-fa notation at the option of the candidate. 2. As the application of every test (song, note, time, and ear) to 1st, 2nd, and 3rd year pupil-teachers may occupy more time than can be given, it will suffice if each candidate is examined in time (the third year in combined time and tune) and one other point,	

‖ For detailed information respecting the means of instruction, and the places and times of examination, apply by letter to "The Secretary, Department of Science and Art, London, S.W." After the present year marks will not be given at any examination for a pass at any examination held more than a year previously.

¶ In 1893 and 1894 passages from Cæsar de Bello Gallico, Book I.; Xenophon Anabasis, Book I.; La Jeune Sibérienne, by Le Maistre; Hauff, Die Karavane.

†† Candidates may take Theory of Music without also taking Practical Music.

SCHEDULE VI.

I.—Form of Memorandum of Agreement (Article 36).

(For a Voluntary School.)

Memorandum of Agreement between[1] _____

_____

_____ herein-after called *the managers*, on behalf of the managers of the _____ School,[2] _____ herein-after called *the pupil-teacher*, and[3] _____ herein-after called *the surety*, the[4] _____ of the pupil-teacher.

The managers, for themselves, their executors, administrators, and assigns, agree with the pupil-teacher, and with the surety, h[5]_____ executors, administrators, and assigns, and the pupil-teacher and the surety, for himself, his executors, administrators, and assigns, agree with the managers, their executors, administrators, and assigns, as follows:

1. The pupil-teacher is engaged to serve under a certificated teacher during the usual school hours in keeping and teaching the said school, but so that the pupil-teacher shall not serve therein less than three or more than six hours upon any one day, nor more than 25 hours in any one week. Sunday is expressly excluded from this engagement.

2. This engagement shall begin on the first day of[6] _____ 18___, and, subject to the proviso in paragraph 4, shall end on the last day of[7] _____ 18___,[8] but if the pupil-teacher shall, with the consent of the other parties hereto, enter a Training College as a Queen's Scholar before the last-mentioned date, or such later date as shall be fixed by an extension of the engagement under paragraph 4, this engagement shall thereupon end.

3. The managers shall pay to the pupil-teacher as wages[9] _____

_____

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4. *Provided* always, that (1) if the pupil-teacher fails to pass the examination prescribed by the Code for any year, this engagement shall, with the consent of the managers and the Education Department, be extended so as to end on the last day of _____ 18___,[10] and (2) if the pupil-teacher defers the Queen's Scholarship Examination for a year in accordance with the Code, this engagement shall, with the consent of the managers, be extended so as to end on the last day of the month in which such deferred examination takes place.

When this engagement is so extended, the course of study of the pupil-teacher in the remainder of the year succeeding that in respect of which the pupil-teacher failed shall be the same as in the last-mentioned year; and that year shall not be reckoned in calculating any payment to be made under paragraph 6 of this agreement.

[1] Names, &c. in full of a quorum of the managers.

[2] Name in full of the pupil-teacher.

[3] Name, &c. in full of father or other surety of the pupil-teacher.

[4] Father, or as the case may be.

[5] His or her.

[6] The month defined by Article 20, or January.

[7] Preceding month.

[8] Four full years; or any less number of years, not under two, provided (*a*) that the candidate has passed for admission the examination fixed for a later year in proportion to the reduced term of service; and provided also (*b*) that the end of the reduced term of service fall beyond the candidate's 18th year (completed).

[9] The wages may be weekly, or as the parties agree: they should be fixed at the discretion of the parties, having in view the local rate of wages, and the advantages of the school as a place wherein to learn the business of a teacher.

The agreement may be in the following form:—

_____ per _____ in the first year, and this sum shall be increased by _____ per _____ in each subsequent year of the engagement, but such increase may be stopped at the discretion of the managers of the said school for the time being for the unexpired remainder of any year after receipt of notice from the Education Department that the pupil-teacher has failed to pass the examination, or to fulfil the other conditions of a pupil-teacher according to the standard of the preceding year as prescribed in the Articles of the Code of the said Department applicable to the case.

[10] One year later than the second date in paragraph 2.

5. The managers shall cause the pupil-teacher to receive, without charge, from a certificated teacher, or other qualified teacher approved by the Department, special instruction during at least five hours per week, of which hours not more than three shall be part of the same day. Such special instruction, and any instruction, in secular subjects, given to the pupil-teacher during school hours, shall be in the subjects in which the pupil-teacher is to be examined during this engagement, pursuant to the Code.

6. The pupil-teacher shall be liable to dismissal without notice for idleness, disobedience, or immoral conduct of a gross kind respectively; and this engagement shall be terminable by the managers or by the surety by a written notice of six months, or in lieu of such notice by the payment on either side of [11]_____; such payment to be recoverable as liquidated damages by the party entitled to receive it, and to be over and above the settlement of all other accounts between the parties.

[11] The following words may be inserted:—
3*l.* in the first year, 4*l.* in the second, and an additional pound in each succeeding year of the engagement, but never exceeding 6*l.* in the whole.

7. The pupil-teacher enters into this engagement freely and voluntarily on h[12]____own part, and with the privity and consent of the surety.

[12] His or her.

8. The surety shall clothe, feed, lodge, and watch over the pupil-teacher during the continuance of this engagement in a proper manner.

[13] All the parties named must sign, but need not do so together. Each signature should be written in a separate line, and must be attested by that of a witness who sees it made. The same witness may attest more than one signature.

Signed [13] this_____day of_____
_____in the presence of _____
_____in the presence of _____
_____in the presence of _____
_____

N.B.—1. This memorandum must be executed *by all the parties named in it, viz.*:—
Managers.
Surety.
Pupil-teacher.

2. If it be executed with blanks still remaining in it, they cannot legally be filled up afterwards, except as part of a new agreement requiring a new stamp.

3. The memorandum, when executed, should be deposited with the school papers (Article 8 (*b*)). The surety should have either an executed duplicate (which requires a second stamp), or a certified copy. If any of the managers are changed (*by removal, or otherwise*), a new agreement in the following form should be executed.

II.—Form of New Agreement on Change of Managers.

(*To be endorsed on the Memorandum of Agreement.* Form I.)

[1] The Managers in the original Memorandum, and the Executors of any of them who are deceased.

[2] The present Managers, including the new Manager or Managers.

[3] The pupil-teacher.

[4] *The surety* in the existing Memorandum.

Memorandum of Agreement between [1]_____
_____
the persons described in the within-written agreement as *the Managers*; [2]_____
_____
herein-after called *the Managers*, [3]_____
herein-after called *the pupil-teacher*, and [4]_____
_____
herein-after called *the surety*.

1. The said [1]_____the pupil-teacher and the surety hereby rescind the within-written Agreement, and mutually agree that the same shall be henceforth determined, and of no further force as regards the future.

2. The Managers, the pupil-teacher, and the surety hereby mutually agree to adopt and enter into an agreement in the same words, and to the same effect as the within-written agreement for the unexpired term thereof; and that the like obligation and responsibility shall exist and be of force between them in like manner and to all intents and purposes as if the name of the said [5] _____ had been inserted therein and signed thereto, instead of the name of the said [6] _____

[5] The new Manager or Managers.

[6] Deceased or outgoing Manager or Managers.

[7] All the parties named must sign, but need not do so together. Each signature should be written in a separate line, and must be attested by that of a witness who sees it made. The same witness may attest more than one signature.

Signed [7] this _____ day of _____, 18__,
_____ in the presence of _____
_____ in the presence of _____
_____ in the presence of _____
_____

N.B.—This memorandum must be executed *by all the parties named in it, viz.*:—

Managers,
Surety.
Pupil-teacher.

If it be executed with blanks still remaining in it, they cannot legally be filled up afterwards, except as part of a new agreement requiring a new stamp.

III.—Form of Memorandum of Agreement (Article 36).

(For a Board School.)

Memorandum of Agreement between the School Board of [1] _____ herein-after called *the Board* [2] _____ herein-after called *the pupil-teacher*, and [3] _____ herein-after called *the surety*, the [4] _____ of the pupil-teacher _____

[1] Name of the School Board.

[2] Name in full of the pupil-teacher.

[3] Name, description, and address in full, of father or other person who is to be the surety of the pupil-teacher.

[4] Father, or other relation or friend of the pupil-teacher as the case may be.

The Board, for themselves and their successors, covenant with the pupil-teacher, and with the surety, h[5] _____ executors and administrators and assigns, and the pupil-teacher and the surety for himself, his executors, administrators, and assigns, covenant with the Board and their successors, as follows:—

[5] His or her.

1. The pupil-teacher is engaged to serve under a certificated teacher during the usual school hours in keeping and teaching the [6] _____ school of the said Board, but so that the said pupil-teacher shall not serve therein less than three or more than six hours upon any one day, nor more than 25 hours in any one week. Sunday is expressly excluded from this engagement.

[6] Name of the School.

2. This engagement shall begin on the first day of [7] _____ 18____, and subject to the proviso in paragraph 4, shall end on the last day of [8] _____ 18____[9], but if the pupil-teacher shall, with the consent of the other parties hereto, enter a Training College as a Queen's Scholar before the last-mentioned date, or such later date as shall be fixed by an extension of the engagement under paragraph 4, this engagement shall thereupon end.

[7] The month defined by Article 20, or January.

[8] Preceding month.

[9] Four full years; or any less number of years, not under two, provided (*a*) that the candidate has passed for admission the examination fixed for a later year in proportion to the reduced term of service; and provided also (*b*) that the end of the reduced term of service fall beyond the candidate's 18th year (completed).

3. The Board shall pay to the pupil-teacher as wages[10] _____

[10] The wages may be weekly, or as the parties agree; they should be fixed at the discretion of the parties, having in view the local rate of wages, and the advantages of the school as a place wherein to learn the business of a teacher.

The agreement may be in the following form:—

_____per_____in the first year, and this sum shall be increased by_____per_____in each subsequent year of the engagement, but such increase may be stopped at the discretion of the Managers of the said School for the time being for the unexpired remainder of any year after receipt of notice from the Education Department that the pupil-teacher has failed to pass the examination, or to fulfil the other conditions of a pupil-teacher according to the standard of the preceding year as prescribed in the Articles of the Code of the said Department applicable to the case.

[11] One year later than the second date in paragraph 2.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

4. *Provided* always, that (1) if the pupil-teacher fails to pass the examination prescribed by the Code for any year, this engagement shall, with the consent of the Board and the Education Department, be extended so as to end on the last day of _____18_____[11], and (2) if the pupil-teacher defers the Queen's Scholarship Examination for a year in accordance with the Code, this engagement shall, with the consent of the managers, be extended so as to end on the last day of the month in which such deferred examination takes place.

When this engagement is so extended, the course of study of the pupil-teacher in the remainder of the year succeeding that in respect of which the pupil-teacher failed shall be the same as in the last-mentioned year; and that year shall not be reckoned in calculating any payment to be made under paragraph 6 of this agreement.

5. The Board shall cause the pupil-teacher to receive without charge, from a certificated teacher, or other qualified teacher approved by the Department, special instruction during at least five hours per week, of which hours not more than three shall be part of the same day. Such special instruction, and any instruction in secular subjects, given to the pupil-teacher during school hours shall be in the subjects in which the pupil-teacher is to be examined during this engagement, pursuant to the Code.

6. The pupil-teacher shall be liable to dismissal without notice for idleness, disobedience, or immoral conduct of a gross kind, respectively; and this engagement shall be terminable by the Board or by the surety by a written notice of six months, or in lieu of such notice, by the payment on either side of [12] _____

_____

_____

_____

[12] The following words may be inserted:—

3*l.* in the first year, 4*l.* in the second, and an additional pound in each succeeding year of the engagement, but never exceeding 6*l.* in the whole.

such payment to be recoverable as liquidated damages by the party entitled to receive it, and to be over and above the settlement of all other accounts between the parties.

7. The pupil-teacher enters into this engagement freely and voluntarily on h[13] _____own part, and with the privity and consent of the surety.

[13] His or her.

8. The surety shall clothe, feed, lodge, and watch over the pupil-teacher during the continuance of this engagement in a proper manner.

Sealed and delivered[14] by the said Board this_____day of_____18_____, by_____ in the presence of_____

Seal.

[14] All the parties named must execute it by sealing and delivering it, but need not do so together. Each signature should be written in a separate line, and must be attested by the signature of a witness who sees it made.

The same witness may attest more than one execution.

Seal.

and by_____in the presence of_____

Seal.

N.B.—1. This memorandum must be executed *by all the parties named in it, viz.*:—

The School Board.
Surety.
Pupil Teacher.

2. If it be executed with blanks still remaining in it, they cannot legally be filled up afterwards, except as part of a new agreement requiring a new stamp.

3. The memorandum, when executed, should be deposited with the School papers [Article 8 (*b*)]. The surety should have either an executed duplicate (which requires a second stamp) or a certified copy.

IV.—Form for Cancelling Engagements of Pupil-Teachers.

(i.) For a Voluntary School.

(*To be endorsed on the original Memorandum.*)

The within-written Memorandum of Agreement is cancelled by the undersigned parties, being the same parties by whom it was executed.

Witness our hands, this day of 18

(ii.) For a Board School.

(*To be endorsed on the original Memorandum.*)

The within-written Memorandum of Agreement is cancelled by the undersigned parties, being the same parties by whom it was executed.

Witness the seal of the said Board, and the hands and seals of the other parties, this day of 18

SCHEDULE VII.

☞ Article 85(*a*) of the Code provides as follows :—"All new school premises and "enlargements must conform generally to the rules contained in Schedule VII., "and the plans must be approved by the Department before such new premises "and enlargements are passed under this Article."

Rules to be observed in Planning and Fitting up Public Elementary Schools.

School planning is the science of thoroughly adapting every part of a building, even the minutest detail, to the work of school teaching. Convenience of plan, suitable lighting, proper sub-division into classes, and thorough ventilation, with warmth but without draughts, are its leading essentials. Attention to small points is of extreme importance. Sanitary laws are here as vital as in a hospital. The school-architect is recommended first to perfect his plan. His own skill should then enable him to clothe it with form, proportion, character, and colour.

Requirements.

School Boards and School Promoters are requested to note that the Education Department require the following Plans, and that inattention to such requirement entails delay:—

I.—A Block Plan of the Site, drawn to a scale of 20 feet to an inch. This plan must indicate—

(*a.*) The position of the school buildings.
(*b.*) Out-buildings.
(*c.*) Playground.
(*d.*) Drains (collateral and main), with their fall and depth below ground.
(*e.*) Entrances.
(*f.*) Boundary walls, or fences, and their nature.
(*g.*) Roads.
(*h.*) The points of the compass.
(*i.*) The levels of the ground at the principal points.

II.—A Plan of each Floor of the Schoolrooms (and Teacher's or Caretaker's Residence, if any) drawn to a scale of 8 feet to an inch. The internal fittings of the rooms (*fire-places, groups of desks, benches, &c.*) must be accurately shown. The plan should also state whether the rooms are intended for boys, girls, or infants. In cases of enlargement, a plan showing the buildings as they exist is needed.

III.—Sections and at least four Elevations, also drawn to a scale of 8 feet to an inch. The ceiling, the positions of window-heads in relation thereto, and the mode of ventilation must be shown.

N.B.—(a.) *Pencil drawings cannot be received, but coloured tracings in ink may be submitted while plans are in the preliminary stage of pencil, so that suggested alterations can be adopted without difficulty or expense.*
(b.) *Tracings should be on cloth.*
(c.) *In the case of enlargements, the whole site and the existing building should be accurately shown.*
(d.) *All plans should be dated, the scales drawn on, and dimensions figured.*

IV.—A detailed Specification separated under the several branches of the Building Trade.

Building Rules.

1. Planning and Accommodation.

1. In planning a school, the first thing is to seat the children in the best manner for being taught. The accommodation of each room depends not merely on its area, but also on its shape (especially in relation to the kind of desk proposed), the positions of the doors and fireplaces, and its proper lighting. The second point is to group the rooms together in a compact and convenient manner.

2 & 3. Schoolrooms.

2. Every school must have a schoolroom as hereunder or a central hall as under Rule 8. The proper width for a schoolroom is 18 to 20 feet for long desks, or 22 feet for dual desks. If the width does not exceed 20 feet, groups of long desks, three or four in number, according to the width, must be used; if the width is 22 feet, dual desks, five rows deep, must be used. (For class-rooms, see Rule 7.)

(*a.*) Accommodation in schoolrooms for elder children is calculated by the number of children seated at desks and benches, subject to a minimum of 10 square feet per child being provided. For the mode of calculating accommodation in class-rooms see Rule 7, in infant schools see Rule 16.

(*b.*) Double bank schools (now almost obsolete) require rooms 32 feet wide, walls left clear for three rows of desks, and ample lighting from windows on both sides extending to ceiling.

(*c.*) Wasted space cannot be considered.

3. The doors and fireplaces in schoolrooms must be so placed as to allow of the whole of one side of the schoolroom being left free for the groups of benches and desks.

(*a.*) No schoolroom lighted from one side only can be approved. The gable ends should be fully utilised for light. (See also Rules 9 and 9(*b*).)

4. Walls, Floors, and Roofs.

4. The walls of every schoolroom and class-room, *if ceiled at the level of the wall-plate*, must be at least 12 feet high from the level of the floor to the ceiling; and, if the area contain more than 360 superficial square feet, 13 feet, and, if more than 600, then 14 feet.

(*a.*) The walls of every schoolroom and class-room, *if ceiled to the rafters and collar beam*, must be at least 11 feet high from the floor to the wall-plate, and at least 14 feet to the ceiling across the collar beam.

(*b.*) Great care should be taken to render the roofs impervious to cold and heat.

(*c.*) Roofs open to the apex are not approved. They can only be permitted where the roofs are specially impervious to heat and cold, and where apex-ventilation is provided. Iron tie-rods are least unsightly when placed horizontally.

(*d.*) The whole of the external walls of the school and residence must be solid. *If of brick*, the thickness must be at least one brick and a half; and *if of stone*, at least 20 inches.

(*e.*) All walls, not excepting fence walls, must have a damp-proof course just above the ground line.

(*f.*) The whole area of the building should have concrete 6 inches thick under the ground floor, and air bricks for ventilation to joists.

(*g.*) Timber should be protected from mortar and cement by asphalte or tar.

5. Entrances.

5. Entrances should be separate for each department. In large schools more than one entrance is desirable. The principal entrances should never be through the cloak-room. Entrance doors should open outwards. A porch should be external to the schoolroom.

6. Cloak-rooms.

6. Cloak-rooms must be external to schoolrooms and class-rooms with gangways at least 4 feet wide, amply lighted from *the end*. Hat-pegs should be 12 inches apart, numbered, and of two tiers. The hanging-space should be 6 inches lineal per child so as to provide a separate peg for each.

7. Class-rooms.

7. Class-rooms are calculated at 10 square feet if not providing accommodation for more than 60 children. Six rows of dual desks or four rows of long-length desks are permissible in such class-rooms. Rule 2 applies to all rooms providing accommodation for more than 60, or being more than 24 feet 8 inches deep from the window wall.

(*a.*) The minimum size of class-room is 18 feet × 15 feet. If desks are placed longitudinally the width should not be less than 16 feet. This latter width is also allowed in schoolrooms of very small size.

(*b.*) The class-rooms should never be passage-rooms from one part of the building to another nor from the schoolrooms to the playground or yard, and should be on the same level as the schoolroom. Each should be easily cleared without disturbance to any other room.

(*c.*) The number of class-rooms should, where practicable, equal the number of classes in the schoolroom.

(*d.*) The excessive use of movable partitions should be avoided.

8. Halls.

8. Large schools are sometimes planned with a central hall, which is not calculated in the accommodation.

In the case of mixed schools an exception is made, one class being necessary in the hall in order to secure a teacher's supervision of the separate exits to the latrines (see Rule 13 (*a*)), the hall must, therefore, be suitable for teaching such class, it must be fully lighted, warmed, and ventilated, and must contain a floor space of not less than 1,200 square feet, and the fittings must be marked on the plan.

9. Windows.

9. The light should, as far as possible, and especially in class-rooms, be admitted from the left side of the scholars. [This rule will be found greatly to influence the planning.] All other windows in class-rooms should be regarded as supplementary,

or for summer ventilation. In cases where left light is impossible, right light is next best. Windows full in the eyes of teachers or scholars are not approved. In rooms 14 feet high any space beyond 24 feet from the window wall is insufficiently lighted.

(*a.*) Windows should never be provided for the sake merely of external effect. All kinds of glazing which diminish the light and are troublesome to keep clean and in repair should be avoided. A large portion of each window should be made to open for ventilation and for cleaning.

(*b.*) The sills of the main lighting windows should be placed about 4 feet above the floor. And the tops of some should always reach nearly to the ceiling. The ordinary rules respecting hospitals should here be remembered.

(*c.*) Skylights are objectionable and should never be resorted to where windows are possible. Plans needlessly involving their use cannot be approved, except in the case of central halls having ridge, or apex, ventilation.

10. Staircases.

10. A staircase like a porch must be external to the schoolroom. No triangular steps or "winders" should be used. Each step should be about 13 inches broad and not more than 6 inches high. The flights should be short, and the landings unbroken by steps. The number of staircases should be sufficient, not only for daily use, but for rapid exit in case of fire or panic.

11. Ventilation.

11. Apart from open windows and doors, there should be provision for copious inlet of fresh air; also for outlet of foul air at the highest point of the room; the best way of providing the latter is to build to each room a separate air chimney carried up in the same stack with smoke flues. An outlet should be warmed in some manner or it will frequently act as a cold inlet. The principal point in all ventilation is to prevent stagnant air. Particular expedients are only subsidiary to this main direction.

(*a.*) Although lighting from the left hand is considered so important, ventilation in summer demands also the provision of a small swing window as far from the lighting as possible, and near the ceiling.

12. Warming.

12. The warming should be moderate and evenly distributed so as to maintain a temperature of from 56° to 60°. When a corridor or lobby is warmed, the rooms are more easily dealt with, and are less liable to cold draughts. Where schools are wholly warmed by hot water, the principle of direct radiation is recommended. In such cases open grates in addition are useful for extra warming occasionally, and their flues for ventilation always.

(*a.*) A common stove, with a pipe through the wall or roof, can under no circumstances be allowed. Stoves are only approved, when

(i) provided with proper chimneys (as in the case of open fires);

(ii) of such a pattern that they cannot become red-hot, or otherwise contaminate the air;

(iii) supplied with fresh air, direct from the outside, by a flue of not less than 72 inches superficial, and

(iv) not of such size or shape as to interfere with the floor space necessary for teaching purposes.

(*b.*) A thermometer should always be kept hung up in a school.

13. Sanitary Arrangements.

13. Water-closets within the main school building are not desirable, and are only sanctioned for female teachers. All others should be at a short distance and completely disconnected from the school.

(*a.*) The doors, staircases, and passages leading from the schoolroom to the latrines (whether in mixed or in other schools), and the latrines themselves, must be separate for the two sexes, and constructed entirely apart from each other. In the case of a mixed school this rule especially affects the planning.

(*b.*) Each closet must be separate, having a door and ventilation to each. More than one seat is not allowed in any closet. A good light should be provided.

(*c.*) The children must not be obliged to pass in front of the teacher's residence in order to reach their latrines.

(*d.*) The following table shows approximately the number of closets needed:—

	For Girls.	For Boys.
Under 50 children - -	3	2
„ 70 „ - -	4	2
„ 100 „ - -	5	3
„ 150 „ - -	6	3
„ 200 „ - -	7	4
„ 300 „ - -	8	5
		Urinals in proportion.

(*e.*) Cesspools and privies should only be used where unavoidable. Earth or ash closets of an approved type may be employed in rural districts, but drains for the disposal of slop and surface water are still necessary.

(*f.*) Soil-drains must always be laid outside the building (on a hard even bottom or concrete) in straight lines with glazed stoneware pipes, carefully jointed in cement and made absolutely water-tight. A diameter of 4 inches is sufficient unless for drains receiving the discharge of more than 10 closets. Above this number the diameter should be 6 inches. The fall should never be less than 1 in 30 for 4-inch, and 1 in 40 for 6-inch drains. An inspection opening or chamber should be provided at each change of direction so as to facilitate cleansing the drain without opening the ground. Every soil-drain must be disconnected from the main sewer by a properly constructed trap placed on the line of drain between the latrines and the public sewer. This trap must be thoroughly ventilated by at least two untrapped openings; one being the 4-inch soil pipe carried up full size above the roof, and the other an inlet pipe connected with the side of the trap furthest from the public sewer. Automatic flushing tanks are desirable where trough closets are used.

(*g.*) Urinals must in all cases have a sufficient supply of water for flushing.

(*h.*) Waste pipes from sinks or lavatories should be first trapped inside and then made to discharge direct through the wall over a trapped gulley.

14. Desks.

14. Benches and desks, graduated according to the ages of the children, should be provided for all the scholars, and placed at right angles to the light. (See also Rules 3 (a) and 9.)

An allowance of 18 inches per scholar at each desk and bench will suffice (except in the case of the dual desk), and the length of each group should therefore be some multiple of 18 inches, with gangways of 18 inches between the groups and at the walls. In the case of the dual desk the usual length is 3′ 4″, and the gangways 1′ 4″.

(*a*) The desk should be *very slightly* inclined. An angle of 15° is sufficient. The objections to the inclined desk are, that pencils, pens, &c. are constantly slipping from it, and that it cannot be conveniently used as a table. The objection to the flat desk is, that it has a tendency to make the children stoop. A raised ledge in front of a desk interferes with the arm in writing.

(*b.*) As a general rule, no benches and desks should be more than 12 feet long. And no group of long desks, in a schoolroom providing for more than 60 children, should contain more than four rows of benches and desks (or three, if the width is less than 20 feet) *because in proportion as the depth is increased, the teacher must raise his voice to a higher pitch; and this becomes exhausting to himself, while at the same time it adds inconveniently to the general noise.*

15. Sites and Playgrounds.

15. Every school should have an open airy playground proportioned to the size and needs of the school. The minimum size of site is, in the absence of exceptional circumstances, a quarter of an acre for every 250 children. If the school is of more than one story this area may be proportionally reduced. The minimum open space is 30 square feet per child.

(*a.*) In the case of a mixed school, playgrounds must be separate for the boys and girls.

(*b.*) All playgrounds should be properly levelled, drained, inclosed, and fitted with some simple appliances. A portion should be covered, having one side against a wall. A covered-way should never connect the offices with the main building. Buttresses and corners should be avoided.

(*c.*) An infant school should have its playground on the same level as the school.

16. Infant Schools.

16. Infants should not, except in very small schools, be taught in the same room with older children, as the noise and the training of the infants disturb and injuriously affect the discipline and instruction of the other children.

(*a.*) There must be no opening wider than an ordinary doorway between an infants' and any other schoolroom, because of the sound of the infant teaching.

(*b.*) An infant school and playground should always be on the ground floor, and if more than 80 scholars are admitted, should have one gallery and a small group of benches and desks for the occasional use of the elder infants.

(*c.*) No infant gallery should hold more than 80 or 90 infants. It should be well lighted from one side. The light for object lessons is as good from the right as from the left.

(*d.*) The width of an infant schoolroom should be in proportion to its size, but not more than 24 feet.

(*e.*) The babies' room should always have an open fire.

(*f.*) The accommodation of an infant school is calculated at 8 sq. ft. for each child, after deducting wasted or useless space, but a larger area should be allowed wherever practicable. Where a Second Standard is taken in an infant school the accommodation for it is calculated at 10 square feet per child.

17. Cookery Centres and Class-rooms.

17. A cookery centre should be capable of accommodating at least one class of 24 at practice and not more than 72 at demonstration at one time. A cookery classroom should contain about 400 superficial feet, and be approached by a separate entrance in the girls' playground. A small scullery is necessary.

18. Workshops and Laundries.

18. Workshops and laundries are best entirely apart from the school.

19. Teacher's House, &c.

19. The *Residence for the Master or Mistress* should contain a parlour, a kitchen, a scullery, and three bed-rooms; and the *smallest* dimensions which their Lordships can approve are—

For the parlour - -	12 ft. by 12 ft.	of superficial area;	8 feet in height to wall-plate.
„ „ kitchen - -	12 ft. by 10 ft.		8 feet
„ one of the bed-rooms	12 ft. by 10 ft.		8 feet if ceiled at wall-plate; or 7 feet to wall-plate, and 9 feet to ceiling.
„ two other bed-rooms	9 ft. by 8 ft.		

(*a.*) The residence must be so planned that the staircase is immediately accessible from an entrance-lobby and from the parlour, kitchen, and each bed-room, without making a passage of any room.

(*b.*) Each bed-room must be on the upper story, and must have a fireplace.

(*c.*) The parlour must not open directly into the kitchen or scullery.

(*d.*) There must be no internal communication between the residence and the school.

(*e.*) There must be a separate and distinct yard, with offices.

(*f.*) A caretaker's house need not be quite so large.

(*g.*) All houses should be separate from and not built as part of the schoolhouse.

20 & 21. Loans.

20. No loan of money can be obtained from the Public Works Loan Commissioners unless the whole cost of the school, exclusive of site, legal expenses, extra rooms for instruction authorised by the Code, and residences (if any), is kept within the sum of 10*l.* per child accommodated. An allowance will also be made in reference to the cost of a Central Hall not calculated in the accommodation (Rule 8). Rooms for extra subjects recognised by the New Code, such as drawing, chemistry, &c., will have an allowance varying from 15*s.* to 20*s.* per square foot. From 275*l.* to 400*l.* will be allowed for a caretaker's house. From 275*l.* to 500*l.* will be allowed for a cookery centre. Whether the necessary loan be borrowed in the open market or not, extravagant plans cannot be approved.

21. The Department do not entertain applications for loans when the expenditure has been incurred without their previous sanction.

APPENDIX A.

Regulations as to the time and manner of payment of fee grants.

(Elementary Education Act, 1891, sec. 1 (1).)

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 26th day of August 1891.

BY THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE OF HER MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

The Lords of the Committee of Privy Council on Education, by virtue and in pursuance of the powers vested in them under the Elementary Education Act, 1891, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, that the following regulations be observed :—

(1.) Fee grants in aid of public elementary schools in England and Wales shall be calculated at one twelfth of the rate prescribed by section 1, sub-section (1), of the Act for each month which shall have elapsed since the date, not being earlier than the 1st September 1891, at which the school began to satisfy the conditions of the Act.

(2.) Fee grants shall be paid by—

(*a*) *quarterly instalments* for each three months completed during the school year for which the grant is payable ;

(*b*) *a final payment* with the annual grant payable to the school.

(3.) An *instalment* of fee grant shall not exceed three twelfths of the rate prescribed by section 1, sub-section (1), of the Act multiplied by the number of children over 3 and under 15 years of age in average attendance, as defined by section 10 of the Act, during the last preceding school year.

Exceptions—

(*a*) Until the first final payment of fee grant has been made, the instalments of fee grant shall be calculated upon the total average attendance during the last preceding school year.

(*b*) If no school year has been completed before the 1st September 1891, the instalments of fee grant, previous to the first final payment, shall be calculated upon the average attendance for such period as the Education Department may determine in each case.

(4.) A *final payment* of fee grant shall be the difference between the total fee grant payable for the year (section 1, sub-sections (1) and (2),

and section 4, sub-section (3)), and the total of the instalments (if any) previously paid for that year.

(5) *Instalments* of fee grants shall be paid—

(*a*) In the case of schools not provided by a school board, to the correspondent;

(*b*) In the case of schools provided by a school board, to the treasurer.

(6.) In the case of a school which does not satisfy the conditions of the Act from the 1st September 1891, but which at any subsequent date satisfies such conditions, the instalments of fee grant shall be payable from such last-mentioned date, if the first day of any month, and if not the first day of any month, then from the first day of the month next succeeding that date.

APPENDIX B.

SHOWING separately (for 1893) all ARTICLES modified, and all NEW ARTICLES.

APPENDIX B. - - - -

SHOWING separately (for 1893) all ARTICLES

Articles in the Code of 1892 which are modified in the Code of 1893.

CHAPTER I.

DEFINITIONS.

3. . . . . But . . . the "ordinary payment" will, as a rule, be considered . . . admission to the school, is, as a rule, treated as a fee.

5. The term "Inspector" means . . . or inspector's assistant, or any . . .

2. . . . notice should at once . . . school year.

12 (*f*) . . . approved Time Table:—
Drawing.
Practical cookery or laundry work (for girls above Standard III.).

15. (*b*.) (i.) . .
English
15. (*b*.) (iii.) . . . } For girls.
Laundry Work (see Art. 101 (*h*)) }

41. (*d*.) The collective . . . April and October.

51. Graduates of any University . . .

52. . . . .
Persons who passed . . . in December 1891 are similarly recognised
Persons who were . . .

57. (ii.) *d*. Graduates in Arts or Science . . .

APPENDIX B.

modified, and all NEW ARTICLES.

New, or modified, Articles in the Code of 1893.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

3. * * * * * * But * * * the "ordinary payment" will be considered * * * admission to the school, is treated as a fee.

5. The term "Inspector" means * * * Inspector's Assistant, *Directress of Needlework, or Inspectress of Cookery*, or any * * *

5*. [NEW.] *An "Organising Teacher" means a certificated teacher, or other person approved by the Department, who either inspects schools and advises managers and teachers in view of the Inspector's visit, or instructs or examines teachers in any special subjects or educational methods.*

9. (*a.*) * * * Notice should at once * * * school year. *The notice should be signed by the outgoing correspondent or by the Chairman of the managers.*
(*b.*) [NEW.]—*A School Board is required to appoint a treasurer.*
Notice should at once be given to the Department by the clerk of any change of treaurer.

12*f.* * * * approved Time Table :—
Special instruction for deaf or blind scholars.
Drawing.
* * *
Practical cookery, or laundry work, *or dairy work, or housewifery*, (for girls).

15. (*b.*) (i.) * * * English, *or Welsh (in Wales), or French (in the Channel Islands).*
* * *
15. (*b.*) (iii.) * * * Laundry Work (see Art. 101 (*h*)). } For girls.
Dairy Work (see Art. 101 (i.)) }

41. (*d.*) The collective * * * April and October. *In 1893 the days will be 15th April and 14th October.*

51. Graduates, *or persons qualified by examination to become Graduates, in Arts or Science* of any University * * *
[ADDITIONS to footnote.]—*Examination for Vice-Chancellor's Certificate of Oxford University Extension.*
The Examination of the University of Cambridge in the Theory, History, and Practice of Teaching.

52. * * * Persons who passed * * * in *June 1891 or subsequently* are recognised as provisionally certificated teachers.
Additional Female Teachers (Article 62) who have been recognised for two years in public elementary schools, and have obtained a place in the First Class in the Queen's Scholarship Examination, are recognised as provisionally certificated teachers.
Persons who were * * *

57. (ii.) (*d.*) Graduates, *or persons qualified by examination to become Graduates*, in Arts or Science * * *
(*e.*) [NEW.]—*Certificated teachers who have not passed the second year's examination, i.e., those who obtained certificates by passing the first year's examination before 1891.*

Articles in the Code of 1892 which are modified in the Code of 1893.

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61. Lists are published * * * students or not, arranged in three divisions. Teachers who attend any examination for certificates held after the 1st of January 1891 will not be permitted to superintend pupil-teachers, unless they have in the second year's examination been placed in the first or second division.
Teachers examined * * * in second year's papers.

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62. Certificated teachers not * * * by obtaining a place in the first or second division at any second year's examination. Teachers * * *

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63. A teacher * * * by a service of at least six months * * *
The "six months" * * *

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68. In mixed, girls', and infant schools a woman * * *

---

80. * * *
In a district * * * provision if within two miles of it by the nearest road there is another school * * *

---

84. The school must have * * * prevents such visit and report.
If the inspection is omitted under this Article the grant is, as a rule, paid at the same rate as that last previously paid.

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87. * *
The annual return * * * to sign the receipt for any grant * * *
but the receipt must * * *

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88. The managers must * * * school is situated requiring them * *

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89. * * * They must also * * * that the report will be during such days open to inspection at the school at any reasonable time except the ordinary school hours, or at any other convenient place, and must submit the same to inspection accordingly.

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97. * *
This Article does not * * * Articles 102 and 103.

New, or modified, Articles in the Code of 1893.

60. Small print [ADDITION to Article.]
No teachers, passing the second year's examination after December 1896, will be recognised as certificated teachers unless, or until, they have obtained the First or Second Class Elementary Drawing Certificate.

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61. Lists are published * * * students or not, *and indicating in the case of all candidates whether they are entitled to superintend pupil-teachers.*
Teachers examined * * * in second year's papers.
Teachers who attended a scond year's examination for a certificate in 1891 or 1892 will not be permitted to superintend pupil-teachers, unless they were in their second year's examination placed in the first or second division.

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62. Certificated teachers not * * * [by *re-examination.* Teachers * * *

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63. A teacher * * * by a service of at least *three* months * * *
The "*three* months" * * *

---

68. In mixed and girls' schools, and in infant schools *and classes*, a woman * * *

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80. * * *
In a district * * * provision if *it is available for the same population* as another school * * *

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84. The school must have * * * prevents *wholly or partially* such visit and report.
If the inspection is *wholly or partially* omitted under this Article, the *grants in respect of subjects in which scholars are not examined, are,* as a rule, paid at the same *rates* as *those* last previously paid. *For any subject which was not presented for examination in the last preceding school year the grant shall be at a rate, determined by the Department, not exceeding the highest rate allowable under this Code.*

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87. * * *
The annual return * * * to sign the *order on Her Majesty's Paymaster General* for any *annual* grant * * * but the *order* must be

---

88. The managers must * * * school is situated, *or any two members thereof acting on the advice of the Medical Officer of Health,* requiring them * * *

---

89. * * * They must also * * * that the *said account and the* report will be during *the ensuing year* open to inspection at the school or other convenient place at any reasonable time except the ordinary school hours, *and that copies or extracts may be made,* and must submit the same to inspection, *and permit such copies or extracts to be made* accordingly.

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97. * * *
This Article does not * * * Articles *101 (g), (h), and (i),* 102 and 103.

---

98 (*d.*) [ADDITION to Article.] *In Welsh districts among the school songs taught during the year, may be included popular Welsh airs, sung to Welsh words.*

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101. (*a*) (iii.) [ADDITION to Article, small print.]
In Welsh districts the passages chosen for all Standards shall, if the managers so desire, be taken from modern Welsh poetry.

Articles in the Code of 1892 which are modified in the Code of 1893.

101 (*a*) (vii.) The scholars * * * individually examined; but the examination of the scholars in Standards III. to VII. inclusive may be individual throughout if the managers so desire.

101 (*e*). * * *
1. English.
2. Geography.
* * *

101 (*f*.) *A Grant* * * * *in specific subjects* of—
(A.) In the case of schools to which the annual grant falls due before the 31st August 1892, 4*s*. for each scholar reported by the Inspector to have passed in any subject.
(B.) In the case of schools to which the annual grant falls due on or after the 31st August 1892, 2*s*. or 3*s*. * * *

101 (*f*.) (vi.) * * * As a rule * * * before passing in all * * *

101 (*f*.) (viii.) No scholars, except by the express previous permission of the Department, may be presented for examination in specific subjects in any school in which, at the last preceding inspection, the managers did not obtain a principal grant of 14*s*., unless such grant was not obtained in consequence of the scholars not having been satisfactorily taught recitation.

101 (*g*.) * * * Laundry Work.

101 (*h*.) * * * if a grant * * * for Cookery.

101.* Where the * * * Article 88 requiring the exclusion * * *

105. * * * *
The grant * * * staff has been insufficient to satisfy the above * * *

106. (*b*.) (c.) No scholar * * * Standard V. in the * * *

New, or modified, Articles in the Code of 1893.

101 (*a*.) (vii.) The scholars * * * individually examined. *The Inspector will make due provision for the individual examination in the three elementary subjects of those scholars for whom a labour certificate is desired by their parent or guardian.*

101 (*d*.) [ADDITION to ARTICLE.]—*In Welsh districts among the school songs taught during the year may be included popular Welsh airs, sung to Welsh words.*

101 (*e*). * * *
1. English, *or Welsh (in Wales), or French (in the Channel Islands).*
2. Geography.
* * *

101 (*f*.) A Grant * * * in Specific Subjects of 2*s*. or 3*s*. * * *

101 (*f*.) (vi.) * * * As a rule * * * before *being presented* in all * * *

101 (*f*.) (viii.) Dropped.

101 (*g*.) * * * Laundry Work *or Dairy Work*.

101 (*g*.) (iii.) [ADDITION.]—*In the case of any grant falling due after 31st March 1894 the number of scholars at a cookery class will be required not to have exceeded 18.*

101 (*h*.) * * * if a grant * * * for Cookery *or Dairy Work*.
The time for Laundry Work must be entered in the Time Table.

101. (i.) [NEW.]—*Where the Inspector reports that special and appropriate provision has been made for the practical teaching of Dairy Work by a teacher holding a certificate recognised by the Department, or otherwise recognised by the Department as competent to teach Dairy Work, a grant of 4s. is made on account of any girl presented for examination in the elementary subjects in Standard IV., or any higher Standard, who has attended for not less than 20 lessons, of at least 2 hours each a class of not more than 14 scholars. But the grant is not made on account of any girl who is presented for examination in more than one specific subject, or who is presented in one specific subject if a grant is also claimed on her account for Cookery or Laundry Work.*
The time for Dairy Work must be entered in the Time Table and should be not less than two continuous hours at any meeting.
This grant is not calculated on the average attendance.
N.B. [NEW.]—*If the school year is less than twelve months, and it is shown to the satisfaction of the Department that the completion of the course of instruction in Cookery, Laundry Work, or Dairy Work has been thereby prevented, the Department may pay a part of the grants under Article 101 (g), (h), and (i) proportionate to the part of the course included in the school year.*

101.* Where the * * * Article 88 *or any provision of an Act of Parliament* requiring the exclusion * * *

105. * * *
The grant * * * staff has *not satisfied* the above * * *

106. (*b*) (*v*) No scholar * * * Standard V. *or a higher Standard* in the * *

106. N.B. [NEW.]—*Any scholar reported by the Inspector to have passed in any year's work mentioned in the Minute of 31st May, 1892, is held to have passed in a subject, and any girl presented in any year's work higher than the first is held to have been presented in Standard IV. or a higher Standard.*

Articles in the Code of 1892 which are modified in the Code of 1893.

115. (*a.*) any candidate * * * * at the Queen's Scholarship Examination * * *

115. (*b.*) without examination * * * * or any Graduate in Arts or Science * * * Any such Graduate will be * * *

120. The period * * * consent of the Department.

124. Exception—
This Article is not applied to a College for the * * * made to it.

130. A limited number * * * in that capacity at the date * * *

130. (6.) * * *

		£
232	17 pensions of 30*l.* each	510
	86 pensions of 25*l.* each	2,150
	129 pensions of 20*l.* each	2,580
		5,240
	Donations or special gratuities (each year)	340
		5,580

But this limit * * * were employed before * * *

SCHEDULE I.

Writing.—An exercise in dictation * * * Standards V., VI., VII. In Welsh districts translation into English of an easy piece of Welsh written on the blackboard, or of a story read twice may be substituted.

New, or modified, Articles in the Code of 1893.

115. (*a.*) any candidate * * * at the *last preceding* Queen's Scholarship Examination * * *

115. (*b.*) without examination * * * or any Graduate, *or person qualified by examination to become a Graduate*, in Arts or Science * * * Any such Graduate, *or person qualified by examination to become a Graduate*, will be * * *

120. The period * * * consent of the Department. *Such additional year's training may with the like application and consent be taken, in whole or in part, at the College itself or elsewhere.*

124. Exception—
This Article is not applied to a College, *or, subject to the approval of the Department, to an extension of a College*, for the * * * made to it, *or for the first five years after its number of recognised students has been increased.*
The annual expenditure of the College in respect of such extension must be approved by the Department and certified in such a manner as the Department may require.

130. A limited number * * * in that capacity, *or were recognised students in any Training College*, at the date * * *

130. (6.) * * *

		£
33	pensions of 30*l.* each	990
170	pensions of 25*l.* each	4,250
250	pensions of 20*l.* each	5,000
		10,240
Donations or special gratuities (each year)		340
		10,580

But this limit * * * were employed *or were recognised students in any Training College* before * * *

SCHEDULE I. (pages 34 and 35).

N.B. [ADDITION at foot of page]—*In Welsh districts—*
(*a.*) *Bi-lingual reading books and copybooks may be used, and the instuction generally may be bi-lingual.*
(*b.*) *Translation into English of an easy piece of Welsh written on the blackboard, or of a story read twice, shall, if the managers so desire, be substituted for Composition.*
(*c.*) *In the arithmetic set to Standards I.-IV., inclusive the problems should be in both English and Welsh.*
(*d.*) *Historical reading books should relate to the History of England and Wales.*

Writing.—An exercise in dictation * * * Standards V., VI., VII.

Arithmetic (Scheme B.). [NEW]:—
[*After 1st April 1894 scholars may be presented for examination in arithmetic according to the following alternative scheme*]:—
Standard I.—The four simple rules. Divisors and multipliers not exceeding 6. No number higher than 99 to be employed in the questions or required in the answers.
Standard II.—Reduction and compound rules (money). Divisors and multipliers not exceeding 12. Sums of money in the questions and answers not to exceed 10l.
Standard III.—Simple rules and compound rules (money). Divisors and multipliers not exceeding 99. No number higher than 99,999 to be employed in the question or required in the answer. Sums of money in the questions and answers not to exceed 99l.
Standard IV.—Reduction and compound rules applied to the following weights and measures (length, weight, capacity, time). In length, yards, feet and inches; in weight, tons, cwts., qrs., lbs., ozs.; in capacity, gallons, quarts, pints; in time, days, hours, minutes, seconds—are the only terms that will be required. Divisors and multipliers not to exceed 99.
Standard V.—Vulgar fractions (simple fractions only). Practice. Bills of parcels. Common weights and measures. Mensuration of rectangles.
Standard VI.—Decimal fractions (excluding recurring decimals). Simple proportion or single rule of three by the method of unity. Calculation of simple interest upon a given principal. Mensuration of rectangular solids.
Standard VII.—Vulgar and decimal fractions. Averages and per-centages. Investments of savings. Consols.

Articles in the Code of 1892 which are modified in the Code of 1893.

Arithmetic (Course S.):—
Standards I. and II.—Notation and numeration up to 100,000. The multiplication table and the pence table up to 12*s*. The four simple rules to short division (inclusive).
Standards III. and IV.—The former rules, with long division (divisors of two figures only). Compound rules (money), and reduction of common weights and measures.
Standards V., VI., and VII.—Practice, bills of parcels, single rule of three by method of unity. Fractions, vulgar and decimals (not recurring).

SCHEDULE II.

Footnote.—In districts * * * * may be tested * * * *

SUPPLEMENT TO SCHEDULE II.

Elementary Science.

Course I.—Lessons on common things in reference to the care of health and the conduct of life.
Standards I. and II.—Thirty object lessons on the chief tribes of animals and their habits, and on common plants and their growth.
Standard III.—Common inorganic substances and their properties.

SCHEDULE III.

Needlework.

Girls' and Infants' Departments.

Standard V.—1. * * * * Garment as in Standard IV.

5. Cutting out any garment such as is required in Standard III.

Standard VI.—1. The work * * * * stitches of the previous standards.

5. Cutting out any under garment * * *

New, or modified, Articles in the Code of 1893.

Arithmetic (*Scheme* S.) :—

Stage I., to include Standards I. and II.—The four simple rules: *the multipliers and divisors not to exceed 12. The numbers employed in the processes and in the answers not to exceed 999.*

Stage II., to include Standards III. and IV.—The four simple rules. The compound rules (money and tables of *weight, time, and capacity. The multipliers and divisors not to exceed 99. The numbers employed in the processes and in the answers not to exceed 9,999.*

Stage III., to include Standards V., VI. and VII.—Vulgar fractions (*simple fractions only*). Decimal fractions (not recurring). *Compound rules (tables of length and area.* Practice, bills of parcels. Single rule of three by the method of unity. *Calculation of simple interest on a given principal.*

SCHEDULE II. (pages 36 and 37).

[NEW.]—*English taught bilingually (for Welsh districts).*

Standard I.—To give English names for Welsh names of common objects of school or home. A list of 40 such to be prepared by the teacher for the Inspector to choose from. A similar list of 10 common adjectives to be prepared. The Inspector to connect any one of the adjectives with any suitable noun in the list, and to ask for a translation.

Standard II.—(a.) The list learnt in Standard I. to be extended, to include 50 names of common objects of daily life, 15 common adjectives, and 15 verbs denoting common actions.

(b.) The Inspector to form simple sentences, each containing not more than four or five words, combining the above elements, and to ask for a translation.

Standard III.—(a.) The preceding lists to be extended to include 75 nouns, 25 common adjectives, 25 common verbs, and 15 of the simple prepositions. All to be selected from the bilingual (literary) reading book.

(b.) To fill in elliptical sentences framed by the Inspector, in each of which any one, but not more, of the above elements is left blank, and to give a translation of the same.

Standard IV.—(a.) Extended vocabulary, including simple personal pronouns, the adverbs formed from adjectives in the vocabulary, a few common adverbs of time and place, and four or five of the more common conjunctions, all to be selected from the bilingual (literary) reading book.

(b.) To form simple English sentences, each containing not more than two (or three) words chosen by the Inspector from the full vocabulary, and to name the parts of speech for each word in a sentence so formed. The children to be examined orally.

Standard V.—(a.) A knowledge of English prefixes, and of their Welsh equivalents. The more simple and common forms only to be required.

(b.) To analyse simple sentences selected from the bilingual reading book in ordinary use in the class. To have a knowledge of the number and gender of nouns and pronouns, and the voice and tense of verbs. The children to be examined orally.

Standard VI.—(a.) Word building as illustrated by the English and Welsh terminations which mark the gender and number of nouns.

(b.) To analyse and parse simple sentences selected from the bilingual reading book in ordinary use in the class.

Standard VII.—(a.) Extended word building as illustrated by the more common English and Welsh methods of marking the number of nouns by vowel changes; and the use of terminations in forming adjectives from nouns.

(b.) To analyse and parse short complex English sentences selected from the bilingual reading book in ordinary use in the class.

Footnote.—In districts * * * *shall, if the managers so desire,* be tested * * *

SUPPLEMENT TO SCHEDULE II. (Page 42).

Elementary Science.

Course I.—*Science of* common things in reference to the care of health and the conduct of life.

Standards I., II., and III.—Thirty object lessons on the chief tribes of animals and their habits, on common plants and their growth, and on common inorganic substances and their properties.

SCHEDULE III. (pages 44 and 46).

Needlework.

Girls' and Infants' Departments

Standard IV. 5. [NEW.]—*Cutting out, in paper, an infant's shirt and a simple pinafore.*

Standard V.—1. * * * Garment as in Standard IV., *to be cut out by the maker.*

5. Cutting out, *in paper and in material,* garments *suitable for making up* in Standard III.

Standard VI.—1. The work * * * stitches of the previous standards *to be cut out by the maker.*

5. Cutting out, *in paper and in material,* any under garment * * *

Articles in the Code of 1892 which are modified in the Code of 1893.

Pupil-teachers (Girls).

1st year.—3. Paper patterns * * * two garments suitable for children *

3rd year.—3. Paper patterns * * * frock bodice.

SCHEDULE IV.

Col. 6.

French or German.

1st stage. * * * *
Ten pages of an easy reading book.

3rd stage.—Grammar, and knowledge of some easy French or German book approved by Inspector. Translation of conversational sentences into French or German. Tolerable correctness of pronunciation.

Col. 16.

Navigation.

3rd stage. * * * * *
Explanation * * * by an amplitude of the longitude

SCHEDULE V.

Col. 4.

English Grammar and Composition.

New, or modified, Articles in the Code of 1893.

Pupil-teachers (Girls).

1st year.—3. Paper patterns * * * two *of the* garments *prescribed in this Schedule* for children * * *

3rd year.—3. Paper patterns * * * frock.
Note 3. [ADDITION.]—*Whenever a child's garment or the pattern of a child's garment is made, the age of the child for whom the garment is intended should be stated.*

SCHEDULE IV. (Pages 48–50).

Col. 6.

French or German.

Fair correctness of pronunciation is required in all stages.
1st stage. * * * *
Some knowledge of common conversational phrases and sentences.

3rd stage.—Grammar, and knowlege of some easy French or German book.† Translation of conversational sentences into French or German.

3rd stage. Footnote † [NEW].
The books will be in 1893 and 1894—
French, Saintine's Picciola.
German, Hauffe's Die Karavane.
Not more than one half of these books will be required before 1st September 1893; on and after that date the whole will be required.

Col. 16.

Navigation.

3rd stage. * * * * *
Explanation * * * by an amplitude, *and* the longitude * * *

SCHEDULE V. (Pages 52–54).

Col. 3.

Reading and Repetition.

1st year.—[ADDITION.]
In Welsh districts, to read with fluency, ease, and just expression in Welsh and English, and to repeat 50 lines of Welsh (or English) poetry.
2nd year.—[ADDITION.]
In Welsh districts, to read as above and to recite 60 lines of Welsh (or English) poetry, and to give the English (or Welsh) equivalents for words or short phrases in the piece selected.
3rd year.—[ADDITION.]
In Welsh districts, to read as above, and to recite 80 lines of poetry (half of which must be in English), with translation of words and phrases.
4th year.—[ADDITION.]
In Welsh districts, to read as above, and to recite 100 lines (half of which must be in English) from standard authors, with clearness and force, and knowledge of meanings and allusions.

Col. 4.

English Grammar and Composition.

1st year.—[ADDITION.]
In Welsh districts, parsing and analysis of simple sentences, with knowledge of the ordinary terminations of Welsh words. Writing in Welsh the substance of a short story read once. Penmanship.
2nd year.—[ADDITION.]
In Welsh districts, parsing and analysis of sentences, with knowledge of the ordinary terminations of English words. Translation from Welsh into English of a short easy passage. Penmanship.
3rd year.—[ADDITION.]
In Welsh districts, parsing and analysis, with knowledge of Welsh and English prefixes and affixes generally. Translation from Welsh into English of a short passage. Penmanship.
4th year.—[ADDITION.]
In Welsh districts, Welsh and English grammar. Knowledge of the chief Latin roots of English words, with their cognates in Welsh. Penmanship.

Articles in the Code of 1892 which are modified in the Code of 1893.

Note ¶ * * * arranged so that the course may bring the pupil-teacher to—(1) a knowledge of the accidence and simple rules of syntax; (2) ability to translate a passage from Cæsar, De Bello Gallico, Book I.; (3) ability to translate into Latin a short and easy English sentence. Pupil-teachers * * *

Col. 8.

History.

1s year.—Outlines of British History from Julius Cæsar to the Norman Conquest.

Col. 11.

Notes as to Queen's Scholarship Examination.

5. Languages * * * *
(v.) Hebrew.

6. Sciences.—Marks * * * has taken a first class in the * * *
(viii.) Principles of Agriculture.

7. Drawing.
1. Pupil-teachers * * * in freehand, geometrical * * *

New, or modified, Articles in the Code of 1893.

Note ¶ * * * arranged *as follows :—*
1st year.—Grammar to the end of regular verbs; with simple exercises in translation. Irregular verbs and first rules of syntax. Knowledge of Delectus or other first Latin reading book. Translation of simple sentences of English (three or four words) into Latin.
2nd year.—The Latin Grammar. Cæsar, De Bello Gallico, Book I. Somewhat longer sentences to be translated from English into Latin.
3rd year.—Grammar. Composition of short Latin sentences. Cæsar, de Bello Gallico, Book II.
4th year. Grammar. More advanced composition. Virgil, Æneid, Book I. Pupil-teachers.

Col. 7.

Geography.

[ADDITION.]
In Welsh districts, in the First Year special questions will be set on the Physical Geography of Wales, and in the Second Year on the Industries of Wales, and maps will be required to illustrate the answers given.

Col. 8.

History.

1st year.—Outlines of British History to the Norman Conquest.
2nd year.—[ADDITION.]
In Welsh districts, Welsh History to the death of Owen Glyndwr.
3rd year.—[ADDITION.]
In Welsh Districts outlines of English History from the Norman Conquest to the Tudor Accession.
4th year.—[ADDITION.]
In Welsh districts, general outlines of English History from the Tudor Accession to the present time, with special knowledge of the history of Wales during that period.

Col. 9.

Teaching.

[ADDITION.]
In Welsh districts additional credit will be given (in the Class Teaching Lesson) for ability shown in utilizing the children's knowledge of Welsh for the acquisition of English or the fuller understanding of the English lesson.

Col. 11.

Notes as to Queen's Scholarship Examination.

3. [ADDITION to Note.]—*and, in Welsh districts, in teaching English through Welsh.*
5. Languages * * * * * * *
(v.) Hebrew.
(*vi.*) *Welsh.*
* * *

6. Sciences.—Marks * * * has *passed* the * * *
* * *
(viii.) Principles of Agriculture.
(*ix.*) *Hygiene.*
(*x.*) *Physics.*

7. Drawing.
1. Pupil-teachers * * * in freehand, *model,* geometrical * * *

Articles in the Code of 1892, which are modified in the Code of 1893.

SCHEDULE VII.

Requirements.

N.B.—(*c.*) In the case of enlargements, the existing * * *
Building Rules

2. The proper width * * *

2. (*a.*) Accommodation is calculated * * * desks and benches.

6. Cloak-rooms should have gangways * * *

7. * * for more than 60.

9. * * * In cases where left light is impossible, right light is next best. Where neither is possible the light should be admitted from a high point. Windows full *

9. (*a.*) * * * All kinds * * * to keep in repair *

10. No triangular steps or "winders" should be used in staircases * * *

12. The warming * * * always. Stoves can only be allowed if they are provided with proper chimneys, and are not found to contaminate the air or render it too dry.

New, or modified, Articles in the Code of 1893.

8. (NEW.) *Marks will also be given to candidates who shall present University Extension Certificates awarded by the University of Cambridge, the University of Oxford, the Victoria University, and the Universities Joint Board of the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching, provided that the Certificates shall have been awarded (after examination) during the year preceding the Queen's Scholarship Examination on a course of study including not less than twenty-four lectures and classes (of which the candidates must have attended not less than twenty) in one of the following subjects:—*

(*i.*) *A period of English literature, with special reference to the work of a standard author.*
(*ii.*) *A special aspect of British history, e.g., the history of Wales, Scotland, Ireland, the Colonies, or India, or some period of the economic history of England.*
(*iii.*) *A special aspect of Geography, e.g., the history of discovery.*
(*iv.*) *The elements of English Architecture, with special reference to ancient buildings visited by the Candidate.*
(*v.*) *Geology.*
(*vi.*) *Astronomy.*
(*vii.*) *Meteorology.*

Footnote ‖ [ADDITION to footnote.]—*After the present year marks will not be given at any examination for a pass at any examination held more than a year previously.*

SCHEDULE VII. (Page 59).

Requirements.

N.B.—(*c.*) In the case of enlargements, *the whole site* and the existing * * * *

Building Rules.

2. *Every school must have a schoolroom as hereunder, or a central hall as under Rule 8.* The proper width * * *

2. (*a.*) Accommodation *in schoolrooms for elder children* is calculated * * * desks and benches, *subject to a minimum of 10 square feet per child being provided. For the mode of calculating accommodation in class-rooms see Rule 7, in infant schools see Rule 16.*

4. (*c.*) [ADDITION to Rule.]—*Iron tie-rods are least unsightly when placed horizontally.*

6. Cloak-rooms *must be external to schoolrooms and class-rooms,* with gangways * * *

7. * * * for more than 60, *or being more than 24 feet 8 inches deep from the window wall.*

7. (*d.*) [NEW.]—*The excessive use of movable partitions should be avoided.*

9. * * * In cases where left light is impossible, right light is next best. Windows full * * *

9. (*a.*) * * * * All kinds * * * to keep *clean and* in repair * * * *

10. *A staircase like a porch must be external to the schoolroom.* No triangular steps or "winders" should be used * * *

12. The warming * * * always,

(*a.*) *A common stove, with a pipe through the wall or roof, can under no circumstances be allowed. Stoves are only approved, when—*

(i) *provided with proper chimneys (as in the case of open fires);*
(ii) *of such a pattern that they cannot become red-hot, or otherwise contaminate the air;*
(iii) *supplied with fresh air, direct from the outside, by a flue of not less than 72 inches superficial, and*
(iv) *not of such size or shape as to interfere with the floor space necessary for teaching purposes.*

(*b.*) *A thermometer should always be kept hung up in a school.*

13. [ADDITION to Rule.]—*All others should be at a short distance, and completely disconnected from the school.*

13. (*a.*) [ADDITION to Rule.]—*In the case of a mixed school this rule especially affects the planning.*

Articles in the Code of 1892 which are modified in the Code of 1893.

14. (*a.*) The desks should be either quite flat or very slightly inclined * * *

15. Playgrounds.

15. Every school should have a playground * * * reduced.

19. (*f.*) The residence for a caretaker need not be so large.

20. * * * An allowance * * * (Rule 8) up to a maximum 600*l.* Rooms * * * *

New, or modified, Articles in the Code of 1893.

14. (*a.*) The desks should be very slightly inclined * * *

15. *Sites and* playgrounds.

15. Every school should have *an open airy* playground * * * reduced. *The minimum open space is so square feet per child.*

15. (*b.*) [ADDITION to Rule.]—*Buttresses and corners should be avoided.*

16. (*f.*) [ADDITION to Rule.]—*Where a Second Standard is taken in an infant school the accommodation for it is calculated at 10 square feet per child.*

19. (*f.*) A caretaker's *house* need not be *quite* so large.

20. An allowance * * * (Rule 8) Rooms * * *

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

REVISED

INSTRUCTIONS

ISSUED TO

HER MAJESTY'S INSPECTORS, AND APPLICABLE TO THE CODE OF 1893.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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1893.

[C.—6924.]

Revised Instructions issued to Her Majesty's Inspectors, and applicable to the Code of 1893,

IN RESPECT OF

1. The Examination and Inspection of Schools generally;
2. The Examination in Needlework of
   (1) Scholars and (2) Pupil-Teachers (Appendix I.);
3. The Registration of Scholars (Appendix II.);
4. Half-time Scholars (Appendix III.);
5. Examination in Singing (Appendix IV.);
6. Thrift (Appendix V.);
7. The Training of Pupil-Teachers (Appendix VI.);
8. The Instruction of Infants (Appendix VII.).

Education Department, Whitehall,
27th February 1893.

Sir,

Introduction.

1. Few changes have been made in the Revised Instructions for the present year. The paragraphs that have been altered or added are marked with asterisks.

General summary of changes effected in recent Codes.

2. The objects of the alterations made in recent Codes have been:—

(i.) To give, by means of a liberal fixed grant (Art. 101*a*), greater financial stability to schools.

(ii.) To provide, in the case of the less efficient schools, that unless improvement is made the whole grant may be withheld (Art. 86); but to afford to the managers of such schools time and due warning, in order that they may adapt themselves to the required conditions.

(iii.) To discontinue the system of computing one part of the grant according to the per-centage of passes in the elementary subjects, and to substitute for it (Art. 101*a*), the method heretofore adopted in awarding the grant for Class Subjects, keeping in view especially the quality of the work done.

(iv.) To give (Art. 101 (*a*) v.) freedom of classification according to the attainments, abilities, and opportunities of the scholars.

(v.) To emphasize, by means of a special and graduated grant for Discipline and Organisation (Art. 101*b*), the importance of conduct and moral training as essential factors of the success and usefulness of a public elementary school.

(vi.) To give further encouragement to the teaching of Drawing and Elementary Science and to Manual Training (Arts. 12*f*, 15, and 101*e*).

To _____

H.M. Inspector of Schools.

o 75839. Wt. 26570. ▲ 2

(vii.) To offer (Art. 101(*e*) vi.) greater liberty in the choice and treatment of Class Subjects, and to suggest (Supplement to Schedule II.) alternative courses adapted to the needs of particular districts, to the circumstances of small rural schools, and to the special aptitudes and preferences of the teachers.

(viii.) To secure more efficient training for pupil-teachers (Art. 41) by making success at the Queen's Scholarship Examination a necessary condition of having satisfactorily completed their apprenticeship, and by reserving until the last year a special grant (Art. 102) designed to assist the candidate to defray the charges necessary on entering a Training College.

(ix.) To offer as an experiment new facilities for the systematic training of teachers (Arts. 110–29) by recognising day students, either (*a*) in Universities and Colleges of university rank provided with special and satisfactory arrangements for their instruction in the art of teaching; or (*b*) in existing Training Colleges.

(x.) To diminish the proportion of acting teachers, and to raise the standard of qualification among such teachers by providing (Arts. 55 and 61) that in future they shall be required to pass both examinations corresponding to the two years of normal training, and by ceasing to recognise those who fail to pass in the First or Second Division at the final examination as entitled to receive or train pupil-teachers.

(xi.) To provide (Art. 106) for the continuation of the teaching given to scholars who have left the day schools, by giving greater variety and attractiveness to the course of instruction in evening schools, and by withdrawing the condition that all evening scholars shall necessarily be examined in the standard subjects.

General rules relating to inspection.

3. My Lords would again remind you that all hurry or undue haste on the day of examination is incompatible with the proper discharge of your main duty—that of ascertaining, verifying, and reporting the facts on which the parliamentary grant is administered. An early attendance at the school is absolutely indispensable, not only on account of the greater length of time available for work, but in the interests of the children, who are far more capable of sustained exertion in the early part of the day. It is especially necessary to avoid the attempt to do two things at once, *e.g.*, giving out dictation or sums while hearing the reading of another class; retaining children in school in the dinner hour, and thereby not allowing sufficient time for the meal; prolonging the examination to a late hour in the afternoon; and embarrassing young scholars by want of clearness in dictation or in asking questions. As far as possible it should be arranged that during your visit of inspection no class shall be left unemployed. Infants should not be detained beyond the ordinary hour for dismissal; and other children whom it is proposed to examine later should be relieved by a short interval for recreation before that time.

Uniformity of standard.

4. Arrangements will continue to be made for periodical conferences of the Chief Inspectors, whose duty it will be to see that the rules approved by the Department are uniformly observed in their respective divisions. Other conferences will be held between the Chief Inspector and the district Inspectors of each division. The general object of these conferences is to concert measures whereby full effect may be given to the provisions of the Code, and to these Instructions, in such a way as to secure substantial uniformity of judgment and of practice throughout the divisions, without unduly interfering with the methods and with the personal responsibility of individual Inspectors. Uniformity of standard will also be further secured by the special training and probation of all

Inspectors who may hereafter be appointed. If any complaint of real or apparent hardship should be laid before the Department, the case will be referred by their Lordships to the Chief Inspector of the division for personal inquiry and report, whenever the facts alleged seem to justify such a reference.

INFANT SCHOOLS AND CLASSES.

5. The infant school contemplates in the length, variety, and character of its lessons the training of scholars whose delicate frames require very careful treatment. It is essential, therefore, that the length of the lesson should not in any case exceed 30 minutes, and should be confined in most cases to 20 minutes; and that the lessons should be varied in length according to the section of the school, so that in the babies' room the actual work of the lesson should not be more than a quarter of an hour. Each lesson should also be followed by intervals of rest and song; the subjects of lessons should be varied, beginning in the lowest section with familiar objects and animals, and interspersed with songs and stories appropriate to the lesson; the spontaneous and co-operative activity of the scholars should form the object and animate the spirit of each lesson. It is evident, therefore, that for institutions of this character boys and girls of developed frames and habits cannot be considered suitable pupils merely on the ground of their ignorance. Though the methods of teaching are similar, such children require a somewhat stricter discipline and lessons of greater length. They do not find the songs and games of the infant school attractive, and they are not fit companions for very young scholars in the playground. Though no rigid rule as to age can be applied, especially in the cases of delicate and afflicted children, it may be safely laid down that scholars of advanced age would make more progress in knowledge and form better habits in the schools for older scholars than in an infant school.

The expression "as a rule" in Art. 99(*c*) of the Code is to be interpreted in a similar manner to the expression "ordinary circumstances" in the case of older scholars, and not as prescribing that any particular number of the children over seven years of age should be presented in Standard I. A scholar of ordinary capacity who has entered school at five years of age or soon after, may reasonably be expected to be fit for examination in Standard I. at seven years of age. But you should take into account any exceptional circumstances which may have interfered with the progress of the child, as well as the age at which he first attended school. A child over seven years of age may not be fit to be classified for any of the subjects in Standard I., or he may be classified in that standard for one or two subjects only, and the like freedom of classification should be extended to all the classes of infant schools.

Instruction in elementary subjects.

6. With regard to the first condition of the Variable Grant (Article 98(*b*)), viz., that the instruction in the elementary subjects should be suitable, it is to be observed that the sole object of examining children below the First Standard in these subjects is to ascertain whether the school is so taught that there is a reasonable prospect of the scholars passing the examination when they reach the standard, or the school for older children. In doing this you will not require or lay down any standard or scheme to be uniformly observed, but will report upon the plan of instruction which is adopted by the managers, and upon the success with which it is carried into effect. You will be especially careful to avoid any methods of inspection or examination which seem to require that the scholars in an infant school are classified rigidly according to age. Such methods have led not infrequently in the past to the creation of quasi-standards for very young children, to the separation of the scholars of five and six years of age respectively

into distinct classes, and to the treatment of scholars over seven as a "standard" class, under the mistaken notion that its course of instruction should differ in character from that of the rest of the school. Although in ordinary circumstances the right classification of the children in an infant school will be found to correspond nearly with their ages, many exceptions must necessarily occur, *e.g.*, in the case of scholars who have not attended an infant school before reaching their sixth or seventh year, or of delicate children, or of children who live at a considerable distance from the school and may be frequently prevented by bad weather from attending. It is important, therefore, that your method of conducting the inspection should leave the teachers fully at liberty to deal with such exceptions in the way which may seem best. Experience has proved that scholars at seven years of age, if they have been taught in schools where the true principles of infant training and discipline are understood, pass the examination in the First Standard with more ease and with greater readiness and intelligence than in schools in which the dominant purpose of the lessons has been to prepare the scholars for examination in Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic.

Object lessons.

7. The Code assumes that, besides suitable instruction in the elementary subjects, and in Needlework and Singing, a good infant school should provide a regular course of simple conversational lessons on objects and on the facts of natural history, and a proper variety of physical exercises and interesting employments.

8. In order to satisfy the second of the three requirements of Art. 98(*b*), the mistress, early in the school year, should draw up and enter in the Log Book a course of about 30 collective lessons: *e.g.*, on animals; on such objects as coal, glass, and salt; on common employments, as paper making, cotton mill, house building, one of the trades of the district being chosen in preference; on form and colour, food, plants, and clothing; on simple facts in nature, as rain, frost, the seasons; and on familiar scenes in common life, as the post office, a shop, a railway, washing, or harvest. Each of these should in the course of the year be given two or three times, and on the day of inspection the Inspector may select one or two lessons to be given by the teacher in charge of the class; then, at the point of the lesson where questioning begins, he may himself intervene, and ascertain how far the lesson has had intelligent effect.

Other employments.

9. The manual or other employments which best satisfy the third of the requirements of Art. 98(*b*) are modelling, simple geometrical drawing, weaving, plaiting, building with cubes, drill, singing, recitation, and other exercises, such as will relieve the younger children, especially during the afternoon, from the strain of ordinary lessons, and train them to observe and imitate. It should be borne in mind that it is of little service to adopt the "gifts" and mechanical occupations of the *Kindergarten* unless they are so used as to furnish real training in accuracy of hand and eye, in intelligence, and in obedience. A special circular (No. 322), recently issued by the Department, and now reprinted in
* Appendix VII to these Instructions, calls attention to various additional means of applying the doctrines and methods of Froebel to the course of training in infant schools.

10. It should not be forgotten that the principles which underlie the system of *Kindergarten* occupations do not cease to be applicable
* when a scholar quits the infant school or department. For example, elementary drawing, dialogues, picture and object lessons, the cutting out and inventing of paper patterns, modelling, weighing and measuring, and musical drill, are not only useful in diversifying the day's

employments in the lower standards of the school for older children; but they will be found to increase the brightness and intelligence with which those children pursue the regular course of elementary instruction. Moreover, such exercises will serve as a valuable link connecting * the work of the infant school with some of those forms of technical or manual training, which are now, with very great advantage, adopted in the upper classes of many good schools. It is one of the chief objects of the *Kindergarten* to establish a right and harmonious relation between those lessons which are addressed to the memory and the understanding of a child, and those interesting manual and other exercises * which call forth his active and observant powers. And this is an object which ought to be kept steadily in view throughout all the subsequent stages of a scholar's career in a public elementary school.

SCHOOLS FOR OLDER CHILDREN.

The principal grant.

11. You will observe that an important modification has been made by Art. 101*a* in the mode of recognising the proficiency of the scholars in the three elementary subjects. The Commissioners recommended (pp. 220-1 of Final Report) "that the conditions on which the variable "portion of the grant are now made, be so far modified as to secure "that the amount shall depend on the good character of the school "and on the quality of the acquirements of the great majority of the "scholars rather than on the exact number of the children who attain "the minimum standard of required knowledge," and further, "that in "distributing the variable grant special stress should be laid on efficiency "in the three elementary subjects." It is now provided that effect shall be given to this suggestion by means of two grants of which the lower is a fixed grant. After the examination you will be in a position to recommend the award of the higher or the lower of these two grants, or else to report that the lower standard has not been reached, and that the school should receive due warning.

General rule for assessing the grant.

12. The general rule for your guidance in reporting on the principal grant is to have regard to the quality of the work of the scholars generally and not merely to the number of scholars who succeed in individual examination. You will in no case recommend the larger grant unless a high standard of accuracy and intelligence has been reached, in regard to all three elementary subjects. You will continue to make allowance for the special circumstances of a school, such as epidemic illness, unavoidable changes of teachers, extreme poverty. Should you be unable to recommend the higher grant you will point out in your report for the information of the managers in what particulars the work needs to be improved.

Sample and class examination.

13. The plan of examining in class or by sample, which has been for some time adopted in the First Standard of Infant schools, and has certainly not exercised any injurious effect on the soundness of the instruction, is now extended to scholars generally. In some cases it suffices to * examine one third of a class in Reading, another third in Writing, and the remaining third in Arithmetic. In other cases, and especially in small classes, while the whole of the scholars perform the required exercises in Writing and Arithmetic, a few may be selected for examination in Reading. In others the Inspector will choose at random from one third to one half of the scholars whose performances may serve as specimens of the rest. It will be desirable to adopt different plans of examining from time to time, since a fixed, unvarying form of test year after year is apt to encourage a somewhat unintelligent routine in teaching. But in all cases you should invite the teacher to add to those who are selected a few of his most forward scholars, in order that no accident may deprive the best work of the school of its due recognition.

The teachers are of course entitled to hear the oral examination, and to see any written or printed questions which you may propose. It will nevertheless be necessary to remind them that it is not by studying past questions, nor by trying to forecast the kind of questions likely to be set hereafter, but by teaching the subject with good sense and thoroughness that the requirements of the Department will be best fulfilled, and the truest educational success achieved.

Liability to examination.

14. Every scholar is now liable to examination (Arts. 99 (*b*), 101 (*a*) (v).) In cases where scholars have been six months or less in the school, or where their attendance has been irregular, you will avail yourself of this provision only in order to ascertain that due attention has been paid to their instruction. In grouping scholars for examination such children may be excluded from the sample; and, whatever method of examination is adopted, the work of the scholars should be judged in accordance with the opportunities that they may have had. This rule of action needs to be specially kept in view in schools attended by half-time children where teachers have to contend with special difficulties, since you may fairly accept a somewhat lower standard of quality than in other schools, both as regards attainments and organisation. In the examination of the scholars it will, of course, be necessary that half-timers should be included, but the sample should always be taken in proper proportions from half-time and full-time scholars.

Half-time schools.

Labour certificates.

15. Individual examination continues to be necessary for the purpose of awarding a certificate, of total or partial exemption, for labour. In country districts, or where the number of applicants for such certificates is small, the examination may without inconvenience form part of the ordinary inspection. But in towns the practice of holding collective examinations on Saturday morning at certain fixed intervals will probably be found to economise the time of the Inspector and his assistants. It is to be understood that the test for the individual "pass" in the standards fixed by the local byelaws has not in any way been lowered. Every scholar for whom a labour certificate is desired must reach the prescribed standard by passing the examination in all three of the elementary subjects.

Classification in schools for older scholars.

16. Every scholar present should be classed for examination in the standard in which he has been taught. This standard need not be the same for all the subjects of examination. Art. 101 (*a*) (v.) permits a variation in the elementary subjects, Art. 101 (*e*) (vii.) in the Class Subjects. You are not to take into account, as a factor of your judgment upon the work of a school, the extent to which this freedom of classification has been used, without regard to its effect upon the organisation and general condition of the school. It is desired that no difficulty should be experienced in the honest classification of scholars according to capacity and attainment.

Thus Art. 101 (*a*) (vi.) prescribes that in ordinary circumstances a scholar should be advanced not less than one standard in a year. This rule is intended to apply to the child of ordinary capacity, who has enjoyed ordinary opportunities of instruction. The freedom of classification will more than take the place of the former exception schedules; inasmuch as, while under the former Code a child presented a second time in a standard was necessarily presented in all the elementary subjects in that standard, he may now be advanced in any one or more of the elementary subjects in which he is fit to be advanced, or kept back in any one or more of the elementary subjects in which he is backward. In every school it may be expected that there will be a

certain number of children who are unfit to be advanced. It is hoped, however, that a larger proportion of the children than heretofore will be advanced two standards in one or more subjects in the year. It has been urged that Art. 13 of the Code of 1890 held out to managers and teachers an inducement to delay the progress of a scholar, as his attendances after he had passed Standard VII. would no longer count in making up the average attendance on which the grant is paid. The provision now substituted will remove this difficulty.

It will not be necessary for you to inquire into the reasons for the classification of particular children, if you are satisfied that the school as a whole is making fair progress. But, if you have reason to suppose that there has been any abuse of the freedom given by the Code, if, for instance, low classification is attributable to neglect of the scholars, or if the classification is such as to interfere seriously with the efficiency of the school, it will be your duty to make inquiries. You will take into consideration the presence of sickness in the district during the past year or at the date of your visit, irregularity of attendance from causes beyond the control of the managers, and any cause, local or otherwise, for which the managers are not responsible and which may affect prejudicially the progress of the scholars. Irregularity of attendance caused by the failure of the local authority to fulfil its duty should be dealt with in a special report.

Schedule recording the results

17. Schedules containing the names of all the scholars will need to be prepared by managers before your visit in order that you may record the results of your examination (*a*) of such scholars as you select; (*b*) of all for whom the parents or guardians desire a labour certificate either for total or partial exemption. *

The liberty of classification, now conceded, pre-supposes an accurate knowledge on the part of the managers and teachers of the proper position of a scholar in his classes, and such help towards classification as could be gathered from the results of your examination is no longer required. It may be hoped that parents who have hitherto been led to regard the results of the inspection as the chief evidence of their children's progress will find a more satisfactory test in the promotion of the scholars, according to ability and opportunities, by the authorities of the school. The examination is a sufficiently accurate test for the purpose of judging of the general quality of the instruction; but its results do not furnish such accurate data as can be implicitly followed for the individual child's classification.

Elementary Subjects. Reading.

18. In Standards I. and II. intelligent reading should satisfy you without much examination into the matter of the book. The mechanical difficulties of reading, which are to be found in the shorter words of irregular notation, should be mastered before the Third Standard is reached; but even in lower standards an attempt should be made to teach children to read in a natural tone, and to break up sentences rather into phrases than into single words. As a general rule, but especially in the lower standards, the examiner should be careful rather to ask for the meaning of short sentences and phrases than to require explanations of separate words by definitions or synonyms.

19. A very useful practice has been adopted in some good schools as an aid to the intelligent use of the art of reading, and it may suggest to you an effective way of varying your methods of inspection. While one class is under examination, a higher class may be set occasionally to read in silence two or three pages of some part of a reading book with which they are less familiar, and at the end of a short interval your questions on the matter of the lesson may enable you to judge how far the scholars have acquired the habit of reading a book by

themselves and mastering its contents. It is desirable that you should inquire what use is made of the school library, and to what extent the co-operation of the parents is invited in encouraging the practice of home reading. In some good schools the aid of the parents has been successfully enlisted, and they have been urged to hear their children read aloud from a newspaper or from a book for a few minutes at home in every day. The amount of oral practice which any one child can obtain in a large class is obviously insufficient; and a little home exercise in reading aloud is often found to have an excellent effect.

Reading books.

20. In reading books 40 lessons and not less than 80 pages of small octavo text should be required in Standards I. and II., and not less than 60 lessons and 120 pages in higher standards. Two pages may be considered as the minimum for an effective reading lesson; and engravings, lists of words and names, and supplementary questions or exercises are not to be taken into account in computing the contents of the books, except to a small extent in those for the First Standard. A book containing twice the amount of matter prescribed for a single year may remain in use during two years, *e.g.*, for both the Fifth and Sixth Standards; but may not count as two books for use in a single class in one year. The chief requisites of a school reading book are that it should be written in good English, and that its style and contents should be calculated to stimulate thought, to be attractive to scholars, and to establish in their minds pleasant associations with the act of reading. Though the subjects may be properly varied, it is desirable that some of the lessons should be in series, and should afford, especially in the higher classes, means of sustaining the serious interest of the scholars in the more important of the subjects treated. To the ordinary narratives and poetical and literary extracts, there may be added, with great advantage, lessons illustrating and enforcing the importance of thrift and temperance, *see* Appendix V., and the relation of conduct to well-being and to success and usefulness in life. It is in no sense desirable that all books in use in schools should conform exactly to one type in regard to their length or arrangement, without reference to the proper treatment of each subject, or the literary unity of each volume. Text-books or manuals should not be accepted as reading books.

21. In schools or classes composed exclusively of half-time scholars, it is not necessary to require that the three reading books prescribed by the Code in the higher classes be read through in the course of a year, but only such parts as can be conveniently taken within the limited time.

22. The officers of this Department are not at liberty to prescribe or to recommend particular books, apparatus, or school requisites for use in schools. But H.M. Inspector may, with the concurrence of the Chief Inspector of his division, disallow the use of any books which are plainly unsuitable, or which do not conform to the requirements of the Code, as interpreted by these Instructions.

Writing and Spelling.

23. In regard to Writing, which will be tested partly by exercises in dictation, and partly by inspecting the copybooks of each scholar, no suggestion need be added to the requirements specified in Schedule I., except that any system of copybook exercises or of slate ruling which produces a bold and legible style, and in which the forms and proportions of letters are duly shown, may be accepted as satisfactory. You will observe that no exercise in Dictation will be given in future to the scholars in Standard I., and that the only Spelling tests to be used in the other Standards are written, not oral. In applying the rule that more than three errors in a passage of six or eight lines, whether taken from a reading book in use in the school or from a book of similar

character, should fail to satisfy you, it is necessary to except in Standard II. any words which are unfamiliar or which have not a fairly regular notation, and in higher standards proper names, the technical terms of a science, foreign words, or words of rare occurrence. The services of the teacher in giving out the passage for dictation may often be used with advantage. You will now have fuller opportunity than heretofore to examine the note-books and exercise books of the older scholars; and in order that you may be the better helped to form a right estimate of their progress, it may be well to suggest to teachers the expediency of dating every exercise at the time of its performance.

Arithmetic.

24. In Arithmetic you will continue the usual practice of setting, in all standards above the second, four sums, of which not more than one should be a problem, and of accepting as sufficient two correct answers. In the case of girls right method and arrangement, and good figures, may excuse slight error in one of the answers. But it will not be right to report that this subject has been *well* taught unless the greater part of the scholars examined work the problem (*i.e.*, not necessarily give a correct solution, but make an intelligent attempt at its solution), and answer correctly three questions out of the four.

In schools, where the staff consists of three or less adult teachers, it might be convenient to divide the school into three groups for teaching arithmetic, and the following plan is suggested as a means of carrying out such grouping. As regards the arithmetic of Standards III. and IV., there is no reason why the scholars promoted into Standard III. should not study the greater part of the arithmetic of Standard IV. with the boys of that Standard, returning in the following year to the work of Standard III.; it is of little consequence whether instruction in money sums precede instruction in weights and measures, or *vice versâ*. So also in regard to the work of Standards V. and VI., the lower half of the class would study the work of Standard VI., returning in the following year to the work of Standard V. One half of the school would thus follow the order prescribed by the Standards; the other half would learn the rules in the following order:—Standard IV., Standard III., Standard VI., Standard V. In cases where this arrangement is adopted, and children are consequently examined in Standards IV. or VI. who have not done the work of the preceding Standard, you will be careful to see that in the cards set the problem does not involve a knowledge of the rules to be learnt in that Standard. The course distinguished by the letter S in Schedule I. indicates a scheme * of arithmetical instruction which may be usefully adopted in small rural schools.

An alternative arithmetical scheme.

In Schedule I. it will be found that, besides the scheme marked S, designed for schools in which the scholars of all the standards are necessarily classed for instruction in three groups, another scheme, marked B, is proposed as an alternative to the ordinary standard course. The degree of proficiency to be attained in the higher standards does not materially differ from that now required; but in the earlier steps * leading up to the Fifth Standard an important variation will be observed. Many experienced teachers believe that the true progression in arithmetic is not to be found in advancing from addition and subtraction, to multiplication and division, with the large numbers often given in sums; but in graduated exercises beginning with small numbers and exhausting all their combinations. Such teachers will take, for example, the number 20, and after helping the scholars to count cubes or other objects, will dissect the number, find out in how many ways it is made up, learn its fractions and aliquot parts, apply it to money, length, hours and minutes, and perform all the arithmetical processes, both

orally and in writing, which can be dealt with within that limit, higher numbers and more elaborate exercises in notation being reserved to a later stage. My Lords desire that teachers who adopt this view of arithmetical teaching should be at full liberty to give effect to it; and the alternative scheme (B) will be found to have been framed for this purpose.

Principles of Arithmetic.

25. A footnote to Schedule I. requires you to satisfy yourself that the reasons of arithmetical processes have been properly explained and understood. This is a department of school work which has been much overlooked. There is in an elementary school course scarcely any more effective discipline in thinking than is to be obtained from an investigation of the principles which underlie the rules of Arithmetic. It is therefore desirable that you should very frequently ask the teacher of the class to give a demonstrative lesson on this subject; and he should so work out an example on the blackboard as to make the reason for every step of the process intelligible and interesting to the scholars. When children obtain answers to sums and problems by mere mechanical routine, without knowing why they use the rule, they cannnot be said to be well instructed in arithmetic.

Mental Arithmetic.

26. Mental Arithmetic is a class exercise, and may often be satisfactorily tested by requiring the teacher of the class to give a few questions in your presence, and by adding at discretion some questions of your own. The object of this exercise is to encourage dexterity, quickness, and accuracy in dealing with figures, and to anticipate, by means of rapid and varied oral practice with small numbers, the longer problems which have afterwards to be worked out in writing. It is obvious that this general object cannot be attained if the exercises are confined to a few rules for computing "dozens" and "scores," such as are often supposed to be specially suited for mental calculation. A footnote to Schedule I. calls your attention to the importance of rapid addition. Occasionally a long column of figures may be written in the sight of the scholars, and they may be required to name in quick succession the results of each addition as the Inspector or teacher points to the several figures in any order. Oral practice should be given in all the ordinary processes of arithmetic, and should be so varied as to furnish as many different forms of exercise as possible in concrete as well as abstract numbers, and in the fractional parts of money, weights, and measures. It is often found a help in calculation if the dimensions of the schoolroom, the playground, and the desks, and the weight of a few familiar objects are accurately known, and if the figures recording these data * are easily accessible and are occasionally referred to as standards of measurement.

Recitation.

27. The Recitation of poetry no longer forms a part of English as a class subject. The usefulness of this exercise as a means of enlarging the range of the scholar's thoughts, cultivating the imagination and improving the taste, has been so generally recognised, that it has been deemed expedient to retain Recitation as one of the conditions indispensable to the award of the higher principal grant. The Code (Art. 101 (*a*), iii.) specifies the same amount as before to be committed to memory by the scholars of each Standard; and it will still be necessary that a list of the pieces selected for the ensuing year should be submitted to you for approval on the day of inspection.

Class Subjects.

28. In Class Subjects managers have of late been permitted to offer some other progressive scheme of instruction as a substitute for the course prescribed in Schedule II. But it was found that little use was made of this permission. My Lords believe that with some suggestion and guidance, greater variety might with advantage be secured in the class instruction. For example, in one school the teacher of English attaches

more importance to the analysis of sentences as an intellectual exercise than to grammatical parsing; in another, his own knowledge of a second language enables him to use to good purpose the composition and decomposition of derived words, and inquiries into the origin and meanings of their several parts; in a third, oral and written composition, and the correction of common errors in the formation of sentences are believed to be the most useful forms of exercise in English. In like manner one good teacher of Geography may attach special value to physical facts and phenomena; another who lives in a manufacturing or maritime town prefers to make Commercial and Industrial Geography, and the interchange of productions, the leading features of his lessons. With regard to Elementary Science, the range of choice is much wider, and varieties of treatment are more numerous. Those managers and teachers who desire to continue the object lessons of the infant school in due order through all the lower standards, and so to lead up to the regular study of Natural History or Physics in the higher, will probably think it better to treat Science as a class subject than to postpone specific instruction until the Fifth Standard.

Alternative courses.

29. Accordingly, alternative courses in English, Geography, History, and Elementary Science have been prepared, and are now appended to the Second Schedule of the Code. It is intended that, though varied in form, the several courses shall be substantially alike in difficulty and in educational value. But with a view to meet the requirements of small schools, in which the children cannot well be taught in separate standards, but are ordinarily grouped in three main divisions, courses have been added and marked "S" in English and Geography. Even in these schools, however, it will be desirable when examining to arrange the scholars in such a way as to distinguish from the rest those who have been longest in the class, and you may reasonably expect greater proficiency from them. Generally it may be said that in estimating the results of instruction in the various class subjects you should endeavour to keep in view a tolerably uniform standard of effort, accuracy, intelligence, and practical usefulness. But, subject to this one consideration, my Lords wish to leave to managers and teachers entire freedom in regard both to the selection and arrangement of topics, and to the methods employed in their treatment and illustration.

Examination in class subjects.

30. In view of this general principle it becomes necessary to repeat a suggestion which has been made in former Instructions. Before examining in a class subject it is highly desirable that you should invite the teacher of the class to put a few questions, in order that you may know what plan he has adopted and what conception he has formed of the scope and purpose of the year's teaching. You will then be in a position to apply such tests, as seem to you best suited to the subject, and best calculated to assure you of the soundness of the instruction. The new Code requires no change in the mode of examining in class subjects. The examination will continue to be oral in all subjects; but, if the managers desire, the oral examination may, as regards the Fifth and higher Standards, be supplemented in Grammar and Science subjects by written papers. Where classes are large you may divide them for examination, and, if the managers do not object, examine one half in one subject and the other in the other, or you may arrange for one third of the girls doing the Needlework exercise, while the remaining two thirds are employed in Writing and Arithmetic. This should only be done in large schools, and what is said in paragraph 13 as to the manner of choosing the samples in the elementary subjects will of course apply to Needlework also.

English.

31. The general object of lessons in English should be to exercise the thinking powers, to enlarge the learner's vocabulary, and to make him familiar with the meaning, the structure, the grammatical and logical relations, and the right use of words. Elementary exercises of this kind have an important practical bearing on everything else which a child learns. Whether the managers prefer to take the course specified in the Schedule, or one of the alternative courses, these general purposes should be kept in view. From the first, the teaching of the English language should be supplemented by simple exercises in composition: *e.g.*, when a word is defined, the scholar should be called on to use it in a sentence of his own; when a grammatical principle is explained he should be asked to frame a sentence showing how it is to be applied; and examples of the way in which adjectives are formed from nouns, or nouns from verbs, by the addition of syllables, should be supplied or selected by the scholars themselves. Mere instruction in the terminology of grammar, unless followed up by practical exercises in the use of language, cannot be expected to yield very satisfactory results.

Geography.

32. To obtain the mark "good" for Geography the scholars in Standard V. and upwards should be required to have prepared three maps, one of which, selected by the Inspector, should be drawn from memory on the day of inspection. Such maps, if of any part of Great Britain and Ireland, should be accompanied by a scale of miles, and if of large and distant countries, by the lines of latitude and longitude. Geographical teaching is sometimes too much restricted to the pointing out of places on a map, or to the learning by heart of definitions, statistics, or lists of proper names. Such details, if they form the staple of the instruction, are very barren and uninteresting. Geography, if taught to good purpose, includes also a description of the physical aspects of the countries, and seeks to establish some associations between the names of places and those historical, social, or industrial facts which alone make the names of places worth remembering. It is especially desirable in your examination of the Fourth and higher Standards, that attention should be called to the English Colonies and their productions, government, and resources, and to those climatic and other conditions which render our distant possessions suitable fields for emigration, and for honourable enterprise. In order that the conditions laid down for the geographical teaching of the lower classes may be fulfilled, a globe and good maps both of the county and of the parish or immediate neighbourhood in which the school is situated, should form part of the school apparatus, and the exact distances of a few near and familiar places should be known. It is useful to mark on the floor of the schoolroom the meridian line, in order that the points of the compass shall be known in relation to the school itself, as well as on a map.

Elementary Science.

33. Besides the general scheme of progressive lessons on Science given in Schedule II., the alternative courses in this subject have been drawn to suit special departments of physical and experimental science which are to be pursued throughout the school course. Whatever the subject selected, it is necessary that the scheme should be well graduated, that it should be suitable to the age of the scholars, that it should make the scholars acquainted not with words only but with the facts and materials of the outer world, and that it should be well illustrated by models, by diagrams and pictures of sufficient size, and, when practicable, by specimens and experiments. In sanctioning any modification of the printed schemes, it will be necessary to have regard to the experience and qualifications of the teacher, and to any special opportunities afforded in the town or district for instruction by a skilled demonstrator,

who visits several schools in succession, or who gives collective lessons at suitable centres.

34. Among the instruments of instruction in Geography and Elementary Science, reading books have been found to be of great value. In Standards I. and II. it will not, however, be necessary for you to insist on the use of a reading book for this special purpose. The best reading books for higher standards are those which are descriptive and explanatory, are suitably illustrated, and contain a sufficient amount and variety of interesting matter. But it is not necessary that the lessons in the reading book should cover the whole area of the course of instruction adopted for a class subject. It is presumed that the teaching in such a subject will be mainly oral. The chief use of the reading book is to give greater definiteness to such oral teaching, to make thorough recapitulation easier and more effective, and to invest the subject with new interest. Those books which are now used, and which have been found to fulfil these conditions, may properly remain in use, even though the matter they contain relates only to part of the entire course. The use of reading books in class subjects.

35. The regulations respecting specific subjects (Art. 101 *f.*) remain in force with comparatively little alteration. It is obvious that such additional subjects should not be attempted at all, when the staff of the school is small or the scholars in Standards V.–VII. do not form a class large enough to justify the withdrawal of the principal teacher from the rest of the school work. In large schools, however, and those which are in favourable circumstances, the scholars of Standard V. and upwards may be encouraged to attempt one or more specific subjects, which the managers may deem most appropriate to the industrial and other needs of the district. Should an obviously unsuitable subject be proposed, such as the Principles of Agriculture in the heart of London or Navigation in an inland parish, it will be your duty to object to the choice and to require a change in future years. It is not the intention of my Lords to encourage a pretentious or unreal pursuit of higher studies, or to encroach in any way on the province of secondary education. The course suited to an elementary school is practically determined by the limit of 14 years of age ; and may properly include whatever subjects can be effectively taught within that limit. It may be hoped that year by year a larger proportion of the children will remain in the elementary schools until the age of 14; and a scholar who has attended regularly and possesses fair ability may reasonably be expected to acquire in that time not only a serviceable knowledge of Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, of the words he uses, and the world in which he lives, but also enough of the rudiments of two higher subjects to furnish a stable foundation for future improvement. Teachers should not be satisfied unless the instruction in specific subjects awakens in the scholar a desire for further knowledge, and makes him willing to avail himself of such opportunities as are afforded locally by a Science class, a Polytechnic Institute, a course of University Extension lectures, a Free Library, or a Home Reading Circle. When it can be conveniently managed, some part at least of the examination in specific subjects, especially in the Fifth Standard, should be oral: questions, if written, should not be so framed as to require lengthy or elaborate answers, and faults of composition should be disregarded. SPECIFIC SUBJECTS. *

36. The choice of class subjects is now left wholly free to managers, under this one condition, that the same subject must not be taken both as a class and as a specific subject. It will occasionally happen that some subject is selected by managers, with which neither you nor your assistants are fully conversant. In that case you will refer to the Chief Inspector of the division, who will obtain for you the assistance of Class and specific subjects generally.

a colleague in the framing of suitable questions and in marking the answers.

WELSH. In the case of Wales it is clearly established that in many cases in * Welsh speaking districts the use of Welsh in the school, side by side with English, will greatly facilitate an intelligent understanding of English. It is desirable that the attention of teachers should be called to this question, and that Her Majesty's Inspectors should encourage the practice of bilingual teaching by themselves making use of Welsh * in testing children's intelligence. The use of Welsh songs and Welsh poetry in the schools in question will be of considerable service.

MANUAL INSTRUCTION. 37. The difficulty which has hitherto prevented the recognition of Manual Training, as part of the ordinary course of instruction in a public elementary school, has been removed by the alteration in the terms of Art. 12 (*f*). In some foreign schools manual exercises in continuation of the employments of the *Kindergarten*, are graduated in difficulty, are carried onward through all the classes of the school, and are found to be not without a useful reflex influence on all the ordinary school studies. Such exercises sometimes consist of modelling, the cutting, fixing, and inventing of paper patterns, the forming of geometrical solids in cardboard, and the use of tools and instruments. You will watch with care the working of any experiment which is made in this direction, and will report upon it.

DISCIPLINE AND ORGANISATION. 38. The report of the Royal Commissioners rightly calls attention to the importance of moral training and discipline in a school, and Art. 101*b* is designed to give effect to their recommendations on this point, by establishing for the first time a variable grant for discipline and organisation. Some of the details enumerated in that Article necessarily fall within the special cognisance of the managers, who are on the spot and who can observe the habitual conduct of the children, and know the influence of the school on the homes and its repute in the neighbourhood. But even on the occasion of your annual inspection, and especially at a visit without notice, it will be possible for you to form an estimate of the tone of the school, the behaviour of the scholars, their cleanliness and obedience, their honesty under examination, and especially the degree of interest they show in their work. It will not be difficult for you to judge whether the ordinary discipline of the school is prompt and exact, and is yet maintained without harshness and without noisy demonstration of authority. The condition of the school furniture and premises and the proper classification of the scholars for instruction are also matters which require to be considered; and generally it should be borne in mind that the higher grant for discipline and organisation should not be recommended unless you are satisfied that the school is a place for the formation of right habits, as well as a place of instruction.

SINGING AND NEEDLEWORK. 39. Full directions as to the examination in Singing will be found in the revised Appendix IV.

Special instructions as to the mode of conducting the test exercises in Needlework will be found in Appendix I. The requirements in this subject, as set forth in detail in the Third Schedule, have been somewhat diminished; and when good methods are adopted can easily be fulfilled in three, or at most in four hours per week. When more time is thought to be necessary, the reason will probably be found either in the absence of skilled class-teaching and demonstration, or in the desire to make an unnecessary number of garments for sale or use. The plan of allowing the elder girls in turn, some five or six at a time, to bring from home at the sewing lesson time garments which require to be repaired has been found to work well, and to connect the school-work usefully with the everyday domestic life of the scholars. Due heed will of course be

needed in regard to sanitary considerations, but with this precaution, the attention of the managers may be specially drawn to the twelfth paragraph on needlework (p. 23).

COOKERY, LAUNDRY, AND DAIRY WORK.

40. In all schools the grant under Article 101*g* is conditional on the provision of special and appropriate arrangements for the practical instruction of the girls by a duly qualified teacher, in a room (which may be an ordinary class-room) fitted up with the necessary appliances. But in schools in which the teacher of Cookery does not hold a certificate from some recognised training School of Cookery, and in any other case where you are doubtful as to the arrangements, the Inspectress of Cookery will be sent to report. Your attention is called to the new limitation in the numbers attending a Cookery Class which is to come into force in 1894. Experience has shown that 24 at a time in a class cannot receive a due share of attention and of practical work. An alteration in Art. 12 permits girls to attend classes in cookery, laundry or dairy work, or in housewifery, without any restriction, if the managers so desire. Care will be needed, when advantage is taken of this provision, to secure that the general education of the scholar is not unduly interrupted. For the purpose of computing the grant, however, the existing restrictions to scholars who are presented for examination in Standard IV. or any higher standard will continue in force. *

In all Cookery Classes the managers should prepare a list of the dishes taught during the series of lessons previous to your visit, together with the record of the number of children present at each class, and the number of dishes prepared by them at each lesson. You should point out to the managers that the class cannot be held to be efficiently taught unless—

(*a.*) thorough instruction is given in the first principles and primary methods of cookery, and the teaching is systematic and progressive:
(*b.*) strict attention is paid to cleanliness, order, and economy:
(*c.*) dishes taught are suited to the wants of the working classes living in the neighbourhood:
(*d.*) the apparatus includes such stove and other appliances as are usually found in the homes of working people:
(*e.*) the children have adequate knowledge of the dietary value of the foods cooked.

The experiment of recognising Laundry Work is new, and when the grant is claimed it will be necessary to report specially on the provision available for the purpose. You will ascertain whether the appliances and methods are those which are possible in the homes of working people, whether the teacher has a practical as well as theoretical knowledge of what she teaches, and it will be well that you should see finished specimens of the teachers' and children's work. In cases of difficulty the Inspectress of Cookery, who has practical knowledge of Laundry Work, will be able to advise you.

You will observe also that grants are now made for instruction in Dairy Work. *

TIME TABLES.

41. In certifying under Article 79 that a Time Table is approved on behalf of the Education Department, Her Majesty's Inspector merely declares that it fulfils the requirements of section 7 of the Elementary Education Act of 1870. He is not responsible for all its details. Nevertheless, it is desirable to call the attention of the managers to the fact, if a due proportion of the time is not assigned in Infant schools to manual exercises and recreative employments, and in other schools to each of the subjects of instruction, including any specific subject which the school

professes to teach. Nothing should be attempted which, having regard to the proper classification of the scholars and to the number and qualifications of the teachers, cannot be efficiently taught in the ordinary school hours. You will report in every case in which you have reason to believe that the scholars are improperly detained beyond the prescribed time, or that it is attempted to make up for neglect or for an injudicious distribution of the work throughout the year by special exertions just before the day of inspection. You will also carefully observe and report whether the time table is conspicuously put up in the schoolroom, and whether it has been followed throughout the school-year.

HOME LESSONS.

42. Your advice will be occasionally asked respecting Home Lessons, although the subject is mainly one of internal discipline, and not necessarily within your purview. For delicate or very young children such lessons are plainly unsuitable, and the special circumstances of some schools render it inexpedient to require home tasks in any form. Of such circumstances the local managers are the best judges. But in the upper classes of good schools, in which the teachers exert a right influence and take an interest in their work, the practice of giving short exercises to be performed at home is attended with no difficulty, and is open to no practical objection. The best teachers use such exercises rather to illustrate, and to fix in the memory, lessons which have already been explained in school, than to break new ground or to call for new mental effort. This purpose is served by lessons of a very simple and definite character—a sum, a short poetical extract, a list of names or dates, a letter, an outline map, a parsing exercise, such as may readily be prepared in half an hour, and may admit of very easy testing and correction on the following day. When these conditions are fulfilled the home task is found to have a very valuable effect, not only in helping the progress of the scholar, and in encouraging the habit of application, but also in awakening, on the part of the parents, an interest in the school work.

ATTENDANCE AND REGISTRATION.

43. In view of the fact that the grant made to a school is mainly calculated on the average attendance, accurate registration of admission, progress, and attendance continues to be of essential importance. On page 28 you will find new official rules for the proper keeping of registers, and it will be well to call the special attention of managers and teachers, especially in new schools, to the details there set forth. You will also point out to managers the necessity of verifying the registers at irregular intervals, and not less than four times in the year; and will explain to them the simple tests by which their accuracy can be ascertained. The managers should sign the registers, and an entry should be made in the log-book on every occasion on which the registers are thus examined.

Irregularity of attendance.

44. It is obviously the interest of all concerned in the pecuniary results of the annual examination to increase the average yearly attendance by diminishing daily irregularities; but it may be hoped that higher motives will prompt all interested in education to press upon those entrusted with the execution of the law the actual legal obligation by which all parents are bound to present their children at the beginning of each meeting of the school. In your general judgment of the school, you will be careful to make allowances for all such neglect if the managers and teachers cannot be held responsible for it.

PUPIL-TEACHERS.

45. A manifest improvement has, of late, taken place in the attainments and qualifications of the pupil-teachers, owing partly to the adoption in large towns of the collective system of instruction, and partly to the arrangements so wisely made by many managers for restricting the employment of the younger apprentices in teaching to half of the day, and thus setting them free to pursue their own studies more systematically. Whenever circumstances allow, you will point out to managers the

advantage of both of these expedients. Much yet remains to be desired in regard to accuracy and fulness of knowledge, especially in Geography, Grammar, History, and the principles of Arithmetic. The failures chiefly occur in those subjects which happen not to be included in the ordinary school course, *e.g.*, in the case of pupil-teachers in an infant school, or in a girls' school in which Geography and History are not taught. Special care will be needed to ascertain what plan of instruction has been pursued, to inspect any time-table by which the studies are regulated, and also to review occasionally the written exercises and note books, and to observe by means of the date appended to each exercise whether the instruction has been duly given throughout the whole year.

46. It is important that you should endeavour to ascertain how far the pupil-teacher course, considered as an apprenticeship in the art of teaching, has served its purpose. With this view, you will generally hear the pupil-teachers teach and question their classes on the day of inspection. In the third and fourth year the pupil-teacher should have prepared for you the notes of three lessons, of which you will select one in order that it may be given in your presence. It will also be desirable to inquire how often criticism lessons have been given, or model lessons by the head teacher in the presence of the pupil-teachers. Increased care will now be needed on the admission of a candidate for pupil-teachership; and it will not be right to accept such a candidate unless he or she passes the examination (Art. 35) in the three elementary subjects well, and has also been satisfactorily taught in the two class-subjects selected by the managers. If by the end of the second year the pupil-teacher proves to be seriously deficient, either in the habit of application or in aptitude for teaching, a special report should be made on the case, as it is most undesirable to encourage a young apprentice to remain in a calling for which he is not fitted. The fourth year examination, as you will observe, is now discontinued, and the more thorough and comprehensive examination for Queen's Scholarships takes its place. The facts that the apprenticeship will not henceforth be regarded as satisfactorily concluded unless this examination is passed, and that a larger sum than heretofore is now to be obtained as a premium on success, will, it is to be hoped, induce managers and teachers to pay increased attention to the pupil-teachers during the last year of their engagement, and to obtain for them, whenever possible, special assistance in connexion with any subjects in which the examinations of the previous years have shown them to be deficient. The practice of gathering the pupil-teachers together after the inspection of the school is over, not only for the purpose of hearing their Reading and Recitation, but also in order to show them the written answers which they have recently produced at the Collective Examination, to point out their mistakes, and tell them how their exercises have been marked, is very valuable and ought to be adopted whenever circumstances allow. Some fuller details and suggestions respecting the instruction and training of pupil-teachers will be found in a Memorandum in Appendix VI. *

Examination of acting teachers, candidates for certificates.

47. Your attention is specially called to the new rules (Article 57), under which assistants who are unable to proceed to Training Colleges must fulfil the same conditions in regard to Reading, Recitation, and Teaching as if they were receiving two years of normal training in one of those institutions. It will, therefore, be necessary that you should inquire, on the occasion of your visit, what assistants are intending to present themselves at the ensuing Christmas as candidates for examination in the papers either of the first or the second year. You will then require from them the exercises in Reading and Recitation, which are

specified for students in Training Colleges for that year, and on each occasion will hear a lesson and make a special report on it. You will similarly test the Teaching, Reading, and Recitation of any pupil-teacher, additional teacher (Art. 68), or any other person employed in a school, who may propose to attend the Queen's Scholarship Examination before your next inspection. It is important to bear in mind that, subject to the exception in Arts. 57 ii. (*a*) and (*d*) and 60, no person will be recognised after January 1891 as a certificated teacher for the purpose of Art. 73 who has not passed the examination for both years (Art. 55).

EVENING SCHOOLS.

48. The provisions relating to Evening Schools were materially altered by the Code of 1890, with a view to encourage more advanced and varied teaching in such schools, and to enable managers to adapt the course of study to the industrial and other requirements of particular districts. Art. 106 removes the condition which has hitherto obliged all evening scholars to be presented in the three elementary subjects; and permits those who are certified to have passed the examination in the Fifth Standard to be presented in any four special (class or specific) subjects which the managers may select. The requirement that the first of such special subjects shall always be English and the second Geography or Elementary Science is also withdrawn; and the freedom of choice offered by means of the alternative courses and other provisions applicable to special subjects in day schools is also fully available to the conductors of Evening Schools. By these means it is hoped that managers will be encouraged to frame in various districts such courses of instruction as are most likely to attract young people, and to induce them to continue their studies beyond the ordinary school age. My Lords regard with great interest the numerous experiments which are being tried in various parts of the country to increase the efficiency of the Evening and Continuation Schools; and you will report to them from time to time the results of any such experiments. The managers should, as heretofore, take reasonable pains to procure evidence at each scholar's admission of the Standard in which he has previously been classified.

HALF-TIMERS.

49. You will observe that certain rules have been laid down in a Circular annexed hereto (Appendix III.) as to Half-Timers. The Circular is intended to explain the terms upon which a Scholar will be "recognised by the Department as a half-time Scholar." (Article 11.)

DRAWING.

50. It is a condition of the grant that the older boys (if any) in the school shall be taught Drawing. Grants for this are made by the Science and Art Department, and the managers of all schools should, by application to the Science and Art Department, South Kensington, London, S.W., acquaint themselves with the terms on which grants are made. These terms do not require that the teacher shall possess any drawing certificate if the work of the scholars shows that they have been satisfactorily taught. Where the teacher has not the skill and knowledge necessary for teaching this subject, it is hoped that it will often be possible to obtain external help by means of central classes or peripatetic teachers. My Lords deem it very important that the schools in which this condition of the grant is dispensed with may be as few as possible; you will therefore be careful not to certify "that means for "teaching Drawing cannot be procured" unless you are satisfied that no external help of the kinds suggested above is available, or that, for other sufficient reasons, the managers are unable to comply with the conditions. The Department will not consider Art. 85 (*b*) to be complied with unless the Science and Art Department, who will examine schools for this purpose whether a grant is claimed or not, are satisfied with the teaching.

General conditions of high efficiency in schools.

51. It has been pointed out to you in former Instructions that a good school under favourable conditions does not limit its work to the requirements of the Code, nor even to the attainment, in regard to each of the subjects of instruction, of the standard which has here been described. Such a school may seek in many other ways to render service to the children who attend it, and to their parents. It may show the elder scholars how to turn to good purpose any means of instruction, or objects of interest which the neighbourhood affords, and may encourage such scholars to bring to the school accounts of what they have observed. It may seek to avail itself of any scholarships or exhibitions which are locally accessible and so to enable a promising scholar to enter an Endowed or other Secondary School. It may greatly encourage home reading and application by a good lending library. When circumstances permit, it may also provide a school savings bank and an orderly collection of simple objects, geological and botanical specimens, examples of industrial processes or other apparatus, chiefly designed to illustrate the school lessons, and formed in part by the co-operation of the scholars themselves. The general aim of its teaching and discipline should be to exert a right influence on the manners, the character, and the aims of the children; and to awaken in them such an interest in their own mental improvement as may reasonably be expected to last beyond the period of school life. Advantage has been taken of the recent wide extension of Free Education to call the attention of school managers to the facilities offered by the Post Office to school savings banks. The most recent regulations of the Post Office * Savings Bank Department will be found at the end of Appendix V.

52. Many of the changes introduced in recent Codes have, it is hoped, materially lightened your routine work and that of your assistants. Others have imposed upon you new responsibilities. You will now be able to make more frequent visits without notice; and in this and other ways to devote increased attention to the intelligence and vigour with which a school is conducted, and to any facts which bear upon its general efficiency as a public elementary school. The position and experience of Her Majesty's Inspectors afford exceptional opportunities for aiding and encouraging the efforts of teachers, and for informing them from time to time of any plans and devices which may have been seen in beneficial use in other places. It will be largely owing to your influence if all who are concerned with the management of schools habitually regard the officers of this Department not merely as critics and examiners, but as advisers and helpers in the performance of an important public work. Small details of criticism on points in which you consider that improvement is desirable may be conveniently communicated to the managers and teachers at your visit, and need not be embodied in your report. It will be specially in your power to keep a high standard of excellence in constant view of the managers, and to secure that measures designed by my Lords to give larger freedom shall not encourage a lax or superficial style of teaching, and that the liberal grant now offered to comparatively humble schools shall serve as an aid and stimulus to improvement, and not as a pretext for remaining content with a low standard of duty.

My Lords have reason to place increasing confidence in the ability, discretion, and fairness with which Her Majesty's Inspectors discharge their arduous duties. An important share in the administration of the New Code is entrusted to those officers, in the full assurance that by

their aid the changes which have now been made will serve to give due effect to the recommendations of the Royal Commission, and to increase the public usefulness of the Education Department.

I am, &c.

G. W. Kekewich

Secretary.

APPENDIX I.

INSTRUCTIONS to H.M. INSPECTORS as to EXAMINATION in NEEDLEWORK.

(Schedule III.)

1. Forty-five minutes (exclusive of the time occupied in giving out and collecting the work) should, as a rule, be given to this examination.

2. A table of exercises, to be worked in this time, is annexed. The material required for each is shown. *The exercises, if completed so far as to furnish a proper test, will satisfy the requirements of the examination.*

3. It is desirable that as a rule, and when the numbers in the standards are sufficiently large, the whole of the exercises should be given. You should therefore divide the scholars in each standard examined into as many groups (A., B., C., &c.) as there are exercises to be performed, and assign one exercise to the children of each group. Thus, for example, Standard IV. would be divided into four groups, and each of the four exercises would be worked in one of the groups.

4. Suitable needles, cotton, thimbles, and scissors, if not given out beforehand, should be in readiness for distribution with the other materials, so that time may not be lost at the examination. Each girl should fasten securely together the different specimens if the exercise include more than one.

5. It is important that too fine needlework should be avoided. No exact rule as to the size or number of stitches (on a given space) can be laid down; but the approximate standard to be kept in view, in hemming, seaming, and stitching, may be taken to be as follows:—

Hemming.	Infants and Standard I., about 6 to 10 stitches to the inch. Standard II. and upwards, about 8 to 18 stitches to the inch.
Seaming and stitching.	Standards I. to VI., about 12 to 24 stitches to the inch.

(According to material.)

6. It is essential, however, that children should be taught needlework according to this approximate standard without counting threads (a habit which is most pernicious to the eyesight), and that their knowledge of it should be attained simply by training the hand to work with the eye.

7. If the specimens are taken away for examination, it is desirable that at the close of the time allotted, each child's work should be folded separately, the exercises in each group tied together, and the whole made up in standards, and fastened up, with the name of the school outside.

8. Coloured cottons are recommended throughout. The object of giving two colours is to test the children's knowledge of "joinings"; this must be attended to in all cases.

9. Great attention should be paid to evidence of carefulness in teaching "joinings" and "fastenings" on and off, and to general neatness of finish.

10. In cutting out, more credit should be given to correct proportions and useful intelligent work than to elaborate or trimmed paper models. This applies more particularly to the cutting out that may be shown as part of the work of the year.

11. It is of great importance that teachers of all grades should give evidence of their power of teaching needlework by demonstration and by the simultaneous method; you should therefore, whenever practicable, call upon one or more of the pupil-teachers and assistant teachers in each school, and especially the certificated assistants, to give an oral lesson in your presence.

12. In order to give more practical illustration to the lessons in mending, it is desirable that the teachers should allow a certain number of children in or above Standard IV. to bring to school garments needing repairs, and should superintend the mending of them.

13. In future the exercise in hemming and the needle, position, and knitting-pin drills will not be compulsory for children in or below the lower division of infants.

In the following TABLE the requirements of the Code for each Standard are divided into groups of moderate length, any one of which may be given by the Inspector in their respective Standards.

Infants, Lower Division (Optional).	Infants, Upper Division.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standards VI. and VII.
A.—To hem 3 inches in one colour.	A.—To hem 5 inches in one colour. B.—To knit 6 rows of 12 loops previously cast on.	A.—To work in two colours (so as to show a join) a hem of 5 inches. B.—To knit 12 rows of 12 loops with chain edge and cast off. C.—To join two pieces of calico 5 inches in length by a sewed seam (top-sewing).	A.—To fix and work a sew and fell seam of 5 inches in cotton of two colours, so as to show a join in the cotton, both in seam and fell. B.—To cast on 12 loops, and knit 12 rows, ribbed, purl, and plain, and afterwards cast off.	A.—To make a band and fix it for stitching, and work not less than 2½ inches, and sew on a string. B.—To cast on 30 loops and knit with 4 pins 10 rounds, breaking and joining the cotton at least once, and cast off. C.—To darn on canvas 20 rows 1½ inches long, and to work 3 inches of herring bone. D.—To fix and work a sew and fell seam of 5 inches in cotton of two colours, so as to show a join in the cotton, both in seam and fell; turn down and fix for hemming the four sides of the (joined) material.	A.—To gather and stroke down 7 inches, and fix into a band of 3 inches, and set in 1½ inches. B.—To put in a flannel patch about 2 inches square. C.—To cast on 15 loops and knit with two pins 15 rows, showing seam, stitch, and two decreasings on each side as for the back of a stocking, and to darn an irregular space about 1 (square) inch on stocking material. D.—To double down as for a band and on this cut and work a button-hole, one end round, the other braced, and to sew on a linen button.	A.—To turn down a hem ¼ in. wide, to fix two tucks 5 inches long, and to run at least half of one. B.—To put in a calico patch 2 inches square. C.—To cast on 25 loops, and with two needles knit the heel of a stocking, turn it, and cast off. D.—To cut out and tack together the pattern of a pinafore (full-size) for a child, and to mark on canvas two letters chosen by the inspector from the following:—E, H, I, L, O, T. E.—To plain darn a hole in stocking material.	A.—To cut out and tack together a pattern of girl's chemise or child's frock body (full-size), and cut and work a button-hole. B.—To darn on coarse linen a diagonal cut ½ inch long. C.—To put in a print patch about 2 inches square. D.—On a prepared piece of knitting with four pins, divide for and knit a heel, turn it, pick up the gusset, knit six rows, and cast off. E.—To sew and fell together 1 inch of two pieces of calico, and to put in a gusset as for the body of a shirt and stitch it across. F.—To run and fell together two pieces of calico 5 inches in length, and to mark on coarse linen two letters chosen by the inspector. Standard VII. Same as Standard VI., and as an additional alternative exercise, to hem and whip 6 inches of frill and set on to a calico band.

Materials required for the Exercises in each of the above groups.*

N.B.—The sizes specified below are intended as a guide to teachers.

Infants, Lower Division (Optional).	Infants, Upper Division.	Standard I.	Standard II.	Standard III.	Standard IV.	Standard V.	Standards VI. and VII.
A.—A piece of calico 5 inches by 2½, fixed for hemming, and coloured cotton.	A.—A piece of calico 5 inches by 2½, fixed for hemming, and coloured cotton. B.—A pair of knitting pins, with 12 loops cast on, and cotton.	A.—A piece of calico 5 inches by 2½, and cotton of two colours. B.—A pair of knitting pins, and cotton. C.—Two pieces of calico 5 inches by 2½, and coloured cotton.	A.—Two pieces of calico 5 inches by 2½, and cotton of two colours. B.—A pair of knitting pins, and cotton.	A.—One piece of calico 5 inches by 2½, and a piece of tape 2 inches long. B.—A set of 4 knitting pins and cotton. C.—A piece of canvas 4 inches square. D.—Two pieces of calico 5 inches by 2½, and cotton of two colours.	A.—A piece of calico 7 inches by 3, and a piece 3½ inches square. B.—A piece of flannel 4 inches square, and a piece 2 inches square. C.—A pair of knitting pins and cotton, and a piece of stocking web 3 inches square. D.—A piece of calico 3 inches square, and a linen button not pierced.	A.—A piece of calico 5 inches square. B.—A piece of calico 5 inches square, and a piece 2 inches square. C.—A pair of knitting pins and cotton. D.—A piece of tissue paper about one square yard, and a piece of canvas 3 inches square. E.—A piece of stocking-web material 3 inches square.	A.—A piece of tissue or lined paper and a piece of calico 3 inches square. B.—A piece of yarn or coarse linen 3 inches square. C.—A piece of print 5 inches square and one piece 2½ inches square. D.—A piece of knitting on four pins containing five rows of 41 loops. E.—Two pieces of calico 5 inches by 2½, and one piece for gusset, square or triangular. F.—Two pieces of calico 5 inches by 2½, and a piece of coarse linen 3 inches square. Standard VII. Same as Standard VI. and for an additional alternative exercise, a piece of mull muslin 6 inches by 1, and a piece of calico 3 inches square.

* The material required should be carefully prepared and arranged beforehand. The quantity provided should be sufficient to furnish work for children grouped according to Rule 3; *e.g.*, for 25 children in Standard V. it will be sufficient to have five packets of material prepared for five children in each group.
See Note 3 in Schedule III. of the Code (needlework) as to "fixing" and "casting on."

Syllabus of Needlework Exercises for Small Schools.

In the following Table the requirements of the Code for each Group are divided into exercises of moderate length, any one of which may be given by the Inspector in their respective Groups.

Group A. Standards I. and II.	Group B. Standard III.	Group C. Standard IV. and upwards.
A.—To work a sew and fell seam of 5 inches in cotton of two colours, so as to show a join in the cotton, both in seam and fell. B.—To knit 12 rows ribbed, purl and plain, and afterwards cast off.	A.—To make a band and fix it for stitching, and work not less than 2½ inches, and sew on a string. B.—To cast on 30 loops and knit with 4 pins 10 rounds, breaking and joining the cotton at least once, and cast off. C.—To darn on canvas 20 rows 1½ inches long, and to work 3 inches of herring bone. D.—To fix and work a sew and fell seam of 5 inches in cotton of two colours, so as to show a join in the cotton, both in seam and fell; turn down and fix for hemming the four sides of the (joined) material.	A.—To gather and stroke down 7 inches, and fix it into a band of 3 inches, and set in 1½ inches. B.—To put in a flannel or a calico patch 2 inches square. C.—To cast on 15 loops, and knit with two pins 15 rows, showing seam, stitch, and two decreasings on each side as for the back of a stocking, and to darn an irregular space about 1 (square) inch on stocking material. D.—To double down as for a band, and on this cut and work a button-hole, one end round, the other braced, and to sew on a linen button. E.—To cut out and tack together the pattern (full size) of a pinafore, chemise, or other simple garment.

Materials required for the Exercises in each of the above Groups.

N.B.—The sizes specified below are intended as a guide to teachers.

Group A. Standards I. and II.	Group B. Standard III.	Group C. Standard IV. and upwards.
A.—Two pieces of calico 5 inches by 2½ and cotton of two colours. B.—A pair of knitting pins and cotton.	A.—One piece of calico 5 inches by 2½, and a piece of tape 2 inches long. B.—A set of 4 knitting pins and cotton. C.—A piece of canvas 4 inches square. D.—Two pieces of calico 5 inches by 2½, and cotton of two colours.	A.—A piece of calico 7 inches by 3, and a piece 3½ inches square. B.—A piece of flannel 4 inches square, and a piece 2 inches square. A piece of calico 5 inches square, and a piece 2 inches square. C.—A pair of knitting pins and cotton, and a piece of stocking web 3 inches square. D.—A piece of calico 3 inches square, and a linen button not pierced. E.—A piece of tissue paper about 1 square yard.

The material required should be carefully prepared and arranged beforehand. The quantity provided should be sufficient to furnish work for children grouped according to Rule 3; *e.g.*, for 20 children in Standard III. it will be sufficient to have four packets of material prepared for five children in each group.

Pupil-teachers.

On the day of annual examination, an exercise will be given testing the pupil-teachers' knowledge of the needlework of their year, in accordance with the requirements of Schedule III.

Each pupil-teacher must provide herself with material as follows:—

1st Year.

1 piece of calico 9 inches square.
1 piece of stocking web material 4 inches square.
1 piece of tape 2½ inches long.
1 linen button (unpierced).
Suitable needles and sewing cotton.
1 pair of knitting pins and knitting cotton.
1 sheet of lined paper.

2nd Year.

1 piece of calico 9 inches square.
1 piece of print 6 inches square.
1 piece of flannel 6 inches square.
1 piece of tape 2½ inches long.
1 linen button (unpierced).
Suitable needles and sewing cotton.
4 knitting pins and knitting cotton.
1 sheet of sectional paper.

3rd Year.

1 piece of calico 9 inches square.
1 piece of coarse linen 4 inches square.
1 piece of print 6 inches square.
1 piece of flannel 6 inches square.
1 piece of flannel binding ¼ yard.
1 piece of tape 2½ inches long.
Suitable darning and sewing needles and cotton.
1 sheet of lined paper.

4th Year.

1 piece of calico 9 inches square.
1 piece of flannel 6 inches square.
Suitable darning and sewing needles and cotton.
1 sheet of sectional paper.

APPENDIX II.

The Keeping of School Records.

1. The Code requires that managers of schools shall provide suitable records—registers, log book, and cash book (Article 8); and, before any grant is made, the Education Department must be satisfied "that "the admission and daily attendance of the scholars are carefully "registered by or under the supervision of the principal teacher, and "periodically verified by the managers; that accounts of income and "expenditure are accurately kept by the managers and duly audited; "and that all statistical returns and certificates of character are trust-"worthy."

2. The necessary books should be bought out of school funds and be the exclusive property of the school.

3. All entries must be original, not copied from slates, papers, or memoranda of any kind. They must be made from the first in ink. Pencil entries of any kind are altogether forbidden. There must be no erasures nor insertions. If it is necessary to make any correction, this should be done in such manner that the original entry and the alteration made are both clear on the face of the record. The entries should be consecutive; no blanks should be left between them.

4. The name of the school should be distinctly written on the cover or title-page of each book.

Registers.

5. In every school or department there should be—
   (*a.*) A register of admission, progress, and withdrawal.
   (*b.*) Attendance registers.
   (*c.*) A register of summaries.

The pages of these registers must be numbered consecutively. Each register should be signed on the title-page by the correspondent of the school, with the date at which it was supplied to the teacher. No leaf should be withdrawn from, or inserted in, any register. The registers presented to Her Majesty's Inspector must be the original registers, which have been in use throughout the year, and on which the returns are based. The head teacher of a school or department will, in all cases, be held responsible for the proper keeping of the records of that school or department, and should not delegate to any subordinate the keeping of any of these registers, except those of attendance. A pupil-teacher who has completed his second year may register the attendance of his own class. A first or second year pupil-teacher may not be employed in registration.

6. The managers are held responsible for the efficient verification of the registration. Form 9 contains certificates to be signed by managers, (1) that the school registers and books of account have been so kept as to leave no doubt respecting the accuracy of the entries in this Form, that are taken from them; (2) that the attendance registers have been invariably marked on each occasion the school has been open, and

closed before the commencement of the minimum time specified in Article 12; and (3) that the accuracy of the registers has been tested by the managers on several occasions and the result recorded in the log book. In order that managers may be able to give these certificates, they are required to visit the school without notice, at least once in every quarter, at some time when the attendance registers should have been marked and added up for that meeting of the school and to check the entries. This should be done by ascertaining (1) that each of the children present at the time of marking has been marked present, and each of the children not so present has been marked absent; (2) that the totals of these attendances have been duly entered; (3) that the instructions for the keeping of these registers, hereafter laid down, have been fulfilled; and (4) that the admission register and summary have been properly kept up to date. The result of each such visit should be entered by the visiting manager in the log-book, dated, and signed by him. The managers should also, at the end of the year, check the number of times the school has been opened, and also a sufficient number of the attendance totals (at least 10 per cent.) to convince themselves of the accuracy of the registration.

Admission Register.

7. The entry for each scholar should be made in this register *on his admission* to the school. Successive numbers must be allotted to the scholars on their admission, so that each may have his own number, which he should retain throughout his career in the school, and which should be used to identify him. This will be especially useful when there are two or more scholars of the same name. When more than one entry is made for the same scholar, that is to say, when he has been admitted and re-admitted, he should resume his old number, and cross references should be made to the entries.

8. No child's name should be removed from this register, so long as he is under legal obligation to attend school, unless it has been ascertained that he is dead, is attending another school, or has left the neighbourhood.

9. This register must show distinctly for each scholar who has actually been present in the school—

(*a.*) His number on the register.
(*b.*) The date of his admission (and re-admission)—day, month, and year.
(*c.*) His name *in full*.
(*d.*) The name and address of his parent or guardian.
(*e.*) Whether exemption from religious instruction is claimed on his behalf.
(*f.*) The exact date of his birth—day, month, and year.
(*g.*) The last school he attended before entering this school. If this is his first school, the word "none" should be entered in this column.
(*h.*) The highest standard and stage of specific subjects in which he was presented in his last school.
(*i.*) The successive standards, and stages of specific subjects in which he has been presented in *this* school.
(*j.*) The date of his last attendance at *this* school and the cause of his leaving.

10. This register must have an alphabetical index.

Attendance Registers.

11. Separate registers should be provided for older scholars, for infants and for half-timers in each school or department; and on no account should the attendances of any scholar be entered in a register of one of these sections when he is being taught with another section or be transferred from one section to another. Separate registers should also be provided for recording the attendance of scholars at special classes for instruction in any of the subjects mentioned in Art. 12 (*f*). These registers should show accurately the time during which the scholar is under instruction at the class; and those for cookery classes should also state the number of hours spent by each scholar in cooking with her own hands.

12. The approved time-table must provide adequate time at each meeting of the school for marking the registers, and they must be marked and the attendance totals entered during the time so provided. This time must end before the commencement of the minimum time constituting an attendance as defined by Art. 12, after which no scholar may be marked present except as provided in par. 17.

13. The name of the school, department, and class should appear on the cover of each register.

14. There must be columns for the admission numbers and names of the scholars both of which must invariably be entered at the same time, and a column for the attendances at each meeting in the school year, which column should be properly dated *before any entry of attendances or absences is made in it.* These attendance columns should be grouped in weeks, and at the foot of them should be spaces for totals of the number present when the registers were marked and the number withdrawn before the time constituting an attendance is complete (Art. 12 (*d*)). There is no need that the weekly total of attendances of each scholar should be entered; but it will be convenient to add up, and record the total of, the attendances of each quarter.

15. If school fees are entered in the register, they should be kept quite separate from the other entries; the best place will be the extreme left of the page before the names of the scholars.

16. Every scholar whose name has been entered in the admission register and not removed from that register must be definitively marked \ (present) or O (absent) at every meeting of the school.

17. When a scholar leaves before the completion of the minimum time prescribed by Art. 12, his mark of presence must be cancelled by drawing a ring round it thus, ⃠ and his attendance must be deducted from the total. But this need not be done in the case of a scholar leaving the school for instruction in any of the subjects mentioned in Art. 12 (*f*), unless it is subsequently ascertained that such scholar has not completed the minimum time constituting an attendance. Any scholar marked absent at any meeting who is found when the registers of a central class for cookery, drawing, science, &c. are examined, to have been present during the minimum time constituting an attendance (Art. 12 (*a*) and (*b*)), at such class or partly at such class and partly at the school, may have the letter C, D, S, &c. entered inside the mark of absence, thus, (C) (D) (S). All attendances so registered should be added to the total attendances of each child at some time not later than the end of the year.

18. At each meeting so soon as the attendance totals have been entered (*see* 12 above) they must be verified by comparison with the number of scholars actually present.

19. The number of scholars who have left any meeting before completing their attendances (*see* 17 above) must be entered *at the close of each meeting.*

20. When the school does not meet on an occasion for which space is provided in the registers, this space must before the next meeting be cancelled by one or more lines being plainly drawn through it. The reason why the school did not meet should always appear in the log-book. For longer periods "holiday" should be written across the column.

21. Attendance registers should be preserved for ten years after they are filled.

22. The attendance registers must be marked every time the school meets, however small the attendance, and the meeting must be counted in ascertaining the average attendance.

Register of Summaries.

23. In day schools, the attendance totals of each class and department, for each week or part of a week, the number of times each department has been open for the same periods, and the average attendance of each department for these periods should be entered in the Register of Summaries *at the close of each week.*

24. At the end of the school year the total number of attendances and meetings for that year should be ascertained for each school or department.

25. The average attendance for the year should also be ascertained for each section of the school for which separate returns are required by dividing the total number of attendances in the year by the number of meetings of the school in that year.

26. The summary should also show the number of scholars on the registers at the end of the school year classified as required by Form 9.

27. Registers of Summaries should be permanently preserved.

Log-Book.

28. "The log-book must be stoutly bound and contain not less than "300 ruled pages. It must be kept by the principal teacher, who is "required to enter in it, from time to time, such events as the intro-"duction of new books, apparatus, and courses of instruction, any plan "of lessons approved by the inspector, the visits of managers, absence, "illness, or failure of duty on the part of any of the school staff, or any "special circumstances affecting the school, that may, for the sake of "future reference or for any other reason, deserve to be recorded. No "reflections or opinions of a general character are to be entered in the "log-book." (Art. 8.)

29. Entries in the log-book should be made at the end of each school week, and at such other times as occasion may require.

30. The log-book should contain an explanation of the reason for the closing of the school on all occasions on which it is closed.

31. It should also contain an account of all important variations in the attendance, and all deviations from the ordinary routine of the school.

32. Log-books should be kept as a permanent record.

APPENDIX III.

Half-Time Scholars.

Circular to H.M. Inspectors. Circular 271.
Education Department.
7th April 1887.

You will observe that the definition of a half-time scholar in Article 11 has been altered in the Code for the present year by the addition of the words "and in either case recognised by the Department as a half-time scholar."

This alteration has been made in order to prevent Article 12 (*b*) from giving undue benefit to schools in respect of scholars who have passed the half-time standard, but are not habitually employed. It would be manifestly unfair that a scholar whose employment has been so occasional that he has been able to attend (*e.g.*) four-fifths of the times the school has been open, should be allowed by Article 12 (*b*) to contribute to the total number of attendances a greater number than he could possibly have made as a full-time scholar.

The following instructions have been slightly changed from those of previous years to meet the change in the Code:—

1. The attendances of *all* scholars will continue to be entered daily in the class registers.

2. A separate *half-time register* will be kept of all half-time scholars. The managers should not enter in this register the name of any scholar unless he has obtained a labour certificate from the local authority of the district, and is actually employed in conformity with such certificate.

3. In this half-time register will be posted, at the close of each week, the number of the attendances made by each of the half-time scholars during the week.

4. The class registers will be marked for half-time scholars just in the same way as for other scholars, presence *for not less than two hours of secular instruction* being marked by a stroke, and the entry for the week in the half-time register will be the number of such *two-hour attendances* made during the week. When the yearly total is ascertained, 50 per cent. may be added to it, to obtain the number of "attendances" as defined in Article 12 (*b*).

5. In Form 9 it will be necessary, for statistical purposes, to have the total number of two-hour attendances, whether made by half-time or whole-time scholars, stated. The average attendance entered in Form 9 will be found by dividing this number by the number of meetings of the school. In the space following the entry of average attendance (number VII. (4)) will be entered, as at present, the additional attendances (50 per cent. of those made by the half-time scholars) claimed under Article 12 (*b*). The average attendance, which will be the basis of the grant, will be calculated from the above data in the Office.

6. At the end of the year a list will be drawn up, signed by the officer of the local authority, and presented to the Inspector, certifying (*a*) the number of two-hour attendances made by each half-time scholar, (*b*) the addition claimed on his behalf under Article 12 (*b*). This addition may not exceed—

(i.) *One-half* of the two-hour attendances made by the scholar during the year; or

(ii.) Such a number as when added to the number of his two-hour attendances will give a total equal to *three-fourths* of the number of meetings of the school during the year.*

In Form 10 the Inspector will certify, in answer to question IV. on page 7, the total number of two-hour attendances, plus the addition claimed and allowed under Article 12 (*b*) in respect of all the half-time scholars.

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* *E.g.*—Suppose a school to have met 420 times—

A half-timer if quite regular throughout the year, will be present at 210 meetings; and Article 12 (*b*) allows in this case an addition of 105 to his two-hour attendances.

If from any cause, such as illness or residence in the district for less than a year, his attendances fall short of 210, he may still be counted as a half-timer for the number of times he does attend. In such a case, if he attend, say, 180 times, he may have an addition of 90 to his two-hour attendances.

If, on the other hand, he has been out of work for any time, and, therefore, at school, he may have made more than 210 two-hour attendances. In respect of such extra attendances he has no claim to be treated as a half-timer. If he has attended (say) 260 times, he may be allowed an addition of 55 to make up 315, *i.e.*, three-fourths of 420.

APPENDIX IV.

Instructions as to Examination in Singing for Grants under Articles 98 (*d*) and 101 (*d*).

1. The music-tests are not to be applied to individual children.

2. If during the examination the Inspector should notice that *one* or *two* voices are unduly leading the bulk of the children, such voices may be silenced for a time.

3. Teachers may be allowed to start, but not to join in, the singing, except when adding a bass or independent part to the song tests. It will be found advisable (especially in girls' schools) to allow the teacher to sing the ear-tests to the children.

4. The Staff-notation tests will be found equally applicable to the systems of "fixed" or "movable" *Do*; a set of Tonic Sol-fa tests (Part II.) closely corresponding to those in the Staff-notation (Part I.) is appended. In schools where both the Staff and Tonic Sol-fa systems are taught, different divisions may be presented in either notation.

5. As Inspectors may find that the application of every test to each of the divisions will occupy more time than can be allotted to this one subject, it may suffice for the purpose of recommending the higher grant of one shilling if *two* tests are applied to each division; the tests being varied in different divisions, *e.g.*, note and time, time and ear, ear and song, &c.

6. For either the lower or higher grant *three* songs must be prepared in the first division, and *five* in each of the other divisions. There is no objection to a repetition of some of the same songs in different divisions.

7. A school which has applied for the higher grant, but has failed to secure it, may be recommended for the lower grant of sixpence without further examination, if the Inspector is of opinion that the time and attention devoted to music would have secured the lower grant.

8. In cases where the different divisions show varying degrees of merit, the Inspector will use his discretion in adjudging the grant according to his view of the whole case.

9. For purposes of examination, the standards may be grouped into divisions thus:—

1st Division	=	Infants.
2nd „	=	Standards I. and II.
3rd „	=	Standards III. and IV.
4th „	=	Standards V. and upwards.

This, of course, only applies to large schools; in small schools Inspectors may permit any grouping which they think justified by the circumstances. If desirable, small schools may be examined in two divisions only, provided that a certain number of children in each of the two divisions are able to pass some of the tests applicable to Divisions II. and III. respectively.

10. In schools not having more than one certificated teacher the songs may be sung in one part only, instead of two parts; and no higher tests should be required of Standard V. and upwards than those of Division III.

* 11. The combined time and tune tests, for Division IV., should only be applied to schools in which the average attendance of older scholars exceeds 60.

12. In large schools where the standards are taught and examined separately, a higher proficiency may be demanded in Standards II. and IV., than in the lower standards in the same division.

13. The song tests may be prepared either "by ear" or "by note," and may be sung either with or without books.

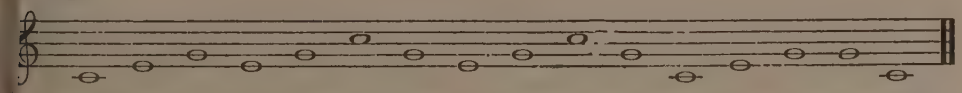
PART I.

Schools using the Staff Notation.

Division I.

1. *Note Test.*—To sing, as pointed out by the examiner, the notes of the key-chord of C (*Do, Mi, Sol, Do*) *in an easy order*, using the Sol-fa syllables.

Example:



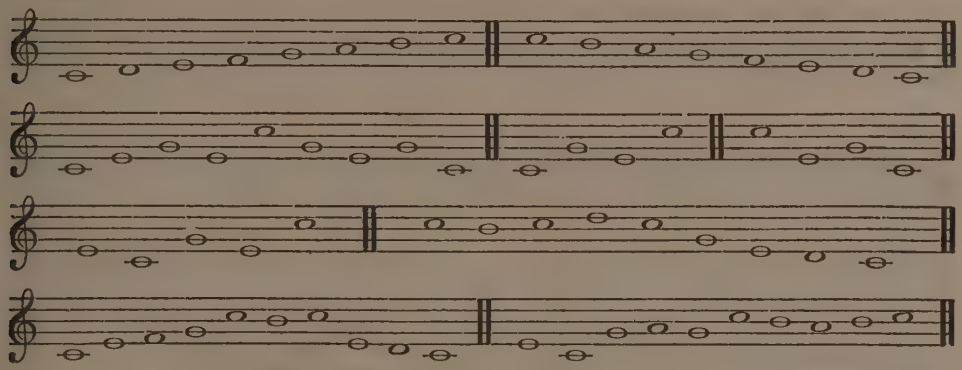
2. *Song Test.*—To sing sweetly an easy school-song or action-song. Three songs to be prepared.

The compass of these songs should lie between C and D^1, and the words should be such as children can understand.

Division II.

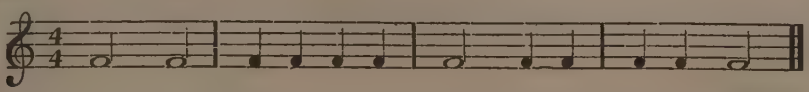
1. *Note Test.*—To sing slowly, as pointed out by the examiner, and using the Sol-fa syllables, the ascending and descending notes of the scale of C, the notes of the key-chord of C (*Do, Mi, Sol, Do*), in any order, and also small groups of consecutive notes of the scale of C as written by the examiner.

Examples:



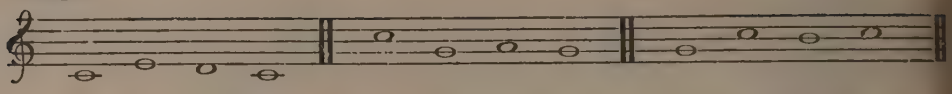
2. *Time Test.*—To sing on one sound, to the syllable *laa* or *doh*, an exercise in $\frac{2}{4}$ or $\frac{4}{4}$ time, which shall include minims and crotchets.

Example:



3. *Ear Test.*—To repeat (*i.e.*, imitate, not name) a simple phrase of not more than four notes using the syllable "*laa*," after hearing the examiner sing (or play) it twice through.

Example:

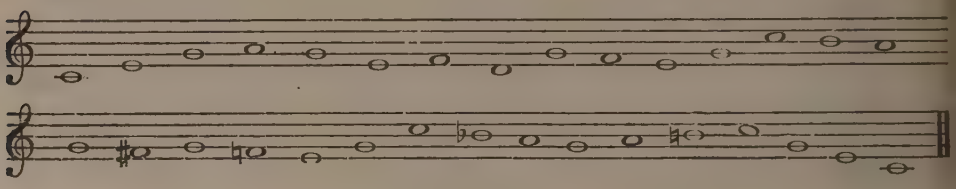


4. *Song Test.*—To sing in unison, in good time and tune and sweetly, a school song (set to words). Five songs to be prepared.

Division III.

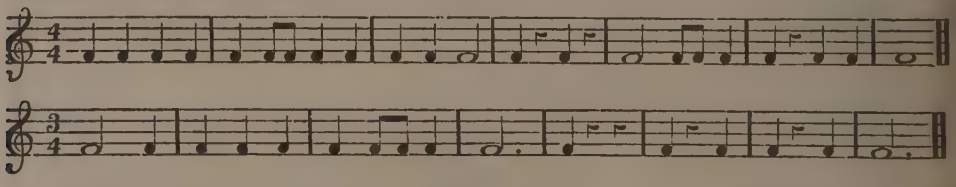
1. *Note Test.*—To sing slowly as pointed out by the examiner, using the Sol-fa syllables, a series of notes in the key of C, containing an F sharp contradicted by an F natural, and a B flat contradicted by a B natural. The F sharp should be approached by the note G and return to G as in the example, and the B♭ should be approached by C, and be followed by A as in the example.

Example:



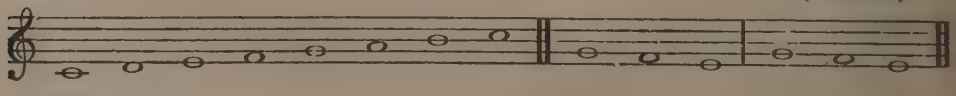
2. *Time Test.*—To sing on one sound to the syllable *laa* or *doh* an exercise in $\frac{4}{4}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ time, containing semibreves, minims, crotchets, quavers, and dotted minims, and also rests on non-accented portions of the bar.

Example:



(3.) *Ear Test.*—To repeat and afterwards name any three *consecutive* notes of the scale of C which the examiner may twice sing to the syllable *laa* (or play), *each* time first giving the chord or the scale of C. The test should commence on some note of the key-chord.

Example: (Children.)



(By Examiner.) *Sol, Fa, Mi.*

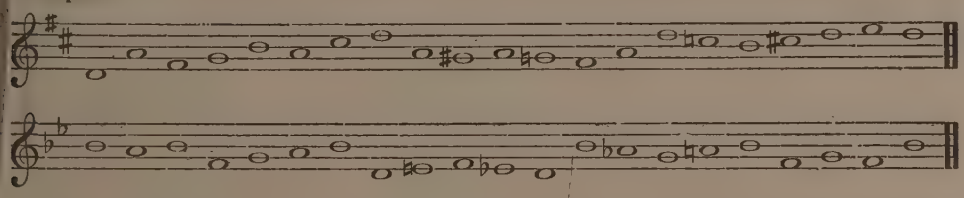
This test should only be applied to the more advanced children of this division.

4. *Song Test.*—To sing in unison, in good time and tune, and with due expression, a school-song (set to words). Five songs to be prepared. Rounds or two-part songs may be offered in place of unison songs.

Division IV.

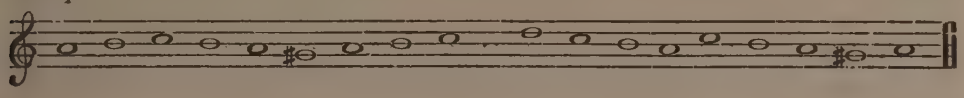
1. *Note Test.*—To sing slowly, using the Sol-fa syllables, from the examiner's pointing, any simple diatonic passage in the keys of G (one sharp), D (two sharps), F (one flat), or B flat (two flats); and also a similar simple passage containing accidentals to raise the fourth of the scale (approached by the third or fifth) and to flatten the seventh (approached by the octave), properly contradicted.

Examples:



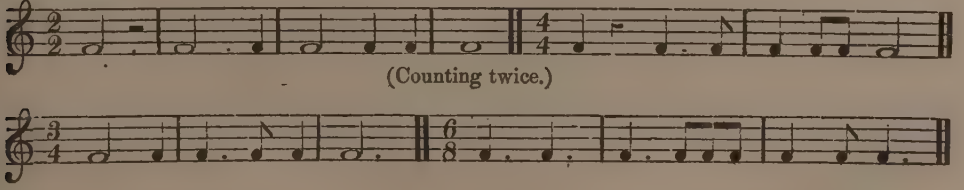
Also, to sing in the same way as above described, a short passage in the key of A minor, introducing the sharpened seventh approached from and leading to the note A, but without introducing the sixth (major or minor) or the minor seventh of the scale.

Example:

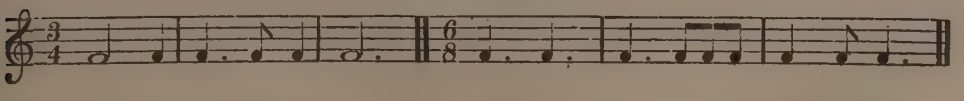


2. *Time Test.*—To sing on one sound, one or more series of notes and rests in $\frac{2}{2}$ $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{3}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ times, which may include dotted minims and (in crotchet time) dotted crotchets; also a simple phrase in $\frac{6}{8}$ time, counting two beats in a bar.

Examples:



(Counting twice.)

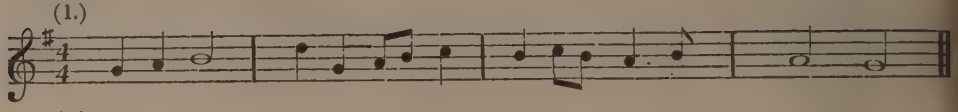


3. *Combined Time and Tune Tests.*—(To be applied to schools in which the average attendance of older scholars exceeds 60.)

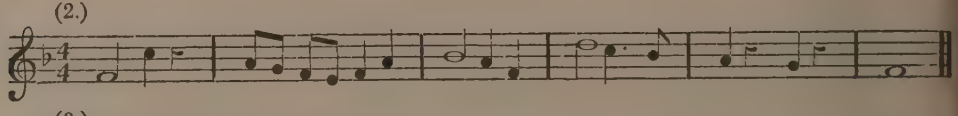
To sing at sight using the Sol-fa syllables, simple passages written in time and tune. The test * may be first monotoned in time.

Examples:

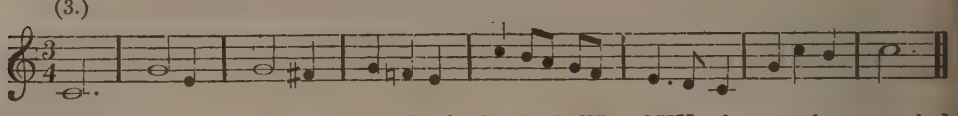
(1.)



* (2.)

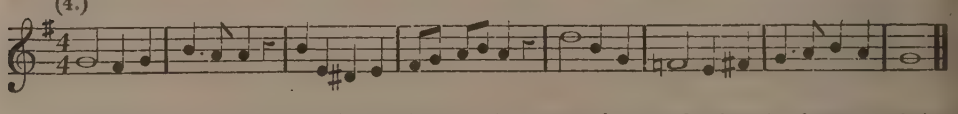


(3.)



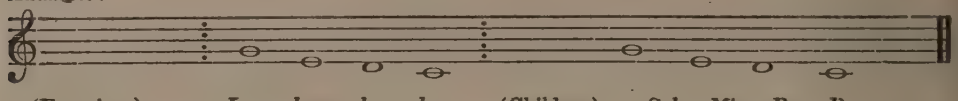
[More difficult than the foregoing, suitable for Standards VI. and VII. where taught separately.]

* (4.)



4. *Ear Test.*—To repeat and afterwards name the notes of a simple diatonic phrase consisting of not more than four notes of the scale of C, which the examiner may *twice* sing to *laa* (or play), each time giving the chord or the scale of C.

Example:



(Examiner): *Laa, laa, laa, laa.* (Children): *Sol, Mi, Re, Do.*

This test should only be applied to the more advanced children of this division. Should special aptitude be shown, they may be asked to name the *time* of an easy phrase sung twice to them by the examiner.

5. *Song Test.*—To sing, in good time, tune, expression, and in a pleasing quality of tone, a school-song in two or more parts or a round (set to words). Five songs to be prepared.

PART II.

For Schools using the Tonic Sol-fa Method and Notation.

Division I.

1. *Note Test.*—To sing from the examiner's pointing on the modulator, the tones of a *Doh* chord ***in any easy order,*** using the Sol-fa syllables.

Examples:

Key C or D.

(1.) d m d s m s d^1 s m s d

Key F or G.

(2.) d s_1 d m s m d s_1 d

2. *Song Test.*—To sing sweetly an easy school-song or action-song. Three songs to be prepared.

The compass of these songs should lie between C and D^1, and the words should be such as children can understand.

Division II.

1. *Note Test.*—To Sol-fa slowly from the examiner's pointing on the modulator, in any key —the key-tone and chord being given—the tones of the *Doh* chord in any order, and the other tones of the scale in stepwise succession.

Examples: Key C or D.

(1.) d s m d^1 s m s d m r d m s l s f m s l t d^1

Key F or G.

(2.) d m d s_1 l_1 t_1 d m s f m r m d t_1 d s_1 d m s s_1 d

2. *Time Test.*—To sing on one tone to the syllable *laa* or *doh* an exercise including one-pulse and two-pulse tones, in two-pulse or four-pulse measure.

Example:

| d : d | d :— | d :— | d : d | d :— ‖

3. *Ear Test.*—To repeat (*i.e.*, imitate, not name) a simple phrase of not more than four notes using the syllable "*laa*," after hearing the examiner sing (or play) it twice through.

Example:

d m r d ‖ d^1 s l s ‖ s d^1 t d^1 ‖

4. *Song Test.*—To sing in unison, in good time and tune, and sweetly, a school-song (set to words). Five songs to be prepared.

Division III.

1. *Note Test* (*Modulator*).—(*a.*) To Sol-fa from the examiner's pointing on the modulator, or from dictation, in any key, simple passages in the major diatonic scale, including fe and ta in stepwise progression, used thus, s fe s—d^1 ta l.

Examples: Key C or D.

(1.) d m s l s m f r s f m s d^1 t l s fe s f m s d^1 ta l s l t d^1 s m d

Key F or G.

(2.) d s_1 m r d t_1 d r m d ta_1 l_1 t_1 d r m s fe s f r d

(*b.*) (*Written or printed.*) To Sol-fa at sight a written or printed exercise, including the notes of the *Doh* chord in any order, and any other notes of the major diatonic scale in stepwise succession.

Examples: Key C or D.

(1.) d d m r d m s f m s l s l t d^1

Key F or G.

(2.) s m s d r m f m d t_1 d s_1 l_1 t_1 d s m r d

2. *Time Test.*—To sing on one sound to the syllable *laa* or *doh* an exercise in three-pulse or four-pulse measure, containing one-pulse notes, half-pulse notes, and whole-pulse rests on the non-accented pulses of the measure.

Examples:

(1.) ‖ d : d | d : d | d : d.d | d : d | d : d | d : | d : | d :
| d : d.d | d : d | d : | d : | d : — | — : — ‖

(2.) ‖ d : — : d | d : d : d | d : d.d : d | d : — : — | d : :
| d : : d | d : : d | d : — : — ‖

3. *Ear Test.*—To imitate to "*laa,*" and afterwards name any three consecutive tones of the scale, which the examiner may *twice* sing to *laa* (or play), each time first giving the *Doh* chord, or the scale. The test should commence on some tone of the *Doh* chord.

Example:—Examiner sings d m s d^1 s m d. Then to "laa" he sings s f m. The children then repeat to *laa,* and afterwards give the Sol-fa names.

This test should only be applied to the more advanced children of this division.

4. *Song Test.*—To sing in unison, in good time and tune, and with due expression, a school song (set to words). Five songs to be prepared. Rounds or two-part songs may be offered in place of unison songs.

Division IV.

1. *Note Test.* (*Written or printed.*)—To Sol-fa slowly, any simple diatonic passage in the major key; also a similar simple passage containing a transition of one remove indicated by bridge notes.

Examples: Key D A. t_1 f. D

(1.) d m s f m r d s ^{s}d t_1 d m r d ^{d}s f m s l t d^1 ‖

Key E♭ f. A♭ E♭. t

(2.) d s m f r d m s d^1 ^{d1}s f m r f m ^{m}l t d^1 s m d m r l s t_1 d ‖

Also, to Sol-fa a short passage in the minor key or mode, introducing *se* used thus—*l se l* but without introducing *fah* or *bay* or *soh.*

Example: Doh is C, Lah is A.

l t d^1 t l se l t d^1 l r^1 d^1 t l d^1 t l se l ‖

2. *Time Test.*—To sing on one tone, one or more series of notes in two-pulse, three-pulse, or four-pulse measure, including pulse-and-a-half notes; also a simple phrase in six-pulse measure, beating twice to the measure.

Example: (1.) | d : — | : | d : d | d : -.d | d : d.d | d : — ‖

(2.) | d : — : d | d : -.d : d | d : — : — ‖

(Beating twice.)

(3.) | d : — : — | d : d : d | d : — : d | d : — : — ‖

* 3. *Combined Time and Tune Test.*—(To be applied to schools in which the average attendance of older scholars exceeds 60.)

To Sol-fa at sight *simple* passages written in time and tune. The test may be first monotoned in time.

Examples:

Key D.

(1.) | s : — | m : d | m.r : d.t_1 | d : | d : -.r | m : f | s : t_1 | d : — ‖

Key G.

(2.) | d : — | t_1 : d | r : — | s_1 : | s : — | f : m.r | m : -.r | d : }

* | r : — | m : r | s_1 : s | f : — | m : r.d | r : -.m | r : — | d : ‖

Key D.

(3.) | m : r | d.r : m.f | s : fe | s : — | f : m.r | d : ts_1 | l_1 : t_1 | r : d ‖

[More difficult than the foregoing, suitable for Standards VI. and VII. where taught separately.]

Key F. C. t.

(4.) | d : t_1 : d | r : –.m : f | m : ^{m}l : t | d^1 : –.r^1 : d^1 } *

f, F

| $^{d^1}$s : f.m : r.d | l : se : l | l : s.f : m.r | r : — : d ‖

4. *Ear Test.*—To imitate and afterwards name the notes of a simple diatonic phrase consisting of not more than four tones, which the examiner may sing or play twice, each time first giving the *Doh* chord.

Example: s m r d ‖ d m l s ‖ d^1 l t s ‖ s l s d^1 ‖

This test should only be applied to the more advanced children of this division. Should special aptitude be shown they may be asked to name the *time* of an easy passage sung twice to them by the examiner.

5. *Song Test.*—To sing, in good time, tune, expression, and in a pleasing quality of tone, a school song in two or more parts or a round (set to words). Five songs to be prepared.

N.B.—*It is hoped that the relation between the Tonic Sol-fa and the Staff Notations will be taught to Scholars in Standard V. and upwards.*

APPENDIX V.

On Thrift.

The enactment during the last Parliamentary session of a measure, by which the parents of children attending public elementary schools have been largely relieved from the payment of school fees, furnishes a suitable opportunity for inviting the renewed attention of school managers and teachers to the importance of thrift, and to the exceptional facilities possessed by elementary schools for the encouragement of this practice in early life.

In a circular issued from this Department in July 1881, my Lords took occasion to urge the consideration of this subject upon all concerned in the management of elementary schools; and this appeal met with a ready response in many parts of the country. During the 10 years which have since elapsed the number of banks in connexion with elementary schools under inspection has greatly increased. There were in 1880, 1,087 such banks, and in 1890 the number had risen to 2,498. Much, however, yet remains to be done in this direction, and the practical abolition of school fees has rendered it easier for school managers and teachers to enlist the co-operation of parents, and to bring under their special notice the existence of the school bank and the use which might now be made of it.

The general principles which should be kept in view in relation to this and kindred means of extending the usefulness of our public elementary schools, have been repeatedly brought under the notice of managers. In the "Instructions to Inspectors"—a copy of which is required by Article 8 of the Code to be kept in every school—it is pointed out (paragraph 51) that a good school under favourable conditions does not limit its work to the scheme of instruction prescribed in the Code, or to preparation for examinations; but seeks by many subsidiary expedients to render service to the children, and to exert a right influence on their characters and their aims in life. Among these expedients, the provision of a school savings bank is specially enumerated. My Lords consider the present an opportune moment for repeating this suggestion, and for pointing out briefly the reasons which justify it.

Experience has shown that many of the evils which weigh most seriously on the industrial classes in this country are the results of improvidence and waste. But some of these evils admit at least of partial remedy. To learn how to economise slender resources, how to resist temptation to needless expense, and how to make reasonable provision for future contingencies, is an important part of education. Such knowledge is calculated to protect its possessor from much trouble and humiliation, and to help him greatly in leading an honourable and independent life.

In mature years it is often found difficult to acquire this knowledge, and still more difficult to apply it in practice. But in a school much may be done to render its acquisition easy to children, and to show to them the advantages of economy and foresight. Simple lessons on

money, on the conditions which affect the rate of wages, on the relations of skill, prudence, and knowledge to industrial success, and on right ways of spending and saving, may be made very intelligible and interesting to the young.* Economy, however, is a habit, and is to be learned, as other habits are learned, rather by practising it than by listening to demonstrations of its importance. During the school life of a child there arise many temptations to the heedless and wasteful expenditure of small sums; and many occasions on which, if the opportunity were offered, such sums might be usefully and wisely saved. The child who is helped to deny himself some trifling present gratification, who is encouraged to save by degrees a few shillings, and who finds this sum available for the purchase of books or clothes, for helping his parents at a time of family misfortune, or ultimately for his own equipment on leaving school for work, has received a practical lesson in forethought and self-restraint which will probably abide with him for life.

The value of such a lesson is not to be measured solely by its effect on the scholar's own character and welfare. It exercises a reflex influence on the whole household to which he belongs. And when a parent resolves to set apart even a portion of the pence saved under the Education Act of 1891, and to deposit it regularly in the scholar's bank, the educating work of the school is extended to the home, the interest of other members of the family is excited, small economies become easier, and the savings bank, which at first receives only a few trifling sums, becomes recognised as a household institution, to be maintained long after the school life of the youngest child is ended. The possession of even a small reserve, or capital, places it in the power of the workman gradually to acquire the ownership of his house or a piece of land, to take a share in an industrial partnership, or to enter on a small business, which, although at the outset it may only employ himself and his family, may, by his economy, industry, and skill, become the means of employment to many others, and so contribute to the general prosperity. Thrift and temperance are very nearly allied; each is helpful to the other, and having regard to the enormous waste caused by intemperance, there can be little doubt that if the people of these islands were more temperate and thrifty our home trade and the profitable employment of our people therein would be very greatly increased.

The well-known thrift of the peasantry and artizans of France has had a remarkable influence in adding to their comfort and sense of independence, in developing the commerce and manufactures of that country, and in enabling her people, a few years ago, to recover with extraordinary rapidity from the effect of a great national calamity. It cannot be doubted that the institution of the school savings bank—*caisse d'épargne scolaire*, has contributed largely to this result. From a memorandum recently presented to Parliament and prepared by an officer of this Department (Report of the Committee of Council on Education, 1890–91, p. 276), it appears that no fewer than 478,173 scholars in the French elementary schools have little banking accounts of their own, and that the total sum standing to their credit is 12,683,312 francs, or more than half a million sterling.

In Belgium, a country with 6,030,043 inhabitants, the school savings bank is also a very popular institution, and is largely used by parents in making their earlier and humbler efforts in economy before they are able to open accounts in their own names. The last official returns for

* Teachers will find the material for effective lessons on this subject in any good elementary treatise on economic science.

that country show that out of a total number of 622,929 scholars in the primary schools, 171,589 have banking accounts, and that the sum standing to their credit amounts to 2,930,359 francs, or 117,214*l.*, the average deposit rather exceeding 16 francs per head. Even this result is described in the official reports as less satisfactory than in some former years, and has been attained during the months of an exceptional crisis seriously affecting the industry and agriculture of the country.

No such extensive use has yet been made of the school bank system in our own country. But in certain places, and wherever the experiment has been tried in a judicious, business-like, and kindly spirit, it has proved remarkably successful. For example, in the single city of Liverpool, 68 school banks have been established in connexion with the Liverpool Penny Savings Bank Association. Year by year the number of deposits increases, and in 1890 the number of separate children's accounts had risen to 25,114, and the sum deposited to 10,518*l.* Each quarter any child having ten shillings or more in the School Penny Bank has that sum or the multiple of it transferred in his or her own name to the Liverpool Savings Bank, certified under the Act of 1863. This practice lightens the responsibility of the school authorities, and introduces the depositors to a savings bank which they may continue to use after leaving school. The sum of 2,523*l.* was so transferred in 1890.

These results have been achieved without the pressure of any authority, but mainly by the voluntary exertions of the friends and managers of schools, and by the intelligent co-operation of the teachers. The advantages of thrift have first been simply explained to the children, and then opportunities for its exercise have been placed within easy reach. In some schools, in which it has been the practice to give small money premiums for special proficiency, industry, or good conduct, the prize has taken the form of a deposit in the savings bank in the scholar's name, so that on leaving school he has been presented with a bank book and a substantial nucleus for future saving. In Article 102 of the Code there is a special provision for the payment of certain sums to the managers of a school in respect of each pupil-teacher, who, at the annual examination, passes fairly or well. The sums thus granted on
* behalf of the pupil-teacher may often with great advantage be placed in the savings bank, and reserved until the completion of his apprenticeship, to meet the expenses necessarily attendant on his admission into a training college.

My Lords are aware that penny banks and provident clubs of various kinds have already been founded, in many schools aided by the Parliamentary grant. In Glasgow, Manchester, Hull, and other large towns, as well as in Liverpool, the trustees of savings banks certified under the Act of 1863 have been actively instrumental in their formation. My Lords have no wish to interfere with any existing plans which are found to work well. Every expedient which encourages economy and forethought has its educational value. But shoe clubs, clothing clubs, and other temporary devices which merely aim at supplying a particular want, have the disadvantage that they do not last after that want is once satisfied, and are of little service in the formation of a permanent habit. What is to be desired is that the scholars should become early familiar with the practice of saving in view of *any* possible future need. My Lords desire, therefore, to remind school managers and teachers of the special facilities offered by the Post Office for the establishment of penny banks in schools. Such banks, when formed, may readily be placed in connexion with the local Post Office Savings Bank. Small books for the use of the children have been prepared, and are issued gratuitously by the Savings Bank Department, and the necessary rules.

which are few and simple, will be found printed in each of these books. Suitable ledgers for keeping the accounts of the school bank in a simple form can also be obtained at a small price. Deposits of small sums should be entered in the scholar's book and in the school ledger, and as soon as the sum paid by any depositor reaches a sufficient amount, he should be assisted to open a separate account in his own name in the Post Office Savings Bank, and he will thus be able, if he wish it, to make his subsequent payments direct to the Post Office.

My Lords, while fully appreciating the services which the teachers of schools may render in the promotion of economy, are unwilling to cast upon them any additional labour and responsibility which might interfere with the proper discharge of their daily duties. They believe, however, that they may rely with some confidence on the good will of school managers for help in devising and carrying out the needful arrangements. Two or three members of a local committee may act as trustees of the school bank, and may open an account with the nearest Post Office Savings Bank. On one or two mornings in the week, one of the number should be present to receive deposits, and to conduct the simple business connected with the withdrawal of money or its transfer to the Post Office Bank.

My Lords believe that the general adoption of such a plan will greatly increase the usefulness of the elementary schools as instruments for the formation of character, and will, in present circumstances, not be without a valuable influence in awakening the sympathy and interest of parents. They therefore invite to the whole subject the consideration of members of school committees and boards and of those persons of leisure and influence who are interested in elementary schools, and in the future well-being of the scholars. The annual return (Form 9) required to be filled up by managers has long contained a question respecting the existence of a bank in the school, and my Lords have recently introduced into this form two further questions respecting the number of scholar-depositors, and the total amount standing to their credit. They trust that year by year the number of satisfactory replies to these questions will largely increase.

Some modifications in the rules of the Post Office Savings Bank * respecting schools and scholars will be found appended to this Memorandum.

APPENDIX.

ADDITIONAL FACILITIES FOR THE BANKING OF SCHOOL PENCE.

With a view to the further encouragement of thrift, the Postmaster-General has decided that, **in cases where school managers and teachers find the penny bank system unsuited to their requirements,** he will render them assistance on the following lines—

Upon application being made to the Controller of the Savings Bank Department, * the manager or teacher will be supplied with stamp deposit forms of either of the following descriptions, viz.—(1) forms containing spaces for 12 stamps with which envelopes will be supplied for the safe keeping of the forms; or (2) forms containing spaces for 48 stamps, folded to a convenient size, and printed on much

stouter paper, not requiring the protection of an envelope. The name of the school with a space for the name of the scholar will be printed on the forms.

N.B.—The use of the form with spaces for 48 stamps will be of advantage to the Post Office, inasmuch as it will tend to lessen the unavoidable expense of dealing with frequent deposits of amounts under 4s.

If required, a credit stock of stamps can be obtained by furnishing a letter of indemnity signed by two householders. A form for the purpose is provided by the * Savings Bank Department.

On the day appointed for the receipt of the pence saved, the manager or teacher will exchange them for stamps and see the stamps affixed to the forms, which the children will take home as evidence to the parents of the money having been paid in, the forms being then either kept by the parents or returned to the school until the next depositing day.

When the school is within a reasonable distance of a Post Office, and the number of depositors and the amount to be deposited are sufficient to justify the cost, a Post Office clerk will attend at the school at certain intervals, say monthly or quarterly, according to arrangement, to receive the completed stamp forms as * deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank.

Where the school is situated in a remote district, or in cases where the transactions are not numerous, the following arrangements have been made to assist the managers and teachers in bringing the deposits to account, viz.:—

(1.) In order to open an account in the name of a child over seven years of age in the Post Office Savings Bank, a form of declaration (S.B., No. 8) should be filled up and signed by such child, the signature being attested in accordance with the instructions printed on the back of the form. The declaration should be presented at a Post Office Savings Bank with the completed stamp forms by some one connected with the school, and a deposit book would then be issued in the child's name and handed to the applicant. When the child is under seven years of age, a form of declaration (S.B., No. 8B) should be filled up and signed on behalf of the child, and presented at the Post Office in like manner. A supply of declaration forms can be obtained at any Post Office * Savings Bank.

(2.) If it is inconvenient for anyone connected with the school to attend periodically at a Post Office in order to open accounts for the children, arrangements will be made for the manager or teacher to send the completed stamp deposit forms, together with the declarations, in a registered letter envelope to the Post Office. Special envelopes will be provided by the Department for the purpose, and the postage and registration fee will not be charged. The deposit books, when issued, will be forwarded by Post to the manager or teacher.

The completed stamp deposit forms could be deposited in accounts already opened by forwarding the deposit books with the stamp deposit forms.

APPENDIX VI.

Memorandum on the Training and Instruction of Pupil-Teachers.

Circular 297.
February 1891.

Need of more Systematic Preparation.

1. The attention of my Lords has of late been specially directed to the instruction and training of pupil-teachers, and to the need which exists for additional efforts to make that training effective. It is the frequent complaint of the authorities of normal colleges that much of their time and labour during the first year of training is necessarily expended upon elementary work which ought to have been done during the period of apprenticeship. And the reports of Her Majesty's Inspectors from time to time bear witness to the superficial acquirements of many of the pupil-teachers, and to the imperfect and unsystematic character of the preparation they often receive for their future work.

Responsibility of Managers.

2. The New Code (Art. 34) has cast upon Managers increased responsibility in this matter; and attention is now called to several of the most important deficiencies often observed in the training of pupil-teachers, in the hope that, by the co-operation of managers and teachers, those deficiencies may be supplied, and that the standard of qualification, among those who are intending to become schoolmasters and mistresses, may be improved.

Reading.

3. In reading aloud the pupil-teachers need more practice than is usually provided for them. They are required once a year to read before Her Majesty's Inspector; but the manner in which this exercise is performed often proves that they have had little practice and still less of instruction in the art of reading. It should be borne in mind that no one can hope to teach reading well whose own elocution is not clear, articulate, and expressive. Frequent practice, under skilled supervision and criticism, is necessary in order to acquire this art. A judicious school manager may, without interfering in any way with the duties and the authority of the head teacher, occasionally render useful service by inviting the pupil-teachers to read aloud in his presence, and by encouraging those whose reading is most accurate, pleasing, and intelligent.

Elocution.

4. The recitation is often unsatisfactory, owing partly to the same causes—the lack of proper instruction and of a good model or pattern of excellence—and partly to the mischievous practice of placing in the hands of the learner the passage which has to be committed to memory, as an isolated fragment, without context or introduction. The chief purpose of this exercise is to familiarize the young student with some

of the masterpieces of English literature, and to encourage a taste for reading. But this purpose is not fulfilled when the pupil-teacher is permitted to learn by heart a number of lines from a poem of which he knows neither the beginning nor the end. Whenever, therefore, an extract from a poem or a play is presented for recitation, Her Majesty's Inspector will expect to be satisfied that the entire poem or play itself shall have been read by the pupil-teacher, or at least that he shall have a good general acquaintance with the scope and purport of the work, and with the relation in which the extract stands to the whole of which it forms a part.

Text-Books.

5. In close connexion with this subject, it should be noted that there is serious objection to the use of those manuals and text-books which profess to cover for each year the exact area prescribed for the examination, and nothing more. Such books have a narrowing and very injurious effect on the average learner, and are found by all the more intelligent of the pupil-teachers to be meagre and unsatisfactory. For example, if a certain portion of history, geography, or science is prescribed, the book put into the hands of the student should not confine itself to that portion, but should treat the whole subject with sufficient fulness to enable him to understand the true significance of that portion of it to which the examination of the year is to refer.

Arithmetic.

6. The papers prepared by the pupil-teachers at the periodical examinations show that the teaching of arithmetic leaves much to be desired. The arithmetical exercises have been too often limited to the working out of "sums," and have failed to exercise the reason of the learners in connexion with the meaning and the theory of the rules employed. More attention will now be needed to this important part of the teacher's training. In the "Instructions to Inspectors" (para. 25), those officers are enjoined "to ask the teacher of the class to give a demonstrative lesson." And it is added that "he should so work out an example on "the blackboard as to make the reason for every step in the process "intelligible and interesting to the scholars." It is manifest that this requirement cannot be fulfilled in schools in which the pupil-teacher in his time of study is simply told to sit down and work exercises, and is not helped and guided by his teacher to a right understanding of arithmetical principles.

The Art of Teaching.

7. It is too often overlooked that my Lords in sanctioning the engagement of pupil-teachers desire not only to provide the masters and mistresses with such aid in the work of conducting the classes, as the age and abilities of those young people enable them to give; but also to secure for them an apprenticeship in the art of teaching. The Inspectors of training colleges often find on inquiry that the students have during the four years of their engagement been merely placed in charge of a class, and have rarely given a lesson under supervision, or received any counsel or criticism with regard to the plan of teaching they adopt. The time-table of every school should be so framed that the head teacher may be free, once a week at least, to listen to his pupil-teachers while they are conducting their classes, and to point out to them afterwards the reasons why some methods are right and others wrong.

Written Exercises and Note Books.

8. Her Majesty's Inspectors have been instructed (para. 46) "to "review occasionally the written exercises and note-books of the pupil-"teachers, and to observe by means of the date appended to each "exercise whether the instruction has been duly given throughout the "year." This is a matter of much importance in its bearing, not only on the accuracy with which lessons are recorded and remembered, but also on the habits of mind which the young teacher is forming. The practice of making notes of lessons in small memorandum books, or on loose sheets of paper, encourages carelessness, and causes much waste of labour. Students are much more likely to make finished and exact records of their work when those records are entered in books intended to be preserved. Such books prove hereafter to be useful for reference, and they serve, when methodically arranged and dated, as evidences of progress. At the end of the notes of each lesson a blank page should be left for the insertion of any new facts or illustrations which may subsequently be met with in the pupil-teacher's own reading and experience, and which may enable him, if he gives the lesson again, to treat the subject with more fulness and with better effect. As a further help towards the more methodical employment of the hours devoted to instruction and private study, it is important that a time-table should be prepared, and carefully observed throughout the year. Her Majesty's Inspectors will be instructed to call for this time-table occasionally, and to report upon it.

Skilled Teaching and Personal Attention needed.

9. It is not the intention of their Lordships to add to the number of subjects specified in Schedule V., or to increase in any way the severity of the annual examination. The present course, if pursued with care and intelligence, and if the teaching is rightly distributed over the whole year, will suffice to enable any pupil-teacher to fulfil his or her engagement with credit, and generally to obtain admission to a training college. But there is need for better methods of instruction, for a wiser economy of time, and for more of personal attention on the part of the head master or mistress to the special needs and difficulties of each of the apprentices. In training a pupil-teacher it is needful to have regard both to the amount of information he acquires and to the manner in which he acquires it. His training during the four years of his engagement is very imperfect if it does not give him the habit of application and an interest in intellectual pursuits, and this end cannot be attained when the instruction he receives is mechanical and unintelligent.

Collective Instruction.

10. Many of the most efficient bodies of school managers have of late taken great pains to render the training of their pupil-teachers more complete and systematic. By the establishment of central classes, by setting the younger apprentices free during a larger portion of the school day to pursue their studies under supervision, and, above all, by such a division of labour among the principal teachers as assigns to each of them the subject and the work with which he is most conversant, the character of the instruction in many of the large towns has been greatly improved. In rural schools such plans are nearly impracticable. But there are many places in which the teachers of two or three schools or departments in the same town or district might usefully

combine, and now that it is no longer necessary for the pupil-teacher to receive the whole of his instruction from the certificated teacher of his own school, such combination will become less difficult. By establishing Saturday morning classes and dividing among themselves the various subjects according to the special aptitude of each, neighbouring teachers may economise their own powers and give to a group of pupil-teachers the stimulus and advantage of collective instruction. And in nearly all schools it should be possible, by a better adjustment of the work of the day, to secure, especially in the first and second year of the apprenticeship, additional time for the pupil-teachers' private study.

Prize Schemes.

11. Prize schemes for encouraging the studies of pupil-teachers have met with considerable success in Blackburn, in Bradford, in East Suffolk, and in other districts. By the co-operation of Her Majesty's Inspectors with the head teachers of a neighbourhood, and with the leading school managers and others who subscribe to the funds, local societies have been formed which offer prizes for the best essay or composition, for an excellent specimen of needlework, for a well-classified collection of flowers and plants, or for special proficiency in any of the subjects of instruction. Sometimes the prize takes the form of a contribution, helping the holder to proceed to a training college; sometimes it is available for the purchase of books; and in all cases the schemes have been found to excite a wholesome emulation among the pupil-teachers, to recognise and encourage the efforts of the best of the head teachers, and to awaken the interest of the friends of education in the improvement of the schools of a district.

Other means of Mental and General Cultivation.

12. Incidentally, it is often in the power of a judicious and sympathetic manager to render substantial service in many other ways to the assistant masters and mistresses as well as to the pupil-teachers. Those young people are sometimes isolated, at a distance from home, and without access to books or means of intellectual or social improvement, other than those supplied by the school itself. When a good library for pupil-teachers is not provided, a manager may, after kindly inquiry into their special tastes and needs, help them much by the loan of books—not necessarily books connected with lessons or examinations, but any literature calculated to please and interest the readers, to widen their range of thought, and to cultivate and refine their tastes. In many cases the managers may, by placing themselves in communication with the National Home Reading Union, be instrumental in establishing a local "reading circle," and in introducing to it some of the more thoughtful and promising of the apprentices and assistants. But study and bookwork alone do not complete the education of these young persons for the work and the life which are before them. A natural history club, a cricket club, a little debating or literary society, a course of university extension lectures, a visit to a neighbouring factory or picture gallery or famous building, a well-planned holiday excursion, may have no visible or immediate relation to the school duties; but any one of these things is in its own way useful in its influence on the character and general power of the youthful teacher. And it should be the special aim of managers who take an interest in his career to acquaint themselves with such resources as the neighbourhood of the

school presents, and, when occasion offers, to bring them under his notice, and to facilitate access to them. The future usefulness of the teacher depends, not only on what he knows and can do, but on what he *is*—on his tastes, on his aims in life, on his general mental cultivation, and on the spirit in which he does his work. Managers and teachers are requested to bear in mind that, although such qualifications cannot be formulated in a schedule or made the subject of examination, they are nevertheless indispensable as conditions of all true improvement in national education.

APPENDIX VII.

Instruction of Infants.

Circular 322.
Education Department.

Whitehall,
Sir, 6th February 1893.

You will have observed that in the Education Code of 1892, teachers holding either the Elementary or Advanced Certificate of the National Froebel Union are allowed to rank as assistant teachers in infant schools under inspection. And you will doubtless have rightly inferred from this concession that the Department are desirous of giving further encouragement to the employment of Kindergarten methods.

The circumstances of infant schools have altered considerably in the last few years; the numbers in the lower classes having increased (especially in schools which have accepted the Fee Grant, and have consequently either abolished or largely reduced their school fees) a full four years' attendance at the infant school will be the rule and not the exception. The improvement also shown in passing the standards at an earlier age than formerly gives to infant schools greater liberty and leisure in developing natural methods of education.

As regards the Elementary Subjects the conditions of the Code are fully satisfied if the scholars over seven can pass, as a rule, in the First Standard; nothing more should be attempted in these subjects in the infant schools, except in the few cases in which scholars are allowed to be retained for the work of the Second Standard. The scholars in the lower classes of infant schools may therefore be relieved from any premature preparation for those subjects on methods ill-suited to their tender age.

Two leading principles should be regarded as a sound basis for the education of early childhood:

(1.) The recognition of the child's spontaneous activity, and the stimulation of this activity in certain well-defined directions by the teachers.

(2.) The harmonious and complete development of the whole of a child's faculties. The teacher should pay especial regard to the love of movement, which can alone secure healthy physical

conditions; to the observant use of the organs of sense, especially those of sight and touch; and to that eager desire of questioning which intelligent children exhibit. All these should be encouraged under due limitations, and should be developed simultaneously, so that each stage of development may be complete in itself.

It has been strongly urged that sufficient attention has not been paid in the past to these principles; indeed, it is often found that the Kindergarten Occupations are treated as mere toys, or amusing pastimes, because they are attractive for children, and the intellectual character of the "Gifts of Froebel" is disregarded, whereas the main object of these lessons is to stimulate intelligent individual effort.

You should direct the attention of teachers to the chief consideration which underlies true methods of infant teaching, viz., the association of one lesson with another through some one leading idea or ideas. The reading lessons, occupations, and object lessons may all be usefully combined for one purpose, *e.g.*, if the teacher wishes to impress on her class some knowledge of a domestic animal, she may usefully combine the object lesson for general study of its structure; the reading lesson for a knowledge of its habits and character; some occupation, such as pricking the outline, to impress an exact knowledge of its form; a song or simple story bearing on its association with human life; so that familiarity with animals, especially with domestic animals, and a kind treatment of them may be fostered.

On the other hand you should caution teachers against the mere repetition of the same exercises and lessons; the progressive character of the whole scheme of instruction should be constantly kept in view; and each exercise should lead up to something beyond itself.

Pictures and flowers have been wisely introduced of late in greater abundance into infant schools and have added much to their cheerfulness and attractiveness. They should be frequently taken down into the class, and made the subject of conversation. It is not enough that the children should be taught to observe these things and to answer questions upon them. They should be encouraged in every way to give expression in their own words to what they know, what they want to know, and what they think.

It will be found that the Elementary Subjects when taught on right methods can be treated with greater variety; Reading becomes a Kindergarten lesson through pictures and word building; Writing becomes a variety of Kindergarten drawing; elementary exercises in Number are associated with many of the Kindergarten occupations.

It is the experience of many good teachers that by the adoption of such methods it is found to be unnecessary before the sixth year is passed to employ books for Reading, except occasionally for a change of occupation, or perform any exercise in Writing except the elements of letters, or to do any formal Arithmetic work on slates.

It may reasonably be hoped that the observance of these suggestions will materially improve the work of the younger children in infant schools and classes, by relieving the teacher from that useless subdivision in the elementary subjects, which has been hitherto generally employed, and by rendering the instruction less formal, but more varied and attractive.

A list of Varied Occupations is appended to this Circular.

I have, &c.

G. W. KEKEWICH.

The following list of varied occupations may serve as a guide to teachers especially in infant schools or classes which may be divided into two sections for those lessons.

A.—What children between the ages of five and seven can do :—

Games with music.
Games without music (guessing games, &c.; taking messages).
Picture lessons.
Object lessons.
Story lessons, *e.g.*, stories from history; Grimm's Household Tales.
Recitations.
Paper folding.
Mosaic with coloured paper; use of gum.
Drawing. Brush drawing.
Plaiting paper.
Ruling simple geometrical forms.
Measuring length. Estimating length.
Weighing. Estimating weight.
Setting a table (carrying a glass of water without spilling it. Moving cups without breaking them).
Modelling in clay.
Basket work.
Cutting out patterns and shapes with scissors.
Word building.
Number pictures, with cubes, beads, &c.

B.—What children between three and five years of age can do :—

Games with music.
Games without music (guessing games, &c.).
Recitations—nursery rhymes, &c.
Picture lessons (learning to answer in complete sentences as to what they can see in a picture).
Paper folding.
Mosaic with coloured tablets.
Drawing.
Matching colours (picking out the same shades of wool from a heap of remnants).
Plaiting paper.
Working patterns with needle and worsted.
Threading beads in twos, threes, &c.
Arranging shells in twos, threes, &c.
Arranging "pictures of number" with cubes.
Word building.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

MINUTE OF THE 18TH MAY 1893

BY

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL ON EDUCATION

ESTABLISHING A

CODE OF REGULATIONS

FOR

EVENING CONTINUATION SCHOOLS,

WITH

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM, SCHEDULE, AND APPENDIX.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
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1893.

[C.—7016.]

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL,
the 18th day of May, 1893.

BY THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE OF HER MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

THEIR Lordships having considered the Articles of the Code of Regulations at present applicable to Evening Schools—

Resolved—

To establish the following Code of Regulations for Evening Continuation Schools.

G. W. KEKEWICH,
Secretary.

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SET A. (CONCISE SCHEMES.)

I. Elementary Subjects.

1. Reading or Recitation (or both combined) - - - - 6
2. Writing and Composition - - - - - - 6
3. Reading and Writing combined - - - - - - 6
4. Arithmetic - - - - - - - - 6

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III. Languages.

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IV. Mathematics.

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3. Mensuration	7

V. Science Subjects and Subjects of Practical Utility.

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2. Elementary Physics and Chemistry	7
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4. Chemistry	8
5. Mechanics	8
6. Sound, Light, and Heat	8
7. Magnetism and Electricity	9
8. Human Physiology	9
9. Botany	9
10. Agriculture	10
11. Horticulture	10
12. Navigation	10
13. Book-keeping	10
14. Shorthand	10

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Explanatory Memorandum.

I.—The objects contemplated in the Evening Continuation School Code are:—

(*a.*) To give freedom to managers in the organisation of their schools.

(*b.*) To offer to managers and teachers a wide choice of subjects adapted to the various needs of scholars and districts.

(*c.*) To suggest, both concisely and in detail, courses of instruction in these subjects.

(*d.*) To enable managers to combine instruction in subjects for which grants are paid by the State with instruction in other subjects for which no such grants are paid, but which it may be for special reasons desirable to include in the curriculum.

II.—The following are the principal changes now introduced:—

(*a.*) The attendances of persons over 21 years of age will henceforth be recognised.

(*b.*) No scholar will henceforth be compelled to take the elementary subjects.

(*c.*) Further precautions are taken to avoid duplication of grants by the Education Department and the Science and Art Department.

(*d.*) Grants will be paid as in Day Schools for the instruction of the school as a whole instead of, as formerly, for the attainments of individual scholars.

(*e.*) The Fixed Grant is no longer paid on the average attendance, but on the aggregate number of hours' instruction received by the scholars. This will give a direct encouragement to the prolongation of Evening School sessions, and the lengthening of meetings.

(*f.*) Instead of grants for individual passes, grants will now be paid for time devoted to each subject, the amount of such grant being dependent on the value of the instruction given.

(*g.*) Examination by the Inspector on a fixed day is abolished, and visits of inspection without notice are substituted.

III.—The new regulations are designed generally to meet the requirements of scholars who are no longer subject to the law of compulsory attendance at school, and who desire to prolong their education, either in the ordinary school subjects or in some special subjects in order to fit themselves for some industrial career. Evening Continuation Schools will have to meet various needs, as, for instance:—

(*a.*) The case of the smaller schools which are intended mainly to supply defects in early elementary instruction, and to continue

such instruction with a view to the ordinary pursuits of daily life.

(*b.*) The case of schools, especially in the more populous districts, in which the general education of the scholar is prolonged, and combined with some form of useful and interesting employment.

(*c.*) The case where the principal part of the work will be preparatory to the special studies directed by the Science and Art Department, or to lectures established by the County Councils, University Extension lectures, or other forms of secondary or higher education.

IV.—The duties of Her Majesty's Inspector in giving effect to the provisions of the Evening Continuation School Code will be :—

(*a.*) To visit without notice, on one occasion at least, and if possible on more than one, at some time at which the school is shown by the time-table to be at work, every school for which a grant is claimed, and to devote, if possible, to the inspection the whole time of one meeting of such school.

(*b.*) To confer with the managers, whose presence, if it can be obtained, is very desirable, and with the teachers; to ascertain that due arrangements have been made for securing accurate registration of attendance; to examine the registers and time-tables; and to report on the qualifications of the teachers and the course of instruction.

(*c.*) To hear lessons and observe the manner in which the classes are conducted; to question the scholars on the work which has been done in at least two of the subjects taught in the school; and to report generally on the instruction.

(*d.*) To satisfy himself that the schoolrooms are suitable for their purpose, bearing in mind the importance of an adequate supply of artificial light.

(*e.*) To recommend what Variable Grant (if any) should be paid, having due regard to the opinion he has formed upon the general character of the teaching and the particular methods employed. The higher of the two grants will not be paid for any subject unless the Inspector is able to report that both the actual teaching of the subjects and the methods employed in such teaching are thoroughly satisfactory.

V.—My Lords will be interested to learn from the reports of Her Majesty's Inspectors the results of any successful experiments by which Evening Continuation Schools have been rendered more attractive: *e.g.*, by means of lantern illustrations, music, manual work, discussion of some book which has been read by the class; field, naturalist, or sketching clubs; gymnastics, or other employments of a more or less recreative character. For many of these purposes grants of public money cannot be given, but, provided that the managers take care that at least one hour at each meeting is devoted to the teaching of the subjects mentioned in Art. 2 of the Code, and that the instruction is systematic and thorough, every arrangement for making the school attractive should be carefully considered. For instance, besides the introduction of some of the recreative subjects mentioned above, encouragement might be given to capable lecturers to deliver, from time to time, short lectures, well illustrated, in connexion with some of the subjects in the school time-table.

VI.—Unless special efforts are made to encourage those who are leaving the Day School to continue their Education at Evening Schools, the chances of success in the Evening Schools will be much diminished. Care should therefore be taken to give full information to such scholars of the times and places at which Evening Continuation Schools are held. With this object the managers of those schools should put themselves in communication with the managers of the neighbouring Day Schools.

VII.—My Lords will be glad to know from time to time of any special difficulties which appear to be connected with the work of Evening Continuation Schools with a view to their being lessened or removed. They attach a very high importance to the work which may be done under this Code, as effective Continuation Schools supply one of the most important means for turning to better account than at present the money and time now spent in the Day Schools.

EVENING CONTINUATION SCHOOL CODE, 1893.

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1. The Articles of the Code of Regulations for Day Schools, so far as they are set out in the Appendix to this Code, apply to Evening Continuation Schools as well as to Day Schools. Of these Articles it is particularly necessary for managers to bear in mind Articles 3, 4, 8, 9, 77, 78, 97, 81, 85 (*d*), 88, 89. (*See pp.* 33–37.)

Certain Articles of Code applicable to both Day and Evening Schools.

2. Grants may be made for any of the subjects of instruction named in the Schedule to this Code, and for any other subjects sanctioned by the Department, provided that a graduated scheme for teaching any such subject be submitted to and approved by the Inspector.

Subjects of instruction for which grants may be paid.

The subjects named in the Schedule are the following :—

(*a*.) Elementary Subjects
- Reading or Recitation, or both combined.
- Writing and Composition.
- Reading and Writing combined.
- Arithmetic.

(*b*.) English Subjects
- English.
- Geography.
- History.
- The Life and Duties of the Citizen.

(*c*.) Languages
- French.
- German.
- Welsh (for scholars in schools in Wales).
- Latin.

(*d*.) Mathematics
- Euclid.
- Algebra.
- Mensuration.

(*e*.) Science Subjects and Subjects of practical utility
- Elementary Physiography.
- Elementary Physics and Chemistry.
- Science of Common Things.
- Chemistry.
- Mechanics.
- Sound, Light and Heat.
- Magnetism and Electricity.
- Human Physiology.
- Botany
- Agriculture.
- Horticulture.
- Navigation.
- Book-keeping.
- Shorthand.

(*f*.) Vocal Music.

(*g*.) Subjects for Girls and Women only
- Domestic Economy.
- Needlework.

Schemes for teaching these subjects are given in the Schedule.

Grants are also made for Cookery, Laundry Work, and Dairy Work as subjects of instruction for Girls and Women.

Subjects of instruction for which grants may not be paid.

3. Instruction may be given in other secular subjects and in religious subjects, but no grant is made in respect of any such instruction (Elementary Education Act, 1870, section 97 (1)).

Subjects for which fixed grant only may be paid.

4. Instruction in the following subjects is recognised for the purpose of the Fixed Grant (Article 13 *a.*), but no Variable Grant (Article 13 *b.*) is paid in respect of them :—

Drawing. (Grants for Drawing are made by the Science and Art Department.)
Manual or Technical Instruction.
Suitable Physical Exercises.
Military drill (for boys and men).
Housewifery (for girls and women).

Subjects which may be taught outside the school.

5. Instruction in the subjects mentioned in Article 4, and also instruction in the following subjects mentioned in Article 2 :—

Science.
Vocal Music.
Cookery, Laundry Work, Dairy Work, or Needlework (for girls and women)

may be given elsewhere than on the school premises, provided that special and appropriate provision approved by the Inspector is made for such instruction, and the times for giving it are entered in the approved Time-Table. Except as provided by this Article, all instruction must be given on the school premises.

School meeting.

6. No meeting of the school is reckoned at which less than one hour's secular instruction has been given.

Registers.

7. The registers must be marked at the beginning of each lesson. If any scholar registered as attending is withdrawn before the end of the lesson, the entry of attendance should be at once cancelled. The registers must show clearly the number of hours' instruction received by each scholar in each subject in which he is instructed. There should be separate registers for each subject. No lesson of less than half-an-hour in length is recognised for purposes of registration.

Recognised scholars.

8. No scholar may be entered or continue on the register who is under fourteen years of age, unless such scholar is deemed by the Department to be exempt from the legal obligation to attend school.

School year.

9. The "school year" is the year ending on the 30th of April.

Teachers.

10. Any person over eighteen years of age approved by the Inspector, and not being a pupil-teacher engaged in a Public Elementary School, may be recognised as teacher or assistant teacher. The teachers need not be lay persons.

Conditions of annual grant.

11. The following conditions must be fulfilled in order that a school may receive an annual grant :—

(*a.*) Principal teacher.

(*a.*) The principal teacher must be certificated or recognised under Article 10, and must not be allowed to undertake duties not connected with the school which may occupy any part whatever of the school hours.

(*b.*) Minimum number of meetings.

(*b.*) The school must have met on not less than 30 evenings in the school year.

If a school has been closed during the year under medical authority or for any unavoidable cause, a corresponding reduction is made from the number of meetings required by this Article.

(*c.*) Notice must be given annually at the beginning of the session to the Department that the managers desire a grant for the school. (*c.*) Annual notice to Department.

(*d.*) The Time-Table must be submitted to and approved by the Inspector at the beginning of the Session. The Time-Table must show the several subjects in which instruction is given, and the time allotted to each subject. Any alteration in the Time-Table affecting the days or hours of meeting must be notified to the Inspector. (*d.*) Time-Table.

(*e.*) The school must have been visited by the Inspector at least once in each school year, unless some cause accepted as satisfactory by the Department prevent such visit. The Inspector's visits will, as a rule, be made without previous notice being given. (*e.*) Visit of Inspector.

(*f.*) The school must be reported efficient by the Inspector. A school will not be reported efficient unless the Inspector is satisfied that the order is good, that the teaching is systematic and intelligent, and that the scholars are making genuine progress in the subjects taught. (*f.*) School must be efficient.

12. The annual grant becomes due at the end of the school year, and is paid as soon as may be after that date. Date of payment.

13. The annual grant is made up of the several grants, which, with their amounts, are enumerated below :— Annual grant.

(*a.*) A Fixed Grant calculated as follows. All the hours during which each registered scholar has received secular instruction (Articles 6 and 7) during the school year shall be added together, and a grant of 1*s.* shall be paid for every complete twelve such hours. Fixed grant.

The Fixed Grant may not be withdrawn unless the whole grant is withdrawn.

No Fixed Grant will be paid, unless some other Grant under this Code is payable.

(*b.*) A Variable Grant of 1*s* 6*d.* or 1*s.* for every complete 12 hours' instruction received by any registered scholar during the school year in any subject allowed by Article 2, in which not less than 15 hours' instruction has been given during the same period. The Department shall decide which, if either, of these sums shall be paid after considering the report of the Inspector's visit or visits. The grant will be separately assessed for each subject. Variable grant.

(i.) No Variable Grant shall be paid for any scholar on account of less than two or more than five subjects.

(ii.) No Variable Grant shall be paid for any scholar on account of any subject in which he has been previously examined by the Science and Art Department.

(iii.) No Variable Grant shall be paid for any scholar on account of more than two Science subjects.

(iv.) If a scholar is to be presented for examination in two Science subjects by the Science and Art Department in the May following the close of the school year, no Variable Grant shall be paid for him on account of any Science subject, and if he is to be so presented in one Science subject, no Variable Grant shall be paid for him on account of more than one Science subject.

Cookery grant.

(*c.*) Where the Inspector reports that special and appropriate provision is made for the practical teaching of Cookery by a teacher holding a certificate from some Training School of Cookery recognised by the Department, a grant of 2*s.* (*or 4s.*) is made on account of each girl or woman who has attended not less than 20 (*or 40*) hours during the school year [of which not more than four hours may be in any one week] at a Cookery Class of not more than 24 scholars, and has spent not less than 10 (*or 20*) hours in cooking with her own hands.

The time for Cookery must be entered in the Time-Table, and should not be less than a continuous hour (*or hour and a half*) at any meeting. Provided that, for the purposes of Article 13 (*b.*) (i.), Cookery shall be considered as a subject, and that no Grant shall be paid for a scholar on account of Cookery only.

(i.) Where the Inspector reports that there is no convenient means of obtaining a certificate, the certificate above mentioned shall not be required, but the competency of the teacher must be proved to the satisfaction of the Department.

(ii.) For the purpose of demonstration, not more than three classes of 18 scholars may be present, provided the Inspector reports that the number present may be conveniently accommodated. But for the 10 (*or 20*) hours required for cooking with their own hands (during which time no demonstration lesson can be given) not more than 18 scholars shall be taught at the same time by one teacher.

Laundry Work grant.

(*d.*) Where the Inspector reports that special and appropriate provision has been made for the practical teaching of Laundry Work by a teacher recognised by the Department as qualified to teach that subject, a grant of 2*s.* is made on account of any girl or woman who has attended not less than 20 hours during the school year at a Laundry Class of not more than 14 scholars.

The time for Laundry Work must be entered in the Time-Table. Provided that for the purposes of Article 13 (*b.*) (i.) Laundry Work shall be considered as a subject, and that no Grant shall be paid for a scholar on account of Laundry Work only.

Dairy Work grant.

(*e.*) Where the Inspector reports that special and appropriate provision has been made for the practical teaching of Dairy Work by a teacher holding a certificate recognised by the Department, or otherwise recognised by the Department as competent to teach Dairy Work, a grant of 4*s.* is made on account of any girl or woman who has attended for not less than 20 lessons, of at least two hours each, a class of not more than 14 scholars. The time for Dairy Work must be entered in the Time-Table, and should be not less than two continuous hours at any meeting. Provided that for the purposes of Article 13 (*b.*) (i.) Dairy Work shall be considered as a subject, and that no Grant shall be paid for a scholar on account of Dairy Work only.

Average attendance.

14. For the purposes of section 19 of the Elementary Education Act, 1876 (*see* Appendix, Article 107), the average attendance shall be found by dividing the total number of hours of instruction (Article 7) received by registered scholars during the school year by the total number of hours during which the school has been open during the same period.

15. The Department, as occasion requires, may cancel or modify articles of the Code, or may establish new articles, but may not take any action thereon until the same shall have lain on the Table of both Houses for at least one calendar month. Alterations of Code.

16. The Code shall be printed each year, in such a form as to show separately all articles cancelled, modified, or established since the last edition, and shall be laid on the Table of both Houses within one calendar month from the meeting of Parliament. Code to be printed and laid before Parliament.

17. The Schedule annexed to the Code has the same effect as the Articles of the Code, and is subject to the provisions of Articles 15 and 16. Provision as to Schedule.

(Signed) KIMBERLEY,
Lord President of the Council.

ARTHUR H. D. ACLAND,
Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education.

G. W. KEKEWICH,
Secretary.
Education Department,
18th May 1893.

SCHEDULE.

Explanatory Note.

This Schedule contains two sets of Schemes: (A) Schemes adapted to the needs of all schools, from which portions may be selected suitable to the capacity and attainments of the scholars, and to longer or shorter sessions; (B) Schemes proposed as specimens, indicating the way in which some of the subjects mentioned in (A) may be lengthened into a more detailed syllabus. Managers are not restricted to the subjects named in this Schedule nor to the use of the Schemes set out in it. They may propose a Scheme of their own in any one of these subjects or in any other subject sanctioned by the Department. Such Schemes, together with a time-table of work, must be submitted to and approved by the Inspector at the beginning of a session.

SET A. (CONCISE SCHEMES.)

I.—ELEMENTARY SUBJECTS.

1. Reading or Recitation (or both combined) from a school magazine or a newspaper, or from some standard author.

2. Writing and Composition.—Letter writing or commercial correspondence or theme writing.

3. Reading and Writing Combined.

4. Arithmetic.—Vulgar fractions; decimal fractions; household accounts, bills of parcels, practice; proportion, its application to interest; averages and per-centages.

II.—ENGLISH SUBJECTS.

1. English.—Parsing and analysis of sentences; paraphrasing of simple poetical extracts; history of the English language.

2. Geography.—General Geography of the British Isles, their chief industries and means of communication by land and water.

General geography of Canada and the United States, or of Europe or Australasia or British India, with special reference in each case to their industries and to their commercial relations with Great Britain.

Colonisation and the conditions of successful industry in the British possessions generally.

3. History.—(*a.*) Particular periods or subjects, *e.g.*:—

The reign of Queen Victoria. History of the British colonies. The Stuart period, with especial reference to the constitution and functions of Parliament. The Expansion of England in the 18th Century.

(*b.*) Biographies of leading persons and the chief events in a selected portion of history, *e.g.*, 800 to 1215 A.D. or 1688 to 1760 A.D.

In Welsh schools special attention may be given to the Geography, History, and Industries of Wales.

4. The Life and Duties of the Citizen. (*See Set B.*)

III.—LANGUAGES.

1. French or German.—Grammatical rules; easy conversational phrases and sentences; translation of an easy reading book; a letter or theme in French or German. [Fair correctness of pronunciation to be required.]

2. Welsh.—Grammatical rules; translation from Welsh into English and from English into Welsh of easy conversational sentences; recitation of Welsh poetry; a letter or theme in Welsh.

3. Latin.—Grammatical rules; simple exercises in translation from English into Latin; parsing; translation of a Latin standard author.

IV.—MATHEMATICS.

1. Euclid.—Books I., II., III. (or parts of those books), with simple deductions.

2. Algebra.—Some part of the subject so far as quadratic equations and easy problems leading to them.

3. Mensuration.—Triangles and parallelograms: the circle; sphere, right cone and cylinder; use of the chain and field-book in land surveying; duodecimals; measuring brick-work and timber.

V.—SCIENCE SUBJECTS AND SUBJECTS OF PRACTICAL UTILITY.

1. Elementary Physiography. (*See Set B.*)

2. Elementary Physics and Chemistry. (*See Set B.*)

3. Science of Common Things.—Brief survey of physical properties of bodies serving to determine their uses and relative value.
Mechanical facts and principles most serviceable in daily life.
Hydrostatic and Aërostatic laws most commonly applied.
Familiar notions of sound, light, heat, electricity and magnetism.

Brief survey of the most essential facts and principles of inorganic and organic chemistry.

Leading features of physiology.

Outlines of the animal and vegetable kingdoms, establishing a classified acquaintance with the resources they supply.

The Home, including design and construction on hygienic and economic principles. Materials. Fixtures and furniture. Heating and lighting.

Clothing.—Food and beverages.—Cleanliness and disinfection.

Safety from accidents and injuries. First aid to the injured and simple remedies. Means of relief and comfort for the infirm. Precautions against endemic and epidemic diseases.

Discipline of body and mind. Popular influences of music and of the graphic arts. Employments for leisure times.—Household management and thrift. Provident organisations on sound principles of social economy.

4. Chemistry.—**Solution.** Solvent properties of water. Impurities in water. Hard and soft water. Mineral and sea water. Saturation.

Air: its constituents and weight. Properties of oxygen as regards animal life and change in matter effected by it. Nitrogen as regards animal life. Impurities in air. Aqueous vapour.

Water: its three states. Expansion by heat. Convexion currents. Boiling point. Steam. Composed of oxygen and hydrogen in definite proportions. Properties of hydrogen.

Carbon: various states. Combination with oxygen. Evolution of heat, how measured. Carbon dioxide; its solution; aërated waters; tests for presence of carbon dioxide. Coal. Oil. Tallow. Gas. Products of combustion.

Sulphur: properties. Sulphurous acid. Sulphuric acid.

Chlorine: how obtained. Its properties and combination with sodium. Its solubility.

Acids and Alkali, Metals: tests and properties. Hydrochloric acid. Ammonia. Lime and clay.

Lead. Iron. Copper. Mercury. Sodium.

General notions of the composition of organic carbon compounds. Acetic acid and vinegar. Tartaric acid in fruits. Fats. Oils. Glycerine. Soap. Sugar. Starch. Gluten. Alcohol.

5. Mechanics.—Matter in three states: solids, liquids, gases. The mechanical properties peculiar to each state. Matter is porous, compressible, elastic. Measures of length, time, velocity, and space. Matter in motion. Weight of a body; its inertia and momentum. Measures of force and work. The simple mechanical powers. Liquid pressure; the hydrostatic press; liquids under the action of gravity. Parallelogram of forces. Parallelogram of velocities.

6. Sound, Light, and Heat.—Elementary notions of vibration and waves.

Propagation and velocity of sound. Reflection and refraction of sound. Echoes. Whispering galleries. Speaking trumpet. Musical notes. Pitch and loudness of notes.

Propagation of light. Shadows, intensity of light, and simple photometers. Reflection. Mirrors and images by plane mirrors. Refraction, images by pin-holes, by lenses, by concave and convex mirrors. Refracting and reflecting telescopes. The microscope. Camera obscura

and camera lucida. The optical lantern. Decomposition of light. Colour of objects, mixture of colours by rotation.

Distinction between heat and temperature. Thermometers and thermometric scales. Expansion of solids, liquids, and gases. The three modes in which heat may be conveyed from place to place. Capacity for heat, and the influence of the capacity for heat possessed by water on climate. Heating by hot water. Change of state caused by heat. Latent heat. Influence of pressure on the boiling point. Determination of heights by boiling point.

7. Magnetism and Electricity.—Attraction of iron by a magnet. Poles of a magnet. Direction of a magnet moving freely in a horizontal plane. Mariner's compass. Mutual behaviour of like and unlike poles. Magnetization of soft iron and steel. The dipping needle. The earth as a magnet.

Electrification. The galvanoscope. Conductors and insulators. Production of two kinds of electrification. Induction. The Leyden jar and fulminating panes. The frictional electrical machine. An electric current. The Grove, Daniel, and Leclanché cells and batteries.

Decomposition of water. Coiled conductors behaving as magnets when an electric current passes through them.

Electrolysis of solutions of metallic salts.

Deflection of a magnetic needle by a current passing in a wire. The principles of telegraphy. The electro-magnet. Construction of an electric bell.

8. Human Physiology.—General build of the human body.

Names and positions of the internal organs.

Nature and chemical composition of air, water, carbonic acid, and ammonia.

Blood; form, size, and structure of its corpuscles.

Organs of circulation, respiration, and digestion; their structure and functions.

Excretory organs. The skin. Heat of the body; how derived, distributed, and regulated.

Structure and functions of the organs of smell, taste, and sight.

General arrangement of the nervous system.

Chief parts of the brain. Structure of the spinal cord. Evidence that the spinal cord is capable of effecting reflex actions.

9. Botany.—General structure of the root, stem, leaves, and parts of the flower.

Description, in technical language, of the parts of a fresh plant.

Characters of the natural orders to which such plants as the following belong:—Buttercup, wallflower, apple, carrot, dandelion, primrose, and hyacinth.

Structure of the vegetable cell.

Nature and properties of the cell-contents, *e.g.*, protoplasm, starch grains, and chlorophyll.

Structure and uses of the anther, pollen, ovary, ovule, and seed.

Processes of assimilation and respiration. Properties and chemical composition of air, water, carbonic acid, and ammonia. Sources of the food materials of the plant.

Distinctive characters of the classes of Dicotyledons and Monocotyledons, and of their principal divisions.

Comparison of a fern and a moss with a flowering plant.

10. Agriculture.—Soils and their plant food, and the crops produced therefrom.

Milk: its character and uses, its preservation, and the various products obtained from it.

Plant life; manures and tillages. Proper use of plant food.

Practical instruction in the treatment of milk (on the basis of Cookery instruction) with explanation of processes and results.

Variations in crops, seeds, live stock.

Elementary instruction in dairy management, poultry management, and the management of bees.

(*See also Set B.*)

11. Horticulture.—Seeds and their requirements. Nature and composition of soils. Nature and functions of roots. Stems and branches. Leaves. Buds and tubers. Flowers and fruit.

Operations connected with the land. Preparation of seed bed. Potting and planting.

Propagation. Cuttings. Budding. Grafting. Layering.

Branch and root pruning.

Fruit culture. Flower culture. Vegetable culture. Fungus and insect pests.

12. Navigation.—Terms used in mathematical geography. Description of charts. Differences of latitude and longitude. The compass. Conversion of magnetic bearings into true bearings and the converse. Logarithms of numbers. Variation, deviation, and leeway. Log-line and glass. Mercator's chart. Middle latitude, meridional. Position by cross bearings. Traverse sailing. Day's work, by D.R. Latitude by meridian altitude of sun. Error of compass by altitude of sun. The sextant. Longitude by chronometer and altitude of sun. Error of compass by azimuth and altitude of sun.

13. Book-keeping.—Commercial terms. Use of cash book, purchases book, sales book. Double entry. Bills of exchange. Bills receivable book. Bills payable book. The journal; its relation to other books. Ledger accounts. Bad debts. Consignments. Discounts.

14. Shorthand.—Writing from dictation. Transcription of shorthand notes. Clear and correct formation of shorthand characters and outlines.

VI.—VOCAL MUSIC.

1. Staff Notation.—Notes, their shape and value. The treble and bass clefs. Scales and key signatures. Intervals, bars, and time signatures.

2. Tonic Sol-fa Notation.—The major scale and common changes of key. Pulses, measures, and rhythmic phrases. The minor scale and common chromatics.

The training of the ear and of the voice. The tasteful performance of music.

(*See also Set B.*)

VII.—SUBJECTS FOR GIRLS AND WOMEN ONLY.

1. Domestic Economy.—Foods and beverages. Their properties, nutritious values, and functions. Their preparation. Clothing. The dwelling. Rules of health. Washing.

(*See also Set B.*)

2. Needlework.—**Sewing Course.**—To cut out garments requiring only straight or slanting lines, *i.e.*, a working woman's apron; a flannel petticoat; an infant's shirt.

To pleat material into bands suitable for use in aprons, woollen petticoats, &c.

To sew on buttons, make buttonholes, and set on tapes.

To make up a complete garment (cut out by the scholar) showing the practical application of the above-named exercises.

To cut out in different sizes garments requiring curved lines, *i.e.*, chemises, drawers, pinafores, boys' shirts (flannel or Oxford shirting).

To gather material and set it into bands, *i.e.*, neck or collar bands, wristbands, &c.

To run and feather-stitch tucks.

To join material on the straight, on the cross, and on the curve by various kinds of seams.

To set in gussets and make false hems.

To make up a garment (cut out by the scholar) showing the practical application of the above-named exercises.

To cut out in several sizes (from measurements) a plain dress bodice and a night-dress.

To set on hooks and eyes, to case bones, to overcast seams, and to bind skirt edges.

To make up a dress skirt, lined or unlined. To make up a simple dress (skirt and bodice) or a night-dress, cut out by the scholar.

Knitting and Mending Course.—To knit a man's sock.

To darn thin places on flannel and holes in socks and stockings.

To patch in flannel.

To knit a stocking.

To patch in calico.

To darn and repair house linen, *i.e.*, sheets, table-cloths, &c.

To patch and darn dress materials (print and woollen).

SET B. (DETAILED SCHEMES).

1.—LIFE AND DUTIES OF THE CITIZEN.

"It is our business carefully to cultivate in our minds, to rear to the most perfect vigour and maturity, every sort of generous and honest feeling that belongs to our nature. To bring the dispositions that are lovely in private life into the service and conduct of the commonwealth: so to be patriots as not to forget we are gentlemen. . . . . Public life is a situation of power and energy; he trespasses against his duty who sleeps upon his watch, as well as he that goes over to the enemy." —Burke: *Thoughts on the Cause of the Present Discontents.*

[This Syllabus touches only on certain limited aspects of the public life of the citizen. Various important considerations are therefore omitted which teachers will no doubt discuss in dealing with the subject.

The subject as here set out will be found difficult to teach, except to those older scholars who are in the habit of reading and thinking intelligently about public affairs. For the instruction of such students the general outline here given may be of service to teachers, though it covers more ground than can be dealt with even in two or three courses. The teacher will select that part which is most appropriate to the circumstances and needs of the school and the locality. For younger scholars a much simpler form of syllabus should be prepared from which the more technical treatment of the machinery of Local and Central Government should be omitted.

The object of the teacher should be to proceed from the known and familiar, such as the policeman, the rate collector, the board of guardians, and the town council, to the history of and reasons for our local and national institutions and our responsibilities in connexion with them.

Good illustrations and diagrams and pictures will be of great service in teaching this subject.]

INTRODUCTORY.

What the citizen should aim at in the interest of his country.

Public Duties accompany all forms of work in life, whatever the occupation or profession.

Serving personal interest alone is not enough.

The individual benefits from a well-ordered community. The community ought to benefit in its turn from the efforts of the individual. "All for each" should be requited by "each for all."

The reasons for attachment to our country and for a sense of duty towards our fellow citizens are similar to those for love of home and family. Loyalty to one's own village or town should lead to a larger patriotism. Those who are growing up into citizenship should realise their debt to the men and women who have served the nation generously

and wisely in the past, and their own duty to their country in the present. Self interest and class interest should be subordinate to general and national interests.

The Nation and the State.—What they mean. Difference between Representative Government and Despotic Government. Responsibilities involved in representative government.

I.—Representative Government.

What representative institutions mean. The co-operation of the people in the work of government. The power of the majority; its limits. The force of public opinion. Need of public spirit and of intelligence for good government.

The machinery of government is partly local, partly central.

A.—Local Government.

Local Government Districts, Small and Large. Institutions of Local Self Government.

1. **The Village and the Parish.**
   The Vestry. The Choosing of Overseers, Guardians, &c.
2. **School Districts.** School Boards, School Managers, and School Attendance Committees.
3. **The Poor Law Union.** Boards of Guardians.
4. **Local Board Districts, Boroughs, and Counties.** Local Boards, Town Councils, and County Councils. The Choosing of Mayors, Aldermen and Councillors.

Composition and methods of election of bodies above mentioned.

Work and Powers of these Bodies as regards:

1. **Rating and Expenditure.**—The rate collector. Purposes for which money is spent. Difference between rating and taxation.
2. **Health.**—Sanitary condition of houses; drainage, baths and wash-houses; gas; water; purification of rivers. Hospitals; sick nursing. Sanitary and medical officers.
3. **Education.**—Day and Evening Continuation Schools. Provision of schools and attendance at school. School attendance officers. Free libraries. Picture galleries and museums. Technical education.
4. **The Destitute Poor.**—The relieving officer. Outdoor and indoor relief. The workhouse.
5. **Roads, Streets, Buildings, and Land.**—Paving and lighting of streets. Public parks and recreation grounds. Town halls and municipal buildings. What goes on inside them. Purchase of land for improvements and public purposes. Allotments and small holdings.
6. **Police and Justice.**
   The policeman, his powers and duties. The magistrate, how appointed; his powers and duties. Petty sessions and quarter sessions. Public houses and licensing.

The local representative bodies have in most cases certain responsibilities to or dealings with the Central Government (*see* B iii. Executive Government).

B.—Central Government.

i. **The Crown and the two Houses of Parliament.**

(1.) **The Crown.**—Its constitutional position and powers.

(2.) **House of Lords.**
(*a.*) Composition.
(*b.*) Powers.

(3.) **House of Commons.**
(*a.*) Composition. How members of Parliament are elected. The franchise and the ballot.
(*b.*) Powers.

(4.) **Working of the Parliamentary System.**—Taxation, legislation, administration. Party Government. Ministry and Cabinet—their joint responsibility. Ministry and Opposition. Majorities and minorities. Their powers. How a Bill becomes an Act of Parliament.

ii. **The Judicial System.**

Justice.
The Lord Chancellor. Judges. Magistrates. Coroners. How appointed.

Courts of Law.
Civil and criminal.
Petty sessions, quarter sessions, county courts, assizes, High Court, Court of Appeal, House of Lords. Privy Council.
Juries and their relation to Courts of Law.

iii. **Executive Government.**

The duty of carrying into effect many of the laws, and the decisions of Parliament from time to time, is entrusted to various public departments, the most important of which are presided over by responsible Ministers of the Crown.

The Work and Powers of the Executive Government.

(1.) In connexion with the work of representative Local Bodies in matters of Education, Health, and the Destitute Poor. **(Education Department and Local Government Board.)**

(2.) In matters of Trade, Commerce, Agriculture, Post Office, Telegraphs and Savings' Banks. **(Board of Trade, Board of Agriculture, Post Office.)**

(3.) In matters of Labour (*see* under III.). **(Home Office, Board of Trade.)**

(4.) In matters of Justice. Prisons and Police. **(Home Office.)**

(5.) In connexion with Scotland and Ireland. **(Scotch Office and Irish Office.)**

(6.) In connexion with the Colonies, India, and Foreign Countries (*see* II. The Empire.) **(Colonial Office, India Office, Foreign Office.)**

(7.) In connexion with the Army and Navy. **(War Office, Admiralty.)**

The army; the army reserve, militia, yeomanry, and volunteers. The navy; naval reserve; coastguards. Duties and responsibilities of the soldiers and sailors of the country by land and sea.

The evils of war. Efforts that have been made to avert it by arbitration.

(8.) In matters of Taxation and Finance. **(The Treasury.)**

The country's yearly Bill. What we pay for. How the money is got. Direct and indirect taxation.

C. Duties of Citizens in relation to Local and Central Government.

1. Right and duty of **voting.**—Different kinds of votes. Need of honesty in giving a vote. The vote a "trust" as well as a "right." Each vote has a special end and aim, which ought to be considered. The gain and loss of party spirit.

2. **Rates and Taxes,** and what we get in return for them. Reasons for willingness to contribute to common purposes in well administered countries. Illustrations of gain to the community from improved conditions of life and health as a result of rates and taxes well spent.

3. **Public Health.**—Attention to sanitary matters at home, cleanliness, and ventilation. Isolation and disinfection in illness; temperance and temperate habits; duty to neighbours as well as home and family. Healthiness of a district; its value to the community. Public parks, gardens, and open spaces. Duty of making them beautiful and taking good care of them.

4. **Education.**—Duty of parents. To enforce regularity of attendance, to co-operate with the teacher in regard to conduct of scholars, to home lessons, and the care and use of books.

Duty of scholars. To make full use of the advantages of the school, and thus fit themselves to become capable and useful citizens.

Influence of school on character as well as on intelligence. Waste of force and money through leaving school too early. Technical education, its value for the worker. Higher education and the Universities. School and college only the beginning of the citizen's education.

5. **Provision for the Poor.**—Care of poor children and the sick and aged poor. Consideration of the causes of Pauperism, and how to diminish it. Importance of self-dependence and habits of providence.

6. **Need of Order and Respect for Law.**—The citizen's home and protection. Respect for the persons, opinions, property, and reputation of others. Discouragement of fraud in all relations of life and business. Support of the law and encouragement by example of peaceable behaviour by all citizens. Examples of what the law demands: (*a.*) Registration of births, deaths, and marriages. (*b.*) Notification of infectious diseases. (*c.*) Prevention of cruelty to children and to animals.

7. **Public Spirit and Public Opinion.**—Force of public opinion; need of honesty and intelligence. Freedom of speech and writing. Uses of public meetings; how they should be conducted. Watchfulness over public bodies. Services of the public press in these matters. Active co-operation of the whole body of the people essential to good government and freedom. Willingness of capable persons to serve in a representative capacity on public bodies of great importance.

II.—The Empire.

Great Britain and Ireland. "Greater Britain."—The Colonies.

Variety of Races in Colonies and dependencies. Self-governing Colonies. Crown Colonies. Protectorates. India and its Government.

Imperial coinage and Imperial postage.

Appointment of Governors General, and Governors.

Obligation to cultivate knowledge about our brethren "across the sea." Native races within the Empire, and our duties to them.

Extension of friendly feeling, and of courtesy and fair dealing towards foreign nations. Appointment of Ambassadors, Envoys, and Consuls.

III.—Industrial and Social Life and Duties.

Selection for boys or girls of work in life. Loss to the nation when they are set to uncongenial labour. Corresponding gain of "tools to the man who can use them."

What constitutes national wealth. Every capable and industrious and self-respecting citizen should add to the wealth of the community. Relation of skill and knowledge (*a*) to personal well-being and happiness; (*b*) to industrial success; (*c*) to power of public usefulness.

The great industries of the country, their growth and development.

Changes caused by the use of machinery.

Associations of Workers:—

1. Trade unions, their history and work. Labour disputes and strikes. Arbitration and conciliation.
2. Co-operative societies; their work in distribution and production.
3. Friendly societies. Training in habits of industry; thrift and self help.

Value of the work of voluntary associations in the education of the adult citizen.

The State and Labour.—Factory Acts; Mines Acts; Women's and Children's labour. Dangerous employments. Health and safety of the worker.

Information as to condition of workers. Labour Department of Board of Trade.

The Government and Municipalities as employers of labour. Dockyards, Arsenals, and public works.

The importance to the nation of effective, honest, and intelligent management of all forms of business and industry. The disasters which result from mismanagement or fraud.

The duty of the community to sympathise with every reasonable effort of the workers to improve their condition, and develop their intelligence. That which injures their efficiency or lessens their hopefulness leads to national loss, and to the maintenance or increase of poverty and ignorance. A healthy and skilful body of workers, upright in character and self-reliant, is a source of strength to the country.

Faithful discharge of homelier duties of life is the best preparation for their discharge in city and nation. Civic duty begins in the life of the family; expands with occupation in trade, business, and profession.

In earning their livelihood men and women also serve their fellow citizens, and their country. Membership of self-governing societies is among the best means of civic education.

As intelligence, honour, and virtue are essential to the welfare of the family, so is patriotism necessary to national and social life. We have to recognise that our public responsibilities are duties as much as personal and family obligations. We have no right to expect just legislation or impartial administration unless we perform with intelligence those public duties which devolve upon all. If we suffer injustice in connexion with public affairs, we have little right to complain unless we have done our own duty.

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2. ELEMENTARY PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Measurement of Length, Surface, and Volume or Bulk.—Drawing to scale.

Plans and Sections—of room, playground, furniture. **Maps** of parish and county, as plans. Sections of ten miles with hill, river, town, to scale. Map of British Islands. East and west section of England, Wales, and Ireland to Mid-Atlantic, to scale. A great circle section of the earth ($39\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter = $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{0}\frac{1}{0}$th inch to a mile), with heights of mountains and depths of seas to scale.

Why the surface of the earth seems flat. Segment of a circle of great radius compared with a straight line. Proof that the earth is globular. Dimensions of the earth. Axis, poles, equator, longitude, latitude. Difficulty of representing true surface by maps.

Day and Night.—Rising, setting, and apparent course of sun, moon, and stars. The meridian. The pole star. Measurement of time; the sundial. Noon; noon to noon = one day (roughly). Divisions of the day—hour, minute, second. The hour-glass. The clock.

Determination of north, south, east, and west. The compass.

The Equinox; when the sun rises due east and sets due west, and is above the horizon for half the day. **The Summer Solstice**; when the sun rises and sets furthest north of east and west, and describes the largest arc in the heavens, and day-light is longest. **The Winter Solstice**; when the sun rises and sets furthest south, describes the smallest arc and day-light is shortest. Twilight.

The Sun—its importance. Size and distance of the Sun. Sun, earth, and distance between them, to scale.

Cause of alternation of day and night, in the spinning of the earth on its axis. Time of one revolution = a day.

The Moon.—Apparent movement in the heavens. Phases. The month as a measure of time. Size and distance of the moon; its movement round the earth; its orbit.

The Year and the Seasons.—Movement of the earth in its orbit round the sun. Effect of the constant inclination of the axis of the earth to the plane of the orbit.

The shadow of the earth, its form in space, and how it produces eclipses of the moon. The shadow of the moon, and eclipses of the sun.

General sketch of planetary and cometary bodies. Shooting stars. The fixed stars, distance to scale (earth's orbit as unity).

The commoner Materials of the Earth.—Limestone, chalk, marl, sandstone, shale, slate, granite, whinstone, flint, gravel, clay. Natural soils.

Pure **air** as a gaseous body. The weight of air; the siphon; the pump; the balloon. The **barometer**; the aneroid. Normal components of air. Carbon dioxide and watery vapour in air. Winds.

The various forms of **water**, solid, liquid, and gaseous. The composition of water. Ice, vapour, steam. The circulation of water, clouds, rain, rivers. The way of measuring rain.

Water and air as carriers and transporters, from shingle and mud to volcanic dust and microbes. Influence of things carried by air and water on putrefaction and disease.

Heat and cold as feelings; heat as a something outside us. Measurement of heat and cold. The **thermometer.** Changes produced in air, metals, water by heat. Singularity of cooled water in expanding as it passes into ice; important results. **The Sun's heat.** The burning glass. The sun's heat on the earth's surface, as modified by (1) elevation and depression (the Alps, the Dead Sea), (2) the presence of water in its various shapes, (3) currents of air and water.

Climate; the simplicity of its conditions in some localities and their extreme complexity in others. **Weather. Good and bad seasons.**

3. ELEMENTARY PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

An Elementary Course in Practical Science.

(The second title is given to this Scheme to indicate that it is not a mere outline of a set of lectures, but is rather a systematic course of practical instruction for the scholars themselves. The complete set of experiments should be carried out by the class (i.e., the scholars) as a whole. The whole course may reasonably extend over two or even three years.)

PART I.

Measurement.—The importance of a Standard for reference.

The English and French Standards of length, and their subdivisions. The conveniences of the decimal system. Experiments in measurement and the conversion of the one into the other by means of the measure.

Areas and Volumes.—A square inch, foot, &c. also a square centimètre, mètre, &c. Experiments in ascertaining the number of square inches, centimètres, &c. in a given area by subdivision.

General conclusions. Application of these conclusions to ascertain areas by calculation. The same method applied to measurements of volume.

English and French Weights. The standards. The pound and the gramme. Their subdivisions. **The Scales or Balance.** The proper method of weighing. The weights of cubes of different materials but of the same volume.

The weight in grammes of a certain volume (in cubic centimètres) of water. The weight of one cubic centimètre of water.

Graphic representation of weights of cubes by lines. **The parts of a balance.** A simple lever, the laws discovered by experiment. The application of these discoveries to the balance.

The Relative Weights (compared with water) of such common liquids as milk, oil, beer, tea, coffee, sea-water, methylated spirits, &c. and milk mixed with known volumes of water by means of the relative weight bottle. **The U tube.** Relative weights by its means. Graphic representations of the relative weights of liquids.

The Barometer, a U tube. Readings to be taken daily by the one constructed. Graphic representations by straight lines and also on square paper. The barometer curve. Observation of the weather and wind to be also noted. Any conclusions to be drawn therefrom.

The relative Weights of Solids. (i.) Small solids as slate pencils, glass, nails, chains, by weighing and then introducing into relative density bottle full of water; the weight of water displaced ascertained. The volume of the substances can also be obtained, as 1 gramme of water is about 1 cubic centimètre.

Hence relative weight

$$= \frac{\text{weight of substance}}{\text{weight of water displaced}} = \frac{\text{weight of substance}}{\text{weight of equal vol. of water}}.$$

(ii.) The above substances are also weighed in water and found to lose in weight exactly the same amount as the weight of the water displaced in the bottle in (i.), *i.e.*, the loss of weight is equal to the weight of an equal volume of water. Further experiments are made to prove this. General application of this principle.

The relative densities of a sovereign, a shilling, penny, iron, tin, &c. Graphic representations of the above.

The volume of any solids by the above method, as 1 gramme of water equals about 1 cubic centimètre.

Thermometers, Centigrade and Fahrenheit, placed in hot and cold water, the rise and fall of the mercury column. The stationary points. Boiling point of water. Temperature of ice and water, of ice and salt. Freezing of water. Investigation into the action of heat on liquids. Expansion of water by heat, contraction until temperature of 4° C. reached. The great importance of this. Readings to be taken daily and represented graphically as with a barometer.

Evaporation. Water when boiled is noticed to gradually decrease. Does it all disappear? Experiments in evaporation.

1. Ordinary tap-water
2. Rain-water
3. Sea-water

} are evaporated over water-bath.

They are found to contain different amounts of solid matter.

Known weights of salt, &c. are added to rain-water which is evaporated as before, and the salt found to remain behind. Hence a method for ascertaining the amount of solid in water. Where does the water go to?

Distillation. The steam is found to condense on a cold surface. **The Condenser.** The liquid distilled is collected and evaporated, but no residue is left. **Pure water,** and experiments with **filters.** Does water evaporate at ordinary temperatures?

Evaporation at Ordinary Temperatures. A dish containing water is weighed daily.

Solubility of Substances in Water. Salt, soda, chalk, &c. are shaken up with water till no more will dissolve. The amount dissolved is then ascertained by evaporation. The amount of solid per 100 cubic centimètres calculated.

Part II.

(As the following course depends to a very large extent on the knowledge acquired and the methods used in Part I., it should only be taken when Part I. has been completed.)

Chalk and Lime. Mortar.

The first investigation. The change which chalk undergoes when converted into lime.

Chalk.—Its appearance, &c. The various forms of limestones.

The Lime-kiln.—A substance called lime is obtained when chalk or limestone is burnt in the so-called lime-kilns. This substance differs totally in its properties from the original lime-

stone from which it was prepared. A study of the characters and properties of these two substances is made, so as to be able to distinguish them.

Comparative Study of certain Properties of Chalk and Lime.

	Chalk.	Lime.
(1) The action of water by simple addition.	Hardly any	Swelling, crumbling, and heat.
(2) Water added to weighed quantities and the resulting products heated in air-bath.	Water driven off	Increase in weight.
(3) Solubility in water. (Note preparation of lime-water.).	Very slightly	To a much greater extent.
(4) The action of vinegar and common acids.	Strong effervescence	Very slight.

General conclusions.

The study of the action of Heat on Chalk, Limestone and Marble.—Attempts are made to convert chalk into lime on a small scale by simply heating.

After experiments it is found that any chalk or limestone—no matter from what locality—always loses about 44 per cent. of its weight when strongly heated.

100 grammes chalk = when burnt 56 grammes lime. The burnt chalk is proved to be lime by comparing its properties with those of lime.

The action of Acids on Chalk and Limestone, &c.—Acids have already been observed to cause effervescence in the case of chalk, but not so in that of lime. What is this effervescence? It is a kind of air, or gas, which is apparently being driven off. On investigation the gas is found to have the following properties:—

(1.) It is invisible, without colour or smell, and is heavier than air.

(2.) A lighted taper is immediately extinguished by it.

(3.) It is slightly soluble in water, and turns blue litmus red.

How much by weight is driven off? This is easily ascertained, and found to be about 44 per cent. The amount by volume is also ascertained. This number is very nearly the same as that obtained by strongly heating chalk, and probably is the same. Chalk is therefore heated, and any evolved gas collected. On comparison the gas which is evolved is found to be the same as above. This gas may be called chalk gas.

It is now easy to understand why lime does not effervesce on the addition of acids; it is because the chalk gas has been already expelled by heat. Conclusion:—

When strongly heated—

Chalk = lime + chalk gas.
100 56 44

Various limestones and marbles, also shells, egg-shells, whiting, &c., are found to undergo the same change when burnt, *i.e.*, to yield 56 per cent. of lime. For this reason they may all be said to consist of "chalk-stuff."

As chalk can be split up into lime and chalk gas, it would be of interest to know whether the reverse action takes place, that is, whether lime can be reconverted into chalk by the action of chalk gas. Lime and lime water are exposed to chalk gas, and a substance is obtained answering in all its properties to chalk. Hence at ordinary temperatures lime + chalk gas = chalk.

Lime Water and Chalk Gas. While making this experiment with lime-water, it will have been observed that the precipitated chalk gradually disappears when an excess of the gas is used. On attempting to evaporate the solution to recover the chalk, the latter is found to be reprecipitated after slightly boiling. On further investigation chalk is found to dissolve in water containing chalk gas, and to be precipitated from this solution on the expulsion of the free chalk gas. The furring of kettles, &c. While these various experiments are being carried out, probably some of the lime water left in the cupboard will be found covered with a white scum, which on investigation, turns out to be chalk. Hence chalk gas is in the air. After various searches as to its origin, it is traced to the air exhaled from the lungs and also from a burning gas-jet. Conclusion:—

Air after being breathed
Coal gas after being burnt } contain chalk gas.

Mortar.—The setting of mortar, &c.

Air and its Constituents.

The effect of heat on various substances. Fat, sugar, starch, and other substances are found to burn almost wholly away when strongly heated, whilst on the other hand coal, iron, copper, apparently leave a large amount of residue or ash. In the case of iron and copper the ashes will be found to weigh more than the original metal. They have, therefore gained something. But from where? Could it be from the air?

Investigation into the Increase of Weight of certain substances when Burnt.—Iron and copper are separately heated in closed glass tubes, and are found to undergo no apparent change in weight or otherwise. Air is next passed over the heated metals, and they are observed to change in appearance, and also to increase in weight. The increase in weight must, therefore, be due to the absorption of a certain amount of air. Iron is known to undergo a remarkable change in rusting; may not this throw some light on the subject?

The change Iron undergoes in Rusting.—As dampness apparently quickens the rusting action, some iron filings (weighed quantities) are moistened with water and put on one side to rust. When a good deal of rust has been formed, the whole

is dried by heat and weighed. The iron rust is heavier than the original filings. Has this increase come from the water or the air? This is decided by rusting the filings in a glass jar over water. A certain portion of the air is absorbed. Further experiments made with larger amounts of iron filings to absorb more of the air, lead to the curious conclusion that never more than one-fifth of the air by volume is absorbed, and also that iron filings will not rust in the residual air. This residual air is also tested with a lighted taper, which is extinguished. This points to the presence of two kinds of gases in air, one in which iron filings will rust, and the other in which this does not take place. Similar experiments are made with burning substances to see whether they lead to the same conclusion.

The Action of Burning Substances on Air confined over Water.—Such substances as phosphorus, sulphur, a candle, are found to point to a similar conclusion, namely, that air is not homogeneous, but consists of—

(1) Vol. $\frac{1}{5}$th or that part which appears necessary in all these changes, and hence called the **Active Part.**

(2) Vol. $\frac{4}{5}$ths in which none of these changes take place, and therefore may be called the **Inactive Part.**

The characters of the various products are noted.

Phosphorus giving a white snow-like powder.

Sulphur giving a pungent gas.

Candle giving an odourless invisible gas.

The Action of the Inactive Part of Air on Heated Iron and Copper.—To be quite sure that the active part is necessary in the burning of iron and copper, the residual air obtained from burning phosphorus or rusting iron is passed over bright copper and iron wires, with the result that no change in appearance or weight is observed. It may therefore be concluded with certainty that

5 vols. of air = { 1 vol. of Active Part and
4 vols. of Inactive Part.

Search after the Active Part and attempt to Isolate it.—The various compounds of the metals with this active constituent are studied, and attempts are made to get it back from them by heat. The iron and copper compounds give no results, but on studying the compounds of lead we notice that apparently this metal forms two compounds, one of a yellow and the other of a red colour.

The former is called litharge, and is obtained by burning lead in air, the resulting litharge being heavier than the original lead. It is further to be noted that when litharge is carefully heated in air at a temperature of molten lead, it again increases in weight, and is changed into the red modification which is called red lead. This red lead, when strongly heated, is converted with loss of weight into litharge. The loss of weight is due to a gas which is evolved and has the following peculiar properties:—

(1.) Rekindles a spark.

(2.) Has no colour or odour, and is neutral to litmus.

Everything points to this being the active constituent, is it so? There is a very simple method of settling this question,

namely, by adding 1 vol. of it to 4 vols. of the inactive constituent. The result is air, proving conclusively that it was the active constituent. Hence at a high temperature—red lead=litharge+the "active constituent."

The Study of the Products obtained by burning Substances in the Active Constituent; comparison with those obtained by Burning in Air.

Phosphorus forms white snow-like powder dissolving in water with a hissing noise, and rendering it acid to litmus.

Sulphur forms a gas with a suffocating odour soluble in water, which is also acid.

Carbon forms an invisible odourless gas, which puts out a taper and precipitates lime water, and is shown to be chalk gas. Its solution in water is also slightly acid.

From the above facts Lavoisier was led to give the active constituent the name of oxygen (acid producer). The inactive constituent was, on the other hand, originally known as Azote (no life), but is now known as **Nitrogen.**

Various other substances, such as certain metals, &c., are found to burn energetically in oxygen.

The oxides of sulphur and carbon may be called sulphurous acid gas and carbonic acid gas, as they form acids when added to water.

Water and its Composition.

The action of heat on metals leads up to the action of the various acids on them.

The action of Oil of Vitriol (diluted) and Spirits of Salts on Zinc and Iron.

A gas is observed to be evolved, it is therefore collected over water. The first portions are found to explode when a lighted taper is brought near, but the latter portions which are collected are found to burn quietly. This leads to the conclusion that it is explosive when mixed with air.

Properties of the gas:

(1.) No action on litmus.
(2.) No colour or smell, and is lighter than air.
(3.) Burns, but a lighted taper is extinguished by it.

Called for obvious reasons "Inflammable air."

The Burning of Inflammable Air.

Certain substances when burnt in air unite with the oxygen to form oxides. Does a similar change take place in the case of this gas? Similar experiments are therefore performed on burning inflammable air in a bell-jar full of air over water; the flame is extinguished when one-fifth of the air has been absorbed, and at the same time a slight condensation of moisture is observed on the sides of the glass. May not this be the product of the burning or combustion?

The Product of the Combustion of Inflammable Air in Air.

The combustion is made to take place in proximity to a cooled surface, and a liquid is found to condense resembling water. Comparative study of the above liquid and water:

(1.) Evaporation, no residue.
(2.) Boiling points 100° C., and freezing points 0° C.
(3.) Neutral to litmus.

The above liquid is therefore water, and inflammable air when burnt produces water. The name of Hydrogen (water producer) is given for this reason. Hence water is apparently an oxide of hydrogen.

Further investigation. **The Action of Hydrogen on Heated Red-lead, or Oxide of Copper.**—Experiments are made which show that hydrogen has the power in the two above cases of depriving the metal of its oxygen and forming water. The composition of water can be ascertained from this, thus :—

The loss of weight of the metallic oxide = oxygen, and weight of the water formed minus weight oxygen = hydrogen. } uniting to orm water.

Water is found to consist of about 1 part by weight of hydrogen, and 8 parts by weight of oxygen.

The question then arises, will any of these metals deprive water of its oxygen ? After various trials it will be found that iron filings will do so.

Steam passed over Heated Iron Filings.—In this case an oxide of iron is formed and hydrogen is liberated.

$$\text{Water} = \begin{cases} \text{By weight.} \\ 1 \text{ part of hydrogen.} \\ 8 \text{ parts of oxygen.} \end{cases}$$

Natural Waters.—Comparative study of rain, spring or tap, and sea waters. The amount of solid they contain ascertained by evaporation of equal volumes. The purification of water by distillation.

The use of soap. Hard and soft waters. Temporary and permanent hardness. How the former is removed.

4. AGRICULTURE.

1. **The Plant.**

How it feeds and grows. The food it requires and whence it is obtained. Relations of plant and soil.

2. **The Soil.**

How soils differ in their properties and suitability for plant growth, as shown by clays, sands, and peats. Heavy and light soils, deep and shallow soils. The sub-soil: how it differs from the soil. Character of different sub-soils. Injurious sub-soils.

The Drainage of the Soil.—When soils need drainage and how to drain them. Effects of drainage on the soil and crop.

Cultivation of the Soil.—Ploughing, harrowing, grubbing, rolling, hoeing and weeding. Principles of construction and action of common farm implements. Proper care of implements.

3. **The Crop.**

Different crops grown on the farm.

(A.) **Grain Crops.**
Wheat, barley, oats, beans and peas.

(B.) **Root Crops.**
Turnips, swedes, mangolds, potatoes, and carrots.

(C.) **Fodder and Green Crops.**
Clovers and grasses, tares, grain crops grown for fodder, cabbages, rape.

How to know the various crops. Methods of cultivation, sowing and harvesting. How to know the common weeds of arable and grass land.

Pasture Land.
How to keep it in good condition. Removal of docks, thistles, and other weeds. Manuring. Water supply. Distribution of the live stock on summer pasture.

Meadow Land.
General management. Haymaking. The making of silage. When and how meadow land should be grazed.

Insect and Fungoid Pests.
How to know those most injurious to the different crops. Methods of prevention.

4. **The Animal.**

The animals of the farm. How they live and grow. The various kinds of stock. Importance of water supply; of warmth, shelter, ventilation, cleanliness, and quietness for health and economy. Principles of breeding.

The chief breeds of cattle, sheep, pigs, and horses.

Feeding and management of calves, store and fattening cattle, dairy cows, breeding and fattening sheep, various classes of pigs.

Horses, mares, and foals. Care and food of the working horse. Care of stables and harness.

Poultry and poultry keeping. Different breeds and varieties. Housing of fowls. Eggs. Management of breeding fowls and rearing of chickens. Feeding and fattening fowls. Dressing and marketing poultry. Ducks, geese, and turkeys.

Bees.—Hives, hiving and honey.

The Dairy.—Milk: its treatment in the dairy. Different methods of cream raising. Butter making. Cheese making.

5. **The Garden.**

Cultivation of the soil, digging, trenching, hoeing, raking, &c.

The various implements and their uses.

Propagation: preparation of seed-beds and hot-beds, seeds and seedsowing, cuttings, grafting, and bedding.

Planting, transplanting, potting, watering, &c., branch-pruning and root-pruning.

Vegetables and vegetable growing.

Fruit and fruit cultivation. Gathering, storing, and packing of fruit.

Flowers and flower growing.

Insect and other pests.

5. VOCAL MUSIC.

(i.) Staff Notation.

Grade I.—Tune.—The Staff and the alphabetical names of lines and spaces in the treble clef. [Male pupils should also be taught the bass clef.] The scales of C, F, and G major. Memorising and pointing simple tunes on the staff. Exercises in leaping from note to note of the scales named.

Time.—The relative values of breves, semibreves, crotchets, and quavers. Semibreve, minim, and crotchet rests. Dotted minims and dotted crotchets. Simple rhythmic exercises combining the foregoing. The Time signatures $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{4}{4}$, $\frac{3}{2}$, and $\frac{4}{2}$.

N.B.—Although it is an advantage to study tune and time separately, they should be combined at every stage.

Ear Training.—Imitation (without naming) of simple phrases. The naming of the order in which the tones of a key chord are sung.

Songs and Pieces.—Unison songs with or without accompaniment. Part songs of a simple character where possible. Rounds. The music and the words should be carefully chosen with a view to improve taste, without being dull and uninteresting.

Voice Training.—Attention should be given constantly to exercises in breathing and in the production of good tone. Bad tone in the monotoning of time exercises should not be allowed.

Grade II.—Tune.—The scales of all the major keys, but particularly those most used in vocal music, viz., C, F, B flat, E flat, A flat, G, D, A and E. The sharpened 4th and the flattened 7th. Diatonic intervals.

Time.—All the most used time signatures, but particularly six-eight time. Dotted quavers and quaver rests. Semiquavers. Tied Notes.

N.B.—Exercises combining the above time and tune should be studied. It must not be expected that such exercises can be performed at first sight at this stage, but they should be understood when learnt.

Ear Training.—Exercises on the Doh chord and on simple phrases moving stepwise.

Songs and Pieces.—These should be chosen to clearly and pleasantly illustrate the tune and time facts detailed above. The use of part music is desirable.

Voice Training.—Exercises designed to promote good full tone, and to give fluency. Care should be taken to ascertain the vocal capacity of pupils, in order that no voices may be strained.

Grade III.—Tune.—The most used minor scales, viz., A, D, G, C, F, E, B and F ♯ minor. Common accidentals and easy change of key. Intervals, diatonic, and chromatic.

Time.—Triplets. Rhythms combining various beat divisions in succession.

Time and Tune.—Studies combining the above time and tune.

Ear Training.—The naming of groups of scale tones in stepwise order, and for the quicker pupils, the naming of groups of scale tones in any order, the keynote being sounded.

Pieces.—These should be well adapted to interest the class, and every endeavour should be made to secure tasteful execution.

Voice Training.—Same as for Grade II.

(ii.) Tonic Sol-fa Notation.

Grade I.—Tune.—The major scale. The mental effects of the various tones and their association with the sol-fa syllables. Octaves and octave marks. The hand signs for scale tones, and the use of the modulator. The memorizing and pointing of simple tunes.

Time.—Pulse accent, and two-pulse, three-pulse, and four-pulse measure. Whole-pulse tones and continuations, half-pulse tones and continuations, quarter-pulse tones, and whole-pulse rests.

N.B.—Although it is an advantage to study tune and time separately, they should be combined at every stage.

Ear Training.—The imitation (without sol-faing) of simple phrases. The naming of the order in which the tones of the Doh chord are sung.

Songs and Pieces.—(Same as in Staff Notation, Grade I.)

Voice Training.—(Same as in Staff Notation, Grade I.)

Grade II.—Tune.—The sharpened 4th and the flattened 7th. Changes of key of one remove pointed on the modulator. Bridge notes and simple changes of key written or printed. Singing to "laa."

Time.—Simple rhythms in six-pulse measure. The divisions of pulses named by the time names TAAtefe tafaTAI and TAAfe SAA TAI and TAA SAI. [The use of time names is not obligatory.]

N.B.—Exercises combining the above time and tune should be studied. It must not be expected that such exercises can be performed at first sight at this stage, but they should be understood when learnt.

Ear Training, Songs and Pieces, Voice Training.—(Same as in Staff Notation, Grade II.)

Grade III.—(*Leading to Staff notation.*)

Tune.—The minor chord and the minor scale. The names and commonest uses of chromatic tones.

Time.—Triplets. Rhythms combining various divisions of a pulse in succession.

Time and Tune.—Studies combining the above time and tune.

Ear Training, Pieces, Voice Training.—(Same as in Staff Notation, Grade III.).

Staff Notation.—The staff and the alphabetical names of the lines and spaces in the treble clef. [Male pupils should also be taught the bass clef.]

The signatures of keys and the rules for finding keynotes from a given signature.

Singing from the teacher's pointing on a staff.

The most used time signatures, and the values of notes from the breve to the semiquaver.

The signs for rests. Dotted minims, dotted crotchets, and dotted quavers.

6. DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

1. **Food.**

Its uses.—(1) To produce internal heat; (2) to build up the body.

(i.) **Food as Fuel.**

The body a living engine—The chief classes of warming foods:

(*a*) **Starch and Sugar.**—Change of starch into sugar in digestion—Bursting of starch grains in cooking.
Examples: Potatoes, rice, flour.

(*b*) **Fat.**—Its great warming power—Its use in winter and in cold climates.
Examples: Butter, fat of meat, oil.

(ii.) **Food as Body-former.**

(*a*) **Flesh-making.**—Albumen and kindred substances.
Examples: Meat, eggs, milk.
Vegetable albumen. Examples: Peas, beans, flour, oatmeal.

(*b*) **Minerals.**—Their use in purifying the blood, and hardening the bones—salt—lime—acids.
Examples: Fruits, vegetables, milk.

Model Food.—Milk and its products.

Mixed Diets, containing albumen, starch, and fat.
Examples: Bread and cheese, meat and potatoes, bacon and beans, rice pudding, lentil soup, Irish stew.

National Diets.
Examples: (Scotch) Porridge and milk; (Irish) Potatoes and buttermilk.

Drinks.—Classes of drink:
(*a.*) Feeding, as milk, cocoa.
(*b.*) Thirst-quenching, as water.
(*c.*) Stimulating, as tea, coffee.
(*d.*) Intoxicating, as beer, spirits.

2. **Air.**

Its composition and uses.—The breathing apparatus. How air is made impure. Bad effects of impure air.

Ventilation.
Upward movement of warm air—the two openings; for letting in pure, and letting out impure air—use of fire in ventilation—Simple modes of ventilation without direct draught.

3. **The Skin.**

Action of the Skin.—Cooling effect of evaporation—pores of the skin—perspiration—fever—effect of alcohol on the action of the skin—dangers of wet clothing and sudden chill—warmth essential for infants.

Cleanliness.—Its importance to the healthy action of the skin—baths, hot and cold—proper heat of a bath in health and sickness—the hair—the teeth.

4. **Clothing.**

Conductors and non-conductors of heat—Chief materials—a linen, cotton, silk, wool, leather.

Air a non-conductor.
Examples—Fur, velvet, cotton wool.

Advantages of woollen materials—warmth without weight—Absorption of moisture.
Evils of tight clothing—hindrance to breath and circulation of the blood—evils of waterproof clothing.
Points to aim at in clothing — cleanliness — ease — beauty — economy—proper clothing for babies and young children.

5. **Washing.**
Water—hard and soft, hot and cold.
Washing materials—their effect on dirt and dye.
Washing Operations — as soaking, rubbing, rinsing, boiling, wringing, mangling, starching, ironing.
Woollen Garments—washing without shrinking. Careful airing.

6. **The Meals.**
(*a.*) **Providing.**—Quantity of food required—meals for a family—choice of food—prices.
(*b.*) **Cooking.**—Effects of sudden and gradual application of heat. Chief methods of cooking :—roasting, boiling, stewing, frying, baking.
Advantages and disadvantages of each method.
Economy in cooking : as the stockpot, dripping jar.
What food grown-up people and children require—symptoms of insufficient feeding—food for infants.

7. **The House.**—Requisites for a healthy house.
Situation.—Drainage and water supply—cisterns and how they must be kept clean.
The Kitchen and Scullery.—The sink.
The Closets.—Danger of drain air—dustbins and disposal of refuse.
Furnishing.—Some important points : as the bed—the stove—the larder.
Warming.—Laying fires—economy of coal—the kitchen boiler.
Lighting.—Gas, lamps, candles. Necessary precautions.
Cleaning.—Sweeping, dusting, scrubbing. Order and beauty in the home.

8. **Management of Income.**
Marketing — advantages of ready-money payments. Account keeping. Saving. Principles of Insurance. Clubs and Benefit Societies. Making outfits.

9. **Health and Sickness.**
General laws of health—exercise, sleep, regularity of meals, &c.
Treatment of common accidents—as cuts, bruises, sprains, burns.
Treatment of common ailments—as colds, toothache, gatherings.
Care of infants—as food, clothing, sleep.
Management of a sick room—food for the sick. Special care required in convalescence.
Symptoms of common fevers, disinfection.
Sanitary precautions against cholera and other epidemics.

APPENDIX.

ARTICLES of the CODE OF REGULATIONS applicable to both Day and Evening Schools.

3. The term "Elementary School" means "a school or department "Elementary School."
"of a school at which elementary education is the principal part of
"the education there given, and does not include any school or depart-
"ment of a school at which the ordinary payments in respect of the
"instruction, from each scholar, exceed ninepence a week." (*Elementary Education Act*, 1870, *sec.* 3.)

The "ordinary payment" for each scholar must cover all the instruction given in the school; and will, as a rule, be found by dividing the total amount of fees payable for any week, by the number of scholars on the registers for that week. But if more than one third of the scholars pay fees exceeding ninepence a week the "ordinary payment" will be considered to exceed ninepence a week. The term "payments in respect of the instruction" means the fee payable by the parent, and does not include any payment for the purchase of books or other such articles. But a weekly or other periodical payment for the use of books or other school requisites, if required as a condition of admission to the school, is treated as a fee.

It is provided by the Education Code (1890) Act, 1890, that "so much "of the definition of the term 'elementary school' in section 3 of the "Elementary Education Act, 1870, as requires that elementary educa-"tion shall be the principal part of the education given in an elementary "school shall not apply to evening schools." Wherever the word "school" occurs in this Code, it is to be held to include "department of a school."

4. The term "Public Elementary School" is defined by the Elementary Education Act, 1870, sec. 7, which is as follows:— "Public Elementary School."

"Every elementary school which is conducted in accordance with the following regulations shall be a public elementary school within the meaning of this Act; and every public elementary school shall be conducted in accordance with the following regulations (a copy of which regulations shall be conspicuously put up in every such school); namely,

"(1.) It shall not be required, as a condition of any child being admitted into or continuing in the school, that he shall attend or abstain from attending any Sunday school or any place of religious worship, or that he shall attend any religious observance or any instruction in religious subjects in the school or elsewhere, from which observance or instruction he may be withdrawn by his parent, or that he shall, if withdrawn by his parent, attend the school on any day exclusively set apart for religious observance by the religious body to which his parent belongs:

"(2.) The time or times during which any religious observance is practised, or instruction in religious subjects is given at any meeting of the school shall be either at the beginning or at the end, or at the beginning and the end of such meeting, and shall be inserted in a time-table to be approved by the Education Department, and to be kept permanently and conspicuously affixed in every schoolroom; and any scholar may be withdrawn by his parent from such observance or instruction without forfeiting any of the other benefits of the school:

"(3.) The school shall be open at all times to the inspection of any of Her Majesty's Inspectors, so, however, that it shall be no part of the duties of such inspector to inquire into any instruction in religious subjects given at such school, or to examine any scholar therein in religious knowledge, or in any religious subject or book:

"(4.) The school shall be conducted in accordance with the conditions required to be fulfilled by an elementary school in order to obtain an annual parliamentary grant."

"Inspector." 5. The term "Inspector" means one of the Inpectors of schools appointed by Her Majesty on the recommendation of the Department, or any person employed by the Department as acting Inspector, Sub-Inspector, Inspector's Assistant, Directress of Needlework, or Inspectress of Cookery, or any Inspector of Returns appointed under the Elementary Education Act, 1870, sec. 71.

"Chief Inspector." The term "Chief Inspector" means one of Her Majesty's Inspectors appointed to superintend the work of the other Inspectors in a certain division of England and Wales, or to inspect Training Colleges.

"Organising teacher." 5*. An "Organising Teacher" means a certificated teacher, or other person approved by the Department, who either inspects schools and advises managers and teachers in view of the Inspector's visit, or instructs or examines teachers in any special subjects or educational methods.

"Managers." 6. The term "Managers" includes all persons who have the management of any elementary school, whether the legal interest in the school house is or is not vested in them.

7. School Boards are the managers of all schools provided by them, but may delegate the management of any such school to other persons in the manner provided by the Elementary Education Act, 1870, sec. 15.

Duties of managers. 8. The managers are held responsible by the Department for the conduct of their schools, for their maintenance in efficiency, and for the provision of all needful furniture, books, and apparatus, and in particular of—

(*a.*) suitable registers;
(*b.*) a portfolio to contain official letters;
(*c.*) a diary or log-book;
(*d.*) a cash book;
(*e.*) the Code and Revised Instructions for each year.

The log-book must be stoutly bound and contain not less than 300 ruled pages. It must be kept by the principal teacher, who is required to enter in it from time to time such events as the introduction of new books, apparatus, or courses of instruction, any plan of lessons approved by the Inspector, the visits of managers, absence, illness, or failure of duty on the part of any of the school staff, or any special circumstances affecting the school, that may, for the sake of future referenc or for any other reason, deserve to be recorded.

No reflections or opinions of a general character are to be entered in the log-book.

Correspondent to be appointed. 9. (*a.*) The managers are required to appoint a correspondent with the Department, who must not be any paid teacher in the school.

Notice should at once be given to the Department of any change of correspondent occurring during the school year. The notice should be signed by the outgoing correspondent or by the chairman of the managers.

(*b.*) A School Board is required to appoint a treasurer. Notice should at once be given to the Department by the clerk of any change of treasurer.

Duties of Inspectors. 18. Inspectors are employed to visit schools to examine whether the conditions of annual grants have been fulfilled, and to report the result to the Department.

The Department may, if they think it necessary, employ auditors of accounts to visit schools and inspect their accounts.

19. No school is placed on the list of schools in receipt of annual grants, herein-after called "the annual grant list," until an application has been addressed to the Secretary, Education Department, Whitehall,

London, S.W., and a form of preliminary statement has been filled up and sent to the Department by the managers.

Any school from which the entire annual grant is withheld is at once removed from the annual grant list, and cannot be replaced on that list until a fresh application has been addressed to the Department.

21. An Inspector may visit any public elementary school at any time without notice. — Visits without notice.

23. The managers are supplied with a form of annual return. * * * * — Managers' returns.

24. The summary of the Inspector's report * * * and any remarks made upon it by the Department, must, as soon as communicated to the managers, be copied verbatim into the log-book and signed by the correspondent of the managers. — Summary of Report.

65. The managers are required to state in their annual return whether the conduct, character, and attention to duty of all teachers engaged in the school have been satisfactory: and the Inspector reports each year on the efficiency of all the teachers engaged in a school. * * * — Managers' and Inspectors' reports.

66. Teachers holding parchment certificates have no entry made thereon, but are entitled to claim from the managers a certified copy of the Inspector's annual report as soon as it has been entered in the log-book.

67. A Certificate may at any time be recalled or suspended, but not until the Department have informed the teacher of the charges against him and given him an opportunity of explanation. — Recall or suspension of Certificates.

76. The conditions required to be fulfilled by a school in order to obtain an annual parliamentary grant are those set forth in this Code. The Department's decision whether these conditions are fulfilled in any case is final and conclusive. — Conditions of annual grant.

* * * * * * * * * *

77. The school must be conducted as a public elementary school. — School a public elementary school.

78. No child may be refused admission as a scholar on other than reasonable grounds. — Children not to be refused admission.

79. The time-table must be approved for the school by the Inspector on behalf of the Department; and, in a school provided by a school board, the consent of the Department must be given to the weekly fee prescribed by the board (*Elementary Education Act*, 1870, *sec.* 17). — Time-table and in board schools fees to be approved.

81. The school must not be conducted for private profit, and must not be farmed out by the managers to the teacher. The managers must be responsible for the payment of teachers and all other expenses of the school. — Not an adventure or farmed school.

85. The Department must be satisfied :— — Conditions relating to (*a.*) premises, staff, furniture, and apparatus.

(*a.*) that the school premises are healthy, are properly constructed, lighted, warmed, cleaned, drained, and ventilated, are supplied with suitable offices, and contain sufficient accommodation for the scholars attending the school, and that the school has a sufficient staff, and is properly provided with furniture, books, maps, and other apparatus of elementary instruction.

N.B.—All new school premises and enlargements must conform generally to the rules contained in Schedule VII., and

the plans must be approved by the Department before such new premises and enlargements are passed under this article. The numbers for which such new premises and enlargements are passed will be settled by the Department, and will generally be calculated in accordance with the rules in Schedule VII. Schools already receiving annual grants will be regarded as accommodating the number of scholars for which they have been hitherto recognised by the Department, provided that in no case there shall be less than 80 cubic feet of internal space and 8 square feet of internal area for each unit of average attendance. If in the neighbourhood of any school there is a deficiency of school accommodation, which is being supplied with due despatch, the accommodation of that school may with the consent of the Department be temporarily calculated at 80 cubic feet and 8 square feet for each unit of average attendance.

(*d.*) Registers, accounts, and certificates.

(*d.*) that the admission and * attendance of the scholars are carefully registered by or under the supervision of the principal teacher, and periodically verified by the managers; that accounts of income and expenditure are accurately kept by the managers and duly audited; and that all statistical returns and certificates of character are trustworthy.

In the Isle of Man the accounts of every school must be audited and certified by the auditor of the Board of Education for the Island.

Managers' returns.

87. All returns called for by the Department or by Parliament must be duly made.

The annual return to be made to the Department (Art. 23) contains a form of authority, to be signed by three persons (none of whom may be a paid teacher in the school), empowering one of their number to sign the Order on Her Majesty's Paymaster General for any annual grant made to the school. In a school provided by a school board this authority is not required, but the Order must be signed by the Treasurer of the Board.

Compliance with order to close school.

88. The managers must at once comply with any notice of the sanitary authority of the district in which the school is situated, or any two members thereof acting on the advice of the Medical Officer of Health, requiring them for a specified time, with a view to preventing the spread of disease, either to close the school or to exclude any scholars from attendance, but after complying they may appeal to the Department if they consider the notice to be unreasonable.

School accounts to be published, and report to be open to inspection.

89. Immediately on the receipt of the annual report of the Inspector, the managers must publish the last account of income and expenditure furnished to the Department by posting a copy thereof on the door of the school or in some other public place in the school district, and keeping the same so posted for not less than fourteen consecutive days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays. They must also publish in the same manner and for the same days a notice that the said account and the report will be during the ensuing year open to inspection at the school or other convenient place at any reasonable time except the ordinary school hours, and that copies or extracts may be made, and must submit the same to inspection, and permit such copies or extracts to be made accordingly.

Application of income of school.

90. The income of the school must be "applied only for the purpose of public elementary schools" (Elementary Education Act, 1876, § 20).

This is held by the Department to allow the school accounts to include part of the salary of an organizing teacher, or of a teacher of drawing, manual instruction

drill, cookery, laundry work, or any other special subject, employed by the managers of several schools at a central class or as a peripatetic teacher; but not any outlay on the premises beyond the cost of ordinary repairs, or expenditure on Sunday schools or school treats, or for other purposes not recognised by the Department as educational. Any income from endowment if spent according to the terms of the trust upon other than educational objects is not held to be income of the school.

Power to refuse inspection.

91. Before placing a school on the annual grant list the Department ascertain, so far as possible, whether the above conditions are fulfilled; and if any one of them is clearly not satisfied the Inspector is not instructed to visit the school.

Power to warn instead of withholding grant.

92. In cases where any of the conditions of annual grants set forth in this Code (except such conditions as are specially imposed by Act of Parliament) are not fulfilled, the Department have power, after considering all the circumstances, to pay the grant or a portion of the grant, and give a warning to the managers that the grant may be withheld next year.

Commencement of grant.

93. The annual grant to a school begins to run, as a rule, from the date at which the school is placed under a teacher qualified under this Code to have charge of it; but if application for a grant is not made within six months after such date the Department may refuse to make a grant for any time previous to the receipt of the application.

Limitation to amount of grant.

107. The total annual grant * * * may not exceed the greater of the two sums named below, viz.:—

(*a*.) A sum equal to 17*s*. 6*d*. for each unit of average attendance.

A fraction of a unit if it reaches ·5 may be counted as an additional unit.

(*b*.) The total income (Article 90) of the school from all sources whatever other than the grant (*see Elementary Education Act*, 1876, *sec.* 19, *and Elementary Education Act*, 1891, *sec.* 1 (3)).

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EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

MINUTE

OF THE

17th November 1893,

BY THE

COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION,

CANCELLING CERTAIN ARTICLES OF THE DAY SCHOOL CODE SO FAR AS THEY RELATE TO EVENING SCHOOLS.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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1893.

[C.—7218.]

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

MINUTE OF THE 17TH NOVEMBER 1893, BY THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION, CANCELLING CERTAIN ARTICLES OF THE DAY SCHOOL CODE SO FAR AS THEY RELATE TO EVENING SCHOOLS.

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL.

The 17th day of November 1893.

BY THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE OF HER MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

Their Lordships having considered the Code of Regulations for Evening Continuation Schools established by the Minute of the 18th May 1893, and the Articles of the Code of Regulations for Day Schools, expressed or intended to be applicable to Evening Schools:—

Resolved,—

1. That the Code of Regulations for Evening Continuation Schools, as modified by the Minute of the 24th July 1893, shall henceforth regulate all grants to be made to Evening Schools until such Code is duly altered.

2. That the Articles of the Code of Regulations for 1893, for Day Schools, so far as they are set out below, shall be cancelled as from the date of this Minute, so far as relates to Evening Continuation Schools, but this cancelling shall not operate so as to prevent payment of a grant, under Article 106, to an Evening School, the scholars of which have been already examined under the articles hereby cancelled.

Article 12. "An attendance" means attendance at secular instruction—

(*c*) during one hour in the case of an evening scholar.

Article 13. No attendance is, as a rule, recognised—

(*b*) in an evening school for any scholar under 14 or over 21 years of age, but children under 14, who are by the Department deemed to be exempt from the legal obligation to attend school, are recognised as scholars in an evening school.

Article 25. The managers of any school to which annual inspection has already been promised may apply in writing, before the 1st of January, to the Inspector for an examination of their evening scholars. The application must be renewed annually before the 1st of January to the Inspector, and not to the Department. The number to be presented must be stated in the managers' annual application to the Inspector.

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Article 26. Only one such examination is held each year in any school, and it may be held on any day, between the 1st of January and 30th of April, that may be arranged with the Inspector, provided that the school has met 45 times since the date of the last examination.

Article 27. The Inspector may make arrangements for the collective examination, at some convenient centre, of the evening scholars of several schools.

Article 28. The Inspector will not, as a rule, visit any evening school for inspection unless 20 scholars are to be presented for examination. If less than 20 scholars are to be presented, they may be examined either at a collective examination, together with the evening scholars of other schools, or at the same time with the day scholars of the same school, or their examination may be conducted by the managers or other responsible persons in accordance with the regulations from time to time prescribed by the Department. In the latter case the examination will be held on the third Tuesday in March, and managers desiring to hold such an examination must give one calendar month's notice to the Department.

Article 29. The Inspector may either hold the examination himself, or entrust it to an assistant approved by the Department

Article 69. Any person over 18 years of age approved by the Inspector may be recognised as teacher of an evening school.

Article 70. The teachers of evening schools need not be lay persons.

Article 82. The principal teacher must be certificated.

Exception:—

(*b.*) An evening school may receive an annual grant if the principal teacher is over 18 years of age and approved by the Inspector.

Article 83. A day school must have met not less than 400 times in a year; an evening school not less than 45 times.

Article 106. The grants to evening schools are as follows:—

(*a.*) *A Fixed Grant* of—

(i.) 4*s.*, if the school has met not less than 45 nor more than 60 times since the last examination;

(ii.) 6*s.*, if the school has met not less than 61 times since the last examination.

(*b.*) *A Grant on the examination of individual scholars in any of the Elementary or Special* (i.e., *Class or Specific*) *Subjects* of 2*s.* for each scholar reported by the Inspector or ascertained by the Department to have passed in any subject.

This grant is not calculated on the average attendance.

(i.) No scholar may be presented for examination who has not attended the school for eight weeks, and made at least 24 attendances, since the last examination.

(ii.) No scholar may be presented for examination in a Standard lower than Standard III.

(iii.) The Standards in which scholars are presented need not be the same for all subjects.

(iv.) No scholar may be presented for examination in any subject for the teaching of which provision is not made by name in the time-table of the school.

(v.) No scholar may be presented for examination in the special subjects alone or in less than three elementary

subjects, unless such scholar at the time of presentation produces a certificate that, having been a scholar in a Public Elementary School, he has passed Standard V. or a higher Standard in the elementary subjects.

(vi.) No scholar, who is presented for examination in any of the elementary subjects, may be presented in more of the special subjects than will make the total number of subjects amount to five; and no scholar, who is not presented for examination in elementary subjects, may be presented in less than two or more than four of the special subjects.

(vii.) No scholar may be presented for examination in any subject in which he has been examined within a year by the Department of Science and Art.

(viii.) Every scholar should, as a rule, be advanced not less than one Standard or one stage of a specific subject in a year. All exceptions should be specially notified and explained to the Inspector, who will determine whether the explanation justifies the exception.

(c.) *A Grant of* 2*s. for each girl presented in Standard IV. or any higher Standard or in the special subjects alone* (*Article* 106 (*b*) (v)), *who has received instruction in Cookery*, and has satisfied the conditions set forth in Article 101 (*g*), provided that not more than 20 hours of attendance at the cookery class shall be required of each girl, which should be in addition to the 24 attendances required by Article 106 (*b*) (i), nor more than 10 hours required to be spent in cooking with her own hands, and that each cookery lesson shall not be required to be longer than a continuous hour. Provided also, that for the purposes of Article 106 (*b*) (vi) Cookery shall be considered as a special subject.

This grant is not calculated on the average attendance.

N.B.—Any scholar reported by the Inspector to have passed in any year's work mentioned in the Minute of 31st May 1892, is held to have passed in a subject, and any girl presented in any year's work higher than the first is held to have been presented in Standard IV. or a higher Standard.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

RETURN

SHOWING,

(1.)

The EXPENDITURE from the GRANT FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION in ENGLAND and WALES in the Year 1892 upon ANNUAL GRANTS TO ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS; and

(2.)

The ACTUAL NUMBER of ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS on the ANNUAL GRANT LIST on the 31st August 1892; the ACCOMMODATION and NUMBER of SCHOLARS in those SCHOOLS; and the RESULTS of the INSPECTION and EXAMINATION of ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS during the Year ending 31st August 1892.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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1893.

[C.—6984.]

(1.)

The EXPENDITURE from the GRANT FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION in ENGLAND and WALES in the Year 1892 upon ANNUAL GRANTS TO ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

o 75488. Wt. 24519.

Expenditure from Education Grants.

(Table A.)—*Classified according to Object of Grant.*

—	For Year ended 31 Dec. 1892.	Compared with Year ended 31 Dec. 1891. Increase.	Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Annual grants for day and evening scholars - day - -	3,687,187 15 9	338,924 12 6	—
evening - -	36,610 9 6	8,249 15 7	—
2. Fee Grants for Day Scholars - - -	1,842,930 12 6	1,491,477 3 4	—
3. Grants to School Boards under Act 33 & 34 Vict. c. 75. s. 97. - - - - -	8,898 2 4	1,445 4 8	—
4. Annual grants to training colleges - -	138,332 18 5	10,014 11 5	—
5. Pensions and gratuities to teachers - -	18,477 9 4	1,925 9 1	—
6. Administration:— £ s. d.			
Office in London - - - 59,535 14 4			
Inspection - - - 172,505 14 1	232,937 19 7	6,770 5 11	—
Contingencies of office - - 896 11 2			
7. Organisation of districts, &c. under Act 33 & 34 Vict. c. 75. - - - - - -	140 15 7	51 7 1	—
Total - - - - -	5,965,516 3 0	1,858,858 9 7	—

(Table B.)—*Classified according to Denomination of Recipients.*

—	For Year ended 31 Dec. 1892.	Compared with Year ended 31 Dec. 1891. Increase.	Decrease.	From 1839 to 31 Dec. 1892.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
On Schools connected with Church of England - - -	2,513,280 19 4	800,286 15 11	- - -	35,177,561 6 5
On British, Undenominational, and other Schools - -	400,965 4 10	113,611 5 10	- - -	8,980,429 6 1
On Wesleyan Schools - -	196,772 12 4	62,112 1 3	- - -	
On Roman Catholic Schools -	293,885 4 1	101,054 12 9	- - -	3,356,541 13 9
On Board Schools - - -	2,318,635 4 11	773,526 16 2	- - -	17,075,696 6 6
On Parochial Union Schools -	- - -	- - -	- - -	80,261 12 4
Other Schools - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	189 14 10
Administration (as in Table A.) -	232,937 19 7	6,770 5 11	- - -	*5,283,011 16 4
Organisation of districts, &c. under Act 33 & 34 Vict. c. 75. -	140 15 7	51 7 1	- - -	85,062 6 3
Grants to School Boards under Act 33 & 34 Vict. c. 75. s. 97. -	8,898 2 4	1,445 4 8	- - -	66,830 6 6
Transferred in 1857 under the head of Scientific Apparatus to the account of the Department of Science and Art, towards the expense of establishing the Educational Division of the South Kensington Museum - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,500 0 0
Payments made from the Vote for Public Education by the Treasury in 1843, 1850, 1853, and 1854	- - -	- - -	- - -	11,604 9 0
Total - - -	5,965,516 3 0	1,858,858 9 7	- - -	70,118,688 18 0

* Includes the cost of administration of the grants for Scotland up to 1872-3 and part of the administration of such grants from 1873-4 to 1886.

(2.)

The Actual Number of Elementary Schools on the Annual Grant List on the 31st August 1892; the Accommodation and Number of Scholars in those Schools; and the Results of the Inspection and Examination of Elementary Schools during the Year ending 31st August 1892.

Table.

No. 1. Actual Number of Annual Grant Schools; and the Accommodation and Number of Scholars in those Schools.

„ 1A. General Summary of Statistics of Inspection of Day Schools.

„ 1B. General Summary of Grants (Amounts claimed) under Articles 98, 101, 102, 103, 104, and 105.

„ 2. School Staff; Certificated Teachers and Assistant Teachers.

„ 2A. Pupil Teachers.

„ 3. Average Salaries of Certificated Teachers.

„ 3A. Number of Certificated Teachers in receipt of Salaries of certain specified Amounts.

„ 4. Number of Free Schools; Free Scholars; Rates of Weekly Fees; &c.

„ 5. Attendance.

„ 6. Infant Schools and Classes.—Statistics of Claims for Grants under Article 98(*a*).

„ 6A. Statistics of Claims for Grants under Article 98 (*b*), (*c*), (*d*).

„ 7. Schools for Older Scholars. — Statistics of Claims for Grants under Article 101 (*a*), (*b*).

Table.

No. 7A. Statistics of Claims for Grants under Article 101 (*c*), (*d*).

„ 7B. Statistics of Claims for Grants under Article 101 (*e*).

„ 7C. Statistics of Claims for Grants under Article 101 (*f*), (*g*), and (*h*).

„ 8. Special Grants under Articles 102, 103, 104, and 105.

„ 9. Details of Examination under Article 101 (*f*) (Specific Subjects Schedule IV.).

„ 10. General Summary of Statistics of Inspection of Night Schools.

„ 11. Statistics of Claims for Grants under Article 106 (Night Schools).

„ 12. School Income and Expenditure.

„ 13. Grants. — Amounts claimed. Reductions of Claims, and Amounts granted.

„ 14. Abstracts of Income and Expenditure of Schools inspected for the last 10 Years.

„ 15. General Return for Years 1870, 1876, and 1883–1892.

„ 16. Population and Number of Scholars of School Age.

„ 17. Statistics of Inspection of Schools examined for Certificates of Efficiency.

(No. 1.)—TOTAL NUMBER of Day Schools on the Annual Grant List on the 31st August 1892; the Number of Departments, Accommodation, Average Number of Scholars in Attendance, and the Number of Scholars on the Registers in those Schools.

DENOMINATIONS.	Number of Schools, *i.e.*, Institutions under separate Management.	Number of Departments in which separate Head Teachers are employed.					Number of Scholars for whom Accommodation is provided.	Average Number of Scholars in Attendance.
		Boys.	Girls.	Mixed.	Infants.	Total.		
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England*	11,935	1,993	1,786	9,401	3,454	16,634	2,692,001	1,721,452
Wesleyan Schools	530	37	31	493	252	813	210,590	131,582
Roman Catholic Schools	967	240	218	726	448	1,632	354,788	202,069
British, Undenominational, and other Schools	1,333	215	164	1,054	438	1,871	405,491	251,747
School Board Schools	4,869	1,700	1,631	3,070	2,507	8,908	2,068,018	1,586,139
Total	19,634	4,185	3,830	14,744	7,099	29,858	5,730,888	3,892,989

DENOMINATIONS.	Number of Scholars on the School Registers aged														
	Under 3.	3 and under 4.	4 and under 5.	5 and under 6.	6 and under 7.	7 and under 8.	8 and under 9.	9 and under 10.	10 and under 11.	11 and under 12.	12 and under 13.	13 and under 14.	14 and under 15.	15 and over.	Total.
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England*	2,947	74,863	162,626	235,448	260,974	258,195	254,383	258,384	249,614	225,453	168,989	63,899	14,301	1,997	2,232,073
Wesleyan Schools	219	5,554	11,795	17,242	19,138	19,569	19,517	20,000	19,624	18,317	15,235	6,074	1,470	245	173,999
Roman Catholic Schools	66	10,567	22,330	29,846	31,060	27,819	29,725	30,573	29,422	26,449	19,966	6,972	1,112	132	266,039
British, Undenominational, and other Schools	441	9,226	21,137	30,798	35,077	35,718	36,537	37,992	38,164	36,207	28,946	11,977	3,164	622	326,006
School Board Schools	1,476	59,789	138,724	208,046	232,476	236,860	230,445	237,210	229,225	214,445	168,686	65,213	14,393	2,287	2,030,285
Total	5,149	159,999	356,612	521,380	578,725	578,161	570,607	584,169	566,049	520,871	401,822	154,135	34,440	5,283	5,037,402

(No. 1A.)

GENERAL SUMMARY of STATISTICS of ANNUAL GRANT SCHOOLS INSPECTED during the Year ending 31st August 1892.

(No. 1A.)—General Summary of Statistics of Annual Grant

The results given are not to be taken as complete *accounts of each*

Day

Denominations.	Number of Schools actually inspected.						
	Number of Schools, *i.e.*, Institutions under separate Management.	Number of Departments in those Institutions in which separate Head Teachers are employed.					Number of Scholars for whom accommodation is provided.
		Boys.	Girls.	Mixed.	Infants.	Total.	
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England*	11,883	1,983	1,776	9,354	3,448	16,561	2,684,991
Wesleyan Schools	526	37	31	489	249	806	208,598
Roman Catholic Schools	954	240	218	713	447	1,618	352,544
British, Undenominational, & other Schs.	1,321	214	166	1,044	437	1,861	405,378
School Board Schools	4,831	1,678	1,612	3,058	2,478	8,826	2,041,464
Total	19,515	4,152	3,803	14,658	7,059	29,672	5,692,975

Denominations.	Number of				No. of Departments in which		
	Certificated Teachers.	Assistant Teachers.	Pupil-teachers.	Additional Female Teachers. (Art. 68.)	By Ear.	Staff Notation.	Tonic Sol-fa.
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England*	20,917	10,408	11,205	4,440	7,237	1,943	7,260
Wesleyan Schools	1,211	821	1,165	165	130	25	648
Roman Catholic Schools	2,242	1,322	1,424	693	650	189	777
British, Undenominational, and other Schools	2,804	1,620	1,956	425	539	68	1,236
School Board Schools	21,598	9,387	11,211	1,228	2,067	241	6,447
Total	48,772	23,558	26,961	6,951	10,623	2,466	16,368

Denominations.	Number and Per-centage of Scholars					
	—	Under 3.	3 and under 4.	4 and under 5.	5 and under 6.	6 and under 7.
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England*	Number	2,905	74,535	162,109	235,026	260,474
	Per-centage	·13	3·35	7·28	10·55	11·70
Wesleyan Schools	Number	219	5,454	11,639	17,065	18,948
	Per-centage	·13	3·17	6·76	9·92	11·01
Roman Catholic Schools	Number	66	10,496	22,265	20,742	30,939
	Per-centage	·03	3·96	8·40	11·23	11·68
British, Undenominational, and other Schools	Number	435	9,184	21,123	30,855	35,177
	Per-centage	·13	2·82	6·48	9·47	10·79
School Board Schools	Number	1,474	58,994	137,040	205,624	229,948
	Per-centage	·07	2·93	6·79	10·19	11·40
Total	Number	5,099	158,663	354,176	518,312	575,486
	Per-centage	·10	3·17	7·07	10·35	11·50

Schools Inspected during the Year ending 31st August 1892.

Denomination, being those of actual *inspection* only, *for the period specified.*

Schools.

No. of Scholars present at Inspection.			Average No. of Scholars in Attendance.			Amount paid out of Parliamentary Grants (for Annual Grants) for Year ending 31 August 1892.	Rate of Grant per Scholar in Average Attendance.
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1,044,998	1,005,177	2,050,175	892,860	824,017	1,716,877	1,549,274 9 5	0 18 0½
83,256	74,166	157,422	70,613	59,545	130,158	118,295 8 0	0 18 2
119,129	122,288	241,417	100,982	100,322	201,304	178,587 17 4	0 17 9
158,364	143,675	302,039	135,240	116,798	252,038	230,610 11 9	0 18 3½
961,220	896,967	1,858,187	829,545	740,852	1,570,397	1,484,531 16 0	0 18 11
2,366,967	2,242,273	4,609,240	2,029,240	1,841,534	3,870,774	3,561,300 2 6	0 18 4¼

Singing is taught.		Number of Schools to Scholars in which Instruction has been given in				Number of Schools, Boys in which have been taught Military Drill.	Number of Schools, Girls in which have been taught in Cookery Classes.	Number of Schools, Girls in which have been taught Laundry Work.	Number of Schools in which have been established	
On both Systems.	On any other System.	Drawing (Older Scholars).	Manual Instruction.	Science.	Physical Exercises.				Savings Banks.	School Libraries.
65	28	10,160	70	100	·725	438	576	13	4,263	3,547
3	—	515	5	24	35	34	51	1	95	114
2	—	876	10	4	80	65	62	3	175	275
4	1	1,158	20	32	121	91	127	4	315	300
54	5	4,339	180	353	742	724	1,297	132	1,535	1,324
128	34	17,048	285	513	1,703	1,352	2,113	153	6,383	5,560

on the School Registers aged

7 and under 8.	8 and under 9.	9 and under 10.	10 and under 11.	11 and under 12.	12 and under 13.	13 and under 14.	14 and under 15.	15 and over.	Total.	Number of "Half-time Scholars" (Art. 11.)
257,686	253,773	257,757	249,026	224,927	168,511	63,624	14,105	1,988	2,226,536	72,853
11·57	11·40	11·58	11·18	10·10	7·57	2·86	·64	·09	—	
19,346	19,308	19,809	19,397	18,120	15,042	6,030	1,400	242	172,079	15,434
11·24	11·22	11·51	11·27	10·53	8·74	3·51	·85	·14	—	
27,703	29,019	30,462	29,311	26,319	19,875	6,927	1,096	131	264,951	13,637
10·46	11·18	11·50	11·06	9·93	7·50	2·61	·41	·05	—	
35,781	36,578	37,994	38,183	36,187	28,840	11,886	3,114	604	325,941	26,475
10·98	11·22	11·66	11·71	11·10	8·85	3·65	·96	·18	—	
234,281	228,005	235,012	227,039	212,305	166,933	64,463	14,141	2,213	2,017,472	43,964
11·61	11·30	11·65	11·25	10·52	8·28	3·20	·70	·11	—	
574,797	567,283	581,034	562,956	517,858	399,201	152,930	34,006	5,178	5,006,979	172,363
11·48	11·33	11·61	11·24	10·34	7·97	3·06	·68	·10	—	

Statistics of Inspection of Annual Grant Schools—*continued.*

(No. 1B.)—General Summary of Statistics of Annual Grant Schools inspected during the year ending 31st August 1892.

Grants to Infant Schools and Classes.

Total Average Attendance, 1,180,782.	Article 98 (*a*). (Fixed Grant.)		Article 98 (*b*). (Variable Grant.)			Article 98 (*c*). Needlework or Drawing. At 1*s*.	Article 98 (*d*). (Singing.)		Total Grant on "Average Attendance" in Infant Schools and Classes.
	At 9*s*.	At 7*s*.	At 2*s*.	At 4*s*.	At 6*s*.		By note at 1*s*.	By ear at 6*d*.	
Average attendance	1,141,279	38,955	135,012	489,118	556,104	1,154,698	884,604	294,193	—
Grant claimed	£ 513,575	£ 13,634	£ 13,501	£ 97,824	£ 166,831	£ 57,735	£ 44,230	£ 7,355	—
Total Grant under each article of the Code	£ 327,209		£ 278,156			£ 57,735	£ 51,585		£ 914,685
Rate per scholar on total average Attendance	*s*. *d*. 5 11½		*s*. *d*. 4 8½			*d*. 11½	*d*. 10½		*s*. *d*. 15 6

(No. 1B.)—GENERAL SUMMARY of STATISTICS of ANNUAL GRANT SCHOOLS inspected during the year ending 31st August 1892—*continued.*

	Grants to Day Schools for older Scholars.															Grants common to both Infant Schools and Classes and Schools for older Scholars.						
	Grants claimed on Average Attendance.																					
Total Average Attendance, 2,712,960.	Art. 101 (*a*). Principal Grant.		Art. 101 (*b*). Grant for Discipline and Organisation.		Art. 101 (*c*). Needlework, Girls. At 1*s.*	Art. 101 (*d*). Singing.		Art. 101 (*e*). Class Subjects.				Article 101 (*f*). Specific Subjects. At 4*s.* a Pass.	Article 101 (*g*). Cookery. At 4*s.* a Pass.	Article 101 (*h*). Laundry Work. At 2*s.* a Pass.	Total Grant on "Average Attendance" and "passes" in Schools for older Scholars.	Total Grant on "Average Attendance" in Infant Schools and Classes (as in Table above).	Art. 102. Grants for Pupil Teachers.		Art. 103. Grants for Assistant Teachers.	Art. 104. Grants to Schools in small Places.		Art. 105. Special Grants to Schools in Small Places.	Total Grant.
						By Note. At 1*s.*	By Ear. At 6*d.*	First Subject.		Second Subject.								Fair Examination.	Good Examination.	At 10*l.* & 15*l.*	At 10*l.*	At 15*l.*	At 10*l.*	
	At 12*s.* 6*d.*	At 14*s.*	At 1*s.*	At 1*s.* 6*d.*				At 1*s.*	At 2*s.*	At 1*s.*	At 2*s.*												
Average attendance -	1,468,742	1,242,429	626,518	2,084,653	480,284	2,036,145	671,003	655,625	1,885,720	338,391	1,971,948	Number of passes. 81,068	90,794	2,766	—	—	Number of Pupil Teachers paid. 11,802	2,984	No. of Assistant Teachers paid. 4	Number of Schools paid. 1,737	1,223	3,507	—
Grant claimed	£ 917,964	£ 869,700	£ 31,326	£ 156,349	£ 24,014	£ 101,807	£ 16,775	£ 32,681	£ 188,572	£ 16,920	£ 197,195	£ 16,214	£ 18,159	£ 277	—	—	£ 21,463	£ 9,991	£ 45	£ 17,370	£ 18,345	£ 35,070	—
Grant under each article of the Code	£ 1,787,664		£ 187,675		£ 24,014	£ 118,582		£ 435,368				£ 16,214	£ 18,159	£ 277	£ 2,587,953	£ 914,685	£ 31,454		£ 45	£ 35,715		£ 35,070	£ 3,604,922
Rate per scholar on Total Average attendance -	*s. d.* 13 2¾		*s. d.* 1 4¾		*d.* 2¾	*d.* 10¾		*s. d.* 3 2¾				*d.* 1¾	*d.* 1¾	*d.* —	*s. d.* 19 1	—	—		—	—		—	—
Rate per scholar on total average attendance in Infant Schools and Classes																*s. d.* 15 6	*d.* —		—	*d.* —		*d.* —	*s. d.* —
Rate per scholar on total average attendance in Day Schools - -																—	2		—	2¾		2	18 6¾
Less reductions under Articles 82, 92, 100, 107*a*, 107*b*, and 108 - -																—	—		—	—		—	0 2¾
Rate of Grant paid per Day Scholar in average attendance - -																—	—		—	—		—	18 3¾

Statistics of Inspection of Annual Grant Schools—*continued.*

(No. 2.)—School Staff.

Denominations.	Certificated Teachers.										Assistant Teachers.		Additional Female Teachers. (Art. 68.)
	Untrained.				Trained.				Total.				
	Provisionally Certificated.		Certificated.		Less than Two Years.		Two Years and over.						
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England*	7	135	2,905	6,644	397	333	5,368	5,128	8,677	12,240	2,150	8,258	4,440
Wesleyan Schools	—	2	155	350	44	12	438	210	637	574	172	649	165
Roman Catholic Schools	—	7	78	973	9	57	269	849	356	1,886	109	1,213	693
British Undenominational, and other Schools	—	10	510	925	79	51	757	472	1,346	1,458	358	1,262	425
School Board Schools	6	37	2,346	6,181	286	328	5,937	6,477	8,575	13,023	2,171	7,216	1,218
Total	13	191	5,994	15,073	815	781	12,769	13,136	19,591	29,181	4,960	18,598	6,951

Note.—In the schools inspected in the Channel Isles and the Isle of Man there were 115 certificated teachers, 48 assistant teachers, and 27 female assistants.

Statistics of Inspection of Annual Grant Schools—*continued.*

(No. 2A.)—School Staff—*continued.*

Denominations.	Number of Pupil-Teachers.									
	Serving at End of								First to Third Year (apprenticeship continued).	
	Fourth Year.		Third Year.		Second Year.		First Year.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England*	924	2,806	674	2,330	665	2,159	445	1,836	1,784	6,325
Wesleyan Schools	106	265	65	246	53	206	49	211	167	663
Roman Catholic Schools	56	378	48	353	41	327	34	242	123	922
British, Undenominational, and other Schools	170	443	113	371	133	372	86	331	332	1,074
School Board Schools	839	2,839	755	2,359	612	2,237	458	1,695	1,825	6,291
Total	2,095	6,731	1,655	5,659	1,504	5,301	1,072	4,315	4,231	15,275

Denominations.	Candidates for Engagement as Pupil-Teachers admitted								Candidates on Probation. (Art. 33.)	
	For Full Term.		At End of First Year.		At End of Second Year.		Total.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England*	521	1,951	98	441	25	60	644	2,452	276	830
Wesleyan Schools	71	219	7	27	6	5	84	251	22	90
Roman Catholic Schools	29	257	7	76	2	8	38	341	15	129
British, Undenominational, and other Schools	132	295	22	83	6	12	160	390	43	122
School Board Schools	488	1,755	151	553	32	116	671	2,424	161	399
Total	1,241	4,477	285	1,180	71	201	1,597	5,858	517	1,570

Note.—In the schools inspected in the Channel Isles and the Isle of Man there were 68 pupil-teachers, and 22 candidates for engagement as pupil-teachers admitted to apprenticeship.

Statistics of Inspection of Annual Grant Schools—*continued.*

(No. 3.)—Average Salaries of Certificated Teachers.

Denominations.	Masters.						
	Principal.			Additional.			Total.
	Average Salaries (including all Professional Sources of Income).	Number on which Average is taken.	Number provided with House, or Rent free.	Average Salaries (including all Professional Sources of Income).	Number on which Average is taken.	Number provided with House, or Rent free.	Average Salaries.
	£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England*	118 12 2	6,874	4,305	70 8 7	1,231	2	111 5 10
Wesleyan Schools	168 11 6	475	59	78 0 3	148	—	147 1 3
Roman Catholic Schools	114 17 7	252	27	74 15 6	97	—	103 14 8
British, Undenominational, and other Schools	141 1 0	970	257	85 15 8	337	3	126 16 0
School Board Schools	158 17 11	3,648	1,336	102 10 10	4,579	—	127 10 8
Total	134 5 8	12,219	5,984	94 9 9	6,392	5	120 12 4

	Mistresses.						
	Principal.			Additional.			Total.
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England*	£ s. d. 72 3 1	8,982	3,752	£ s. d. 48 15 1	2,520	150	£ s. d. 67 0 6
Wesleyan Schools	83 14 10	320	3	49 6 0	220	1	69 14 3
Roman Catholic Schools	64 17 6	1,350	304	50 4 2	477	7	61 0 11
British, Undenominational, and other Schools	78 3 0	858	167	54 10 3	533	5	69 1 11
School Board Schools	110 2 6	4,895	512	78 19 8	7,591	31	91 3 10
Total	83 8 6	16,405	4,738	69 6 7	11,341	194	77 13 3

Statistics of Inspection of Annual Grant Schools—*continued.*

(No. 3A.)—Number of Certificated Teachers in Receipt of Salaries of certain Specified Amounts.

Denominations.	Masters. Principal. Under 50*l.*	50*l.* and less than 75*l.*	75*l.* and less than 100*l.*	100*l.* and less than 150*l.*	150*l.* and less than 200*l.*	200*l.* and less than 250*l.*	250*l.* and less than 300*l.*	300*l.* and over.	Total	Masters. Additional. Under 50*l.*	50*l.* and less than 75*l.*	75*l.* and less than 100*l.*	100*l.* and less than 150*l.*	150*l.* and less than 200*l.*	200*l.* and less than 250*l.*	250*l.* and less than 300*l.*	300*l.* and over.	Total.
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Ch. of Eng.*	28	623	1,777	3,101	961	238	86	40	6,874	64	759	320	82	6	—	—	—	1,231
Wesleyan Schools	—	20	56	150	122	63	30	34	475	6	68	50	21	2	1	—	—	148
Roman Catholic Schools	—	14	52	155	26	5	—	—	252	1	46	44	6	—	—	—	—	97
British, Undenominational, and other Schools	10	77	156	397	171	96	36	27	970	6	141	125	45	12	6	1	1	337
School Board Schools	9	251	597	1,163	670	412	283	263	3,648	51	971	1,390	1,642	520	5	—	—	4,579
Total	47	985	2,638	4,996	1,950	834	435	364	12,219	128	1,985	1,929	1,796	540	12	1	1	6,392

Denominations.	Mistresses. Principal. Under 40*l.*	40*l.* and less than 45*l.*	45*l.* and less than 50*l.*	50*l.* and less than 75*l.*	75*l.* and less than 100*l.*	100*l.* and less than 150*l.*	150*l.* and less than 200*l.*	200*l.* and over.	Total.	Mistresses. Additional. Under 40*l.*	40*l.* and less than 45*l.*	45*l.* and less than 50*l.*	50*l.* and less than 75*l.*	75*l.* and less than 100*l.*	100*l.* and less than 150*l.*	150*l.* and less than 200*l.*	200*l.* and over.	Total.
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Ch. of Eng.*	203	320	397	4,626	2,303	1,037	82	14	8,982	405	483	395	1,152	70	15	—	—	2,520
Wesleyan Schools	3	8	7	150	74	58	18	2	320	25	45	34	107	8	1	—	—	220
Roman Catholic Schools	16	18	29	1,013	230	43	1	—	1,350	46	71	51	298	8	3	—	—	477
British, Undenominational, and other Schools	18	22	28	414	217	130	23	6	858	41	76	76	288	41	10	1	—	533
School Board Schools	35	56	93	1,269	1,140	1,296	524	482	4,895	146	246	358	2,771	1,956	2,106	8	—	7,591
Total	275	424	554	7,472	3,964	2,564	648	504	16,405	663	921	914	4,616	2,083	2,135	9	—	11,341

Statistics of Inspection of Annual Grant Schools—*continued*.

Day Schools.

(No. 5.)—Free Schools; Free Scholars; Rates of Weekly Fees; and Number of Scholars paying.

Denominations.	Free Schools.			Schools receiving Fee Grant and charging Fees.								
						Rates of Weekly Fees, and Number of Scholars paying						
	Number of Schools.	Number of Free Scholars.	No. of Scholars under 3 and over 15 paying Fees.	Number of Schools.	Number of Free Scholars.	Under One Penny.	One Penny.	Twopence.	Threepence.	Fourpence to Sixpence.	Sixpence and over.	Total Paying.
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England*	9,126	1,297,737	357	2,267	278,947	29,074	307,931	121,127	46,127	12,399	8,384	525,042
Wesleyan Schools	133	25,359	11	352	35,010	1,779	42,133	31,661	11,818	5,619	2,652	95,662
Roman Catholic Schools	757	192,561	8	144	25,177	2,779	16,868	6,706	2,866	921	813	30,953
British, Undenominational, and other Schools	731	139,209	42	501	49,718	5,444	46,243	33,559	13,063	5,301	4,311	107,921
School Board Schools	4,423	1,774,711	88	239	47,933	506	47,652	16,235	6,722	4,667	13,671	89,513
Total	15,170	3,429,577	506	3,503	436,785	39,642	460,827	209,288	80,596	28,907	29,831	849,091

Denominations.	Schools not in receipt of Fee Grant.*										
			Rates of Weekly Fees, and Number of Scholars paying								
	Number of Schools.	Number of Free Scholars.	Under One Penny.	One Penny.	Twopence.	Threepence.	Fourpence and under Sixpence.	Sixpence and under Ninepence.	Ninepence.	Over Ninepence.	Total Paying.
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England*	490	3,973	51	6,951	32,425	38,088	24,613	11,351	6,602	399	120,480
Wesleyan Schools	41	173	—	57	1,739	3,603	4,453	4,303	1,408	301	15,864
Roman Catholic Schools	53	1,067	—	1,277	4,581	5,148	3,094	645	422	18	15,185
British, Undenominational, and other Schools	89	3,355	13	585	3,656	6,731	6,009	5,278	2,142	263	24,677
School Board Schools	169	5,792	6	9,782	47,463	26,863	10,714	3,756	851	—	99,435
Total	842	14,360	70	18,652	89,864	80,433	48,883	25,333	11,425	981	275,641

* Includes Schools in which the school year ended prior to the date on which the Elementary Education Act, 1891, came into operation, or in which the Fee Grant was not accepted till after date of inspection (1,019 scholars paid for by poundage on parents' wages.)

Statistics of Inspection of Annual Grant Schools—*continued.*

Day Schools.

(No. 5.)—Attendance.

Denominations.	Number of Scholars on the School Registers.							
	Infant Schools and Classes.				Schools for Older Scholars.			
	Under 3 years.	3 and under 7.	7 years and over.	Total.	Under 7 years.	7 and under 10.	10 years and over.	Total.
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England*	2,839	648,903	105,048	756,790	83,307	665,466	720,973	1,469,746
Wesleyan Schools	213	51,501	8,307	60,021	1,611	50,232	60,215	112,058
Roman Catholic Schools	62	89,351	10,439	99,852	4,095	77,491	83,513	165,099
British, Undenominational, and other Schools	422	89,353	13,572	103,347	6,999	96,977	118,618	222,594
School Board Schools	1,462	609,604	133,854	744,920	22,014	564,304	686,234	1,272,552
Total	4,998	1,488,712	271,220	1,764,930	118,026	1,454,470	1,669,553	3,242,049

Denominations.	Average Number of Scholars in Attendance.					
	Infant Schools and Classes.			Schools for Older Scholars.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England*	261,880	241,490	503,370	630,980	582,527	1,213,507
Wesleyan Schools	20,266	18,035	38,301	50,347	41,510	91,857
Roman Catholic Schools	33,599	32,357	65,956	67,383	67,965	135,348
British, Undenominational, and other Schools	35,421	32,421	67,842	99,819	84,377	184,196
School Board Schools	269,115	239,246	508,361	560,430	501,606	1,062,036
Total	620,281	563,549	1,183,830	1,408,959	1,277,985	2,686,944

Statistics of Inspection of Annual Grant Schools—*continued.*

(No. 6.)—Infant Schools and Classes.

Statistics of Claims for Grants under Article 98 (*a*).

Denominations.	Number of Schools and Classes.			Average Number in Attendance (for Payment).*			Article 86 (i). Warned.		Article 86 (ii). Grant refused.	
	Schools.	Classes.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Schools and Classes.	Average Attendance.	Schools and Classes.	Average Attendance.
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England*	3,448	3,457	6,905	261,046	240,688	501,734	57	2,370	3	100
Wesleyan Schools	249	205	454	20,221	17,987	38,208	5	181	—	—
Roman Catholic Schools	447	274	721	33,585	32,338	65,923	3	150	—	—
British, Undenominational, and other Schools	437	455	892	35,279	32,296	67,575	6	332	1	21
School Board Schools	2,478	1,084	3,562	268,584	238,758	507,342	13	880	1	66
Total	7,059	5,475	12,534	618,715	562,067	1,180,782	84	3,913	5	187

Denominations.	Article 98 (*a*). (Fixed Grant.)									
	Schools.				Classes.				Not Paid.	
	At 9*s*.		At 7*s*.		At 9*s*.		At 7*s*.			
	Schools.	Average Attendance.	Schools.	Average Attendance.	Classes.	Average Attendance.	Classes.	Average Attendance.	Schools and Classes.	Average Attendance.
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England*	3,431	369,299	17	1,355	2,734	108,857	716	22,030	7	193
Wesleyan Schools	247	28,381	2	193	158	7,718	47	1,916	—	—
Roman Catholic Schools	447	55,162	—	—	200	8,302	74	2,399	—	—
British, Undenominational, and other Schools	433	47,065	4	328	332	15,445	118	4,536	5	201
School Board Schools	2,469	463,174	9	1,013	922	37,816	158	5,185	4	154
Total	7,027	963,081	32	2,889	4,346	178,198	1,113	36,066	16	548

* Exclusive of number for attendance of Scholars under three years of age (3,048).

(No. 6A.)—INFANT SCHOOLS AND CLASSES—*continued*.

Statistics of Claims for Grants under Article 98 (*b*), (*c*), and (*d*).

DENOMINATIONS.	Article 98 (*b*). (Variable Grant.)							
	At 2*s*.		At 4*s*.		At 6*s*.		Not Paid.	
	Schools or Classes.	Average Attendance.	Schools or Classes.	Average Attendance	Schools or Classes.	Average Attendance.	Schools or Classes.	Average Attendance.
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England*	1,636	77,889	3,650	250,069	1,612	173,583	7	193
Wesleyan Schools	126	7,961	242	19,312	86	10,935	—	—
Roman Catholic Schools	124	6,326	357	30,288	240	20,309	—	—
British, Undenominational, and other Schools	220	12,017	467	33,711	200	21,646	5	201
School Board Schools	508	30,819	1,488	155,738	1,562	320,631	4	154
Total	2,614	135,012	6,204	489,118	3,700	556,104	16	548

DENOMINATIONS.	Article 98 (*c*). (Needlework or Drawing.)							Article 98 (*d*). (Singing.)							
	Schools or Classes.	At 1*s*.			Not paid.			At 1*s*.		At 6*d*.		Not paid.			
		Average Attendance.										Ill-taught.		Not Taught.	
		Drawing.	Needlework.			Average Attendance.		Schools or Classes.	Average Attendance.	Schools or Classes.	Average Attendance.	Schools or Classes.	Average Attendance.	Schools or Classes.	Average Attendance.
		Boys.	Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.								
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England*	6,870	144,872	102,254	239,820	35	13,920	868	3,701	321,328	3,169	179,236	32	1,098	3	72
Wesleyan Schools	452	14,324	5,179	17,883	2	718	104	346	31,225	107	6,960	1	23	—	—
Roman Catholic Schools	715	26,187	6,667	32,221	6	731	117	385	43,400	336	22,523	—	—	—	—
British, Undenominational, and other Schools	876	21,668	10,866	31,979	16	2,745	317	585	48,795	300	18,496	7	284	—	—
School Board Schools	3,543	187,374	74,996	238,408	19	6,214	350	2,528	439,856	1,021	66,978	13	508	—	—
Total	12,456	394,425	199,962	560,311	78	24,328	1,756	7,545	884,604	4,933	294,193	53	1,913	3	72

Statistics of Inspection of Annual Grant Schools—*continued.*

(No. 7.)—Schools for Older Scholars.
Statistics of Claims for Grants under Article 101 (*a*), (*b*).

Denominations.	Number of Departments.	Average Number of Scholars in Attendance (for Payment).					Article 86 (1).		Article 86 (ii).	
		Actual.		Special, (Article 12*b*.)		Total.	Warned.		Grant refused.	
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.		Departments.	Average Attendance.	Departments.	Average Attendance.
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England*	13,113	630,970	582,516	5,497	5,537	1,224,520	157	8,177	9	351
Wesleyan Schools	557	50,347	41,510	1,190	1,194	94,241	6	609	1	34
Roman Catholic Schools	1,171	67,383	67,965	1,003	1,085	137,436	4	233	—	—
British, Undenominational, and other Schools	1,424	99,816	84,376	2,097	1,925	188,214	22	1,926	3	212
School Board Schools	6,348	560,429	501,604	3,440	3,076	1,068,549	41	2,242	8	723
Total	22,613	1,408,945	1,277,971	13,227	12,817	2,712,960	230	13,187	21	1,320

Denominations.	Article 101 (*a*). (Principal Grant.)						Article 101 (*b*). (Grant for Discipline and Organisation.)					
	At 12*s*. 6*d*.		At 14*s*.		Not Paid.		At 1*s*.		At 1*s*. 6*d*.		Not Paid.	
	Departments.	Average Attendance.	Departments.	Average Attendance.	Departments.	Average Attendance.	Departments.	Average Attendance.	Departments.	Average Attendance.	Departments.	Average Attendance.
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England*	9,755	809,726	3,344	414,209	14	585	4,088	354,900	9,011	869,035	14	585
Wesleyan Schools	377	57,299	179	36,908	1	34	226	34,055	330	60,152	1	34
Roman Catholic Schools	786	81,512	385	55,034	—	—	261	27,789	910	109,647	—	—
British, Undenominational, and other Schools	972	106,675	447	81,092	5	447	536	62,914	883	124,853	5	447
School Board Schools	3,368	413,530	2,972	654,396	8	723	1,281	146,860	5,059	920,966	8	723
Total	15,268	1,468,742	7,327	1,242,429	28	1,789	6,392	626,518	16,193	2,084,653	28	1,789

Statistics of Inspection of Annual Grant Schools—*continued.*

(No. 7A.)—Schools for Older Scholars—*continued.*

Statistics of Claims for Grants under Article 101 (*c*), (*d*).

Denominations.	Article 101 (*c*). (Needlework. Girls.)						Article 101 (*d*). (Singing.)							
	At 1*s*.		Not Paid.		Claimed under (Art. 109 *e*.)		At 1*s*.		At 6*d*.		Not Paid.			
											Ill-taught.		Not Taught.	
	Departments.	Average Attendance.	Departments.	Average Attendance.	Departments.	Average Attendance.	Departments.	Average Attendance.	Departments.	Average Attendance.	Departments.	Average Attendance.	Departments.	Average Attendance.
Schools connected with *Nat. Soc.* or *Ch. of England* -	6,919	250,243	134	4,030	4,071	333,780	6,449	789,331	6,591	432,702	46	1,663	27	824
Wesleyan Schools - -	309	24,779	7	365	204	17,560	444	81,431	110	12,687	3	123	—	—
Roman Catholic Schools -	532	27,327	10	384	389	41,339	634	90,538	535	46,717	2	181	—	—
British, Undenominational and other Schools - -	753	43,765	21	806	436	41,730	921	143,260	484	43,662	6	474	13	818
School Board Schools -	2,077	134,170	37	1,240	2,555	369,270	4,507	931,585	1,813	135,235	16	1,074	12	655
Total - -	10,590	480,284	209	6,825	7,655	803,679	12,955	2,036,145	9,533	671,003	73	3,515	52	2,297

Statistics of Inspection of Annual Grant Schools—*continued.*

(No. 7B.)—Schools for Older Scholars—*continued.*

Statistics of Claims for Grants under Article 101 (*e.*) (Class Subjects).

Denominations.	Number of Departments in which Grants under Article 101 (*e*) have been Paid.	Number of Departments in which Grants under Article 101 (*e*) have been Refused.	Number of Departments in which No Class Subject has been taken.	Average Number of Scholars in Attendance in those Departments in which Grants under Article 101 (*e*) have been Paid.	Average Number of Scholars in Attendance in those Departments in which Grants under Article 101 (*e*) have been Refused.	Average Number of Scholars in Attendance in those Departments in which No Class Subject has been taken.	First Class Subject. Number for Payment. Departments.	At 1*s.* Average Attendance.	At 2*s.* Average Attendance.	Grant Refused. Departments.	Grant Refused. Average Attendance.
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England*	11,218	597	1,304	1,139,543	31,032	53,945	10,873	361,536	744,258	936	64,781
Wesleyan Schools	530	17	10	92,138	1,479	624	516	28,727	62,228	31	2,662
Roman Catholic Schools	1,084	40	47	132,673	2,016	2,147	1,067	38,819	93,174	57	4,356
British, Undenominational, and other Schools	1,302	52	70	181,058	3,842	3,314	1,247	53,751	120,503	107	10,646
School Board Schools	5,976	130	242	1,049,715	7,521	11,313	5,866	171,792	865,617	240	19,827
Total	20,110	830	1,673	2,595,127	46,490	71,343	19,539	653,625	1,885,720	1,371	102,272

Denominations.	Second Class Subject. Number for Payment. Departments.	At 1*s.* Average Attendance.	At 2*s.* Average Attendance.	Grant Refused. Departments.	Grant Refused. Average Attendance.	Number of Departments in which Scholars have been examined in One Subject.	Two Subjects.	Three Subjects.	Four (or Five) Subjects.	Number of Departments in which Scholars have been examined in English.	Geography.	Elementary Science.	History.	Needlework (Girls), (Third Schedule).
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England*	8,011	180,702	768,917	198	21,535	3,372	6,106	2,252	79	9,994	7,311	284	998	4,071
Wesleyan Schools	484	18,796	68,638	15	2,847	44	208	189	16	519	476	19	53	204
Roman Catholic Schools	810	18,836	92,715	16	1,833	279	634	200	11	1,033	686	21	62	389
British, Undenominational, and other Schools	1,072	31,750	133,480	28	3,816	236	832	270	16	1,224	987	39	88	436
School Board Schools	5,210	88,307	909,198	53	6,959	800	3,943	1,303	60	5,405	4,025	425	426	2,555
Total	15,587	338,391	1,971,948	310	36,990	4,731	11,813	4,214	182	18,175	13,485	788	1,627	7,655

Statistics of Inspection of Annual Grant Schools—*continued.*

(No. 7c.)—Schools for Older Scholars—*continued.*

Statistics of Claims for Grants under Article 101 (*f*), (*g*), (*h*).

Denominations.	Article 101 (*f*). (Specific Subjects.*)								Article 101 (*g*). Cookery.		Article 101 (*h*). (Laundry Work.)	
		Number of Scholars										
		Examined			Passed							
	Departments.	In One Subject.	In Two Subjects.	Total.	In One Subject.	In Two Subjects.	Total.	No. of Passes for Payment at 4*s*.	Departments.	No. of Girls paid Grants of 4*s*.	Departments.	No. of Girls paid Grants of 2*s*.
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England*	470	12,397	5,247	17,644	10,078	3,051	13,129	16,180	548	16,769	12	162
Wesleyan Schools	72	2,407	1,128	3,535	1,832	651	2,483	3,134	47	1,871	1	6
Roman Catholic Schools	33	913	76	989	563	31	594	625	59	1,912	2	95
British Undenominational, and other Schools	114	3,419	1,708	5,127	2,943	950	3,893	4,843	117	3,710	3	80
School Board Schools	1,127	48,274	14,501	62,775	37,940	9,173	47,113	56,286	1,249	66,532	123	2,423
Total	1,816	67,410	22,660	90,070	53,356	13,856	67,212	81,068	2,020	90,794	141	2,766

* For Returns under each Subject, *see* Table No. 9.

Statistics of Inspection of Annual Grant Schools—*continued.*

(No. 8.)—Special Grants to Day Schools.

Articles 102, 103, 104, and 105.

Denominations.	Article 102. (Grants in respect of Pupil-Teachers.)								Article 103.		Article 104.		Article 105.
	Number of Pupil-teachers paid for								Number of Grants in respect of Assistant Teachers.		Grants to remote Schools.		Number of Schools claiming Special Grants of 10*l.*
	Good Examination.				Fair Examination.								
	1st Year 2*l.*	2nd Year 2*l.*	3rd Year 3*l.*	Q. S. 1st Class 5*l.*	1st Year 1*l.*	2nd Year 1*l.*	3rd Year 2*l.*	Q. S. 2nd Class 4*l.*	10*l.*	15*l.*	10*l.*	15*l.*	
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England*	179	211	203	323	1,218	1,245	1,559	829	—	—	1,362	1,024	2,826
Wesleyan Schools	27	17	22	44	139	124	170	94	—	—	1	—	6
Roman Catholic Schools	11	8	17	38	116	132	169	79	—	—	7	10	20
British, Undenominational, and other Schools	48	58	42	52	226	240	256	133	—	—	73	49	108
School Board Schools	284	342	403	655	1,177	1,438	1,636	822	3	1	294	140	547
Total	549	636	687	1,112	2,876	3,179	3,790	1,957	3	1	1,737	1,223	3,507

Statistics of Inspection of Annual Grant Schools—*continued.*

(No. 9.)—Examination and Results of Examination under Article 101(*f*). (Specific Subjects.)

Denominations.	1. Algebra.								2. Euclid.							
	Number of Scholars								Number of Scholars							
	Examined in				Passed in				Examined in				Passed in			
	1st Stage.	2nd Stage.	3rd Stage.	Total.	1st Stage.	2nd Stage.	3rd Stage.	Total.	1st Stage.	2nd Stage.	3rd Stage.	Total.	1st Stage.	2nd Stage.	3rd Stage.	Total.
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England*	5,018	2,022	467	7,507	3,541	1,386	351	5,278	84	33	9	126	64	25	8	97
Wesleyan Schools	1,065	418	89	1,572	734	264	61	1,059	54	27	7	88	44	22	6	72
Roman Catholic Schools	91	34	5	130	36	7	4	47	8	—	—	8	3	—	—	3
British, Undenominational, and other Schools	1,696	646	185	2,527	1,187	411	133	1,731	39	18	—	57	37	17	—	54
School Board Schools	12,183	4,103	520	16,806	9,114	2,859	404	12,377	566	72	10	648	390	62	9	461
Total	20,053	7,223	1,266	28,542	14,612	4,927	953	20,492	751	150	26	927	538	126	23	687

Denominations.	3. Mensuration.								4. Mechanics.							
	Number of Scholars								Number of Scholars							
	Examined in				Passed in				Examined in				Passed in			
	1st Stage.	2nd Stage.	3rd Stage.	Total.	1st Stage.	2nd Stage.	3rd Stage.	Total.	1st Stage.	2nd Stage.	3rd Stage.	Total.	1st Stage.	2nd Stage.	3rd Stage.	Total.
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England*	549	77	—	626	354	48	—	402	432	141	124	697	295	110	91	496
Wesleyan Schools	260	71	—	331	121	30	—	151	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roman Catholic Schools	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	103	—	—	103	36	—	—	36
British, Undenominational, and other Schools	369	81	—	450	261	46	—	307	164	—	87	251	91	—	67	158
School Board Schools	1,273	108	14	1,395	790	72	14	876	9,400	4,179	3,370	16,949	6,591	2,947	2,264	11,802
Total	2,451	337	14	2,802	1,526	196	14	1,736	10,099	4,320	3,581	18,000	7,013	3,057	2,422	12,492

Statistics of Inspection of Annual Grant Schools—*continued.*

(No. 9.)—Examination and Results of Examination under Article 101 (*f*). (Specific Subjects.)—*continued.*

Denominations.	5. Latin.								6. French, or German.							
	Number of Scholars								Number of Scholars							
	Examined in				Passed in				Examined in				Passed in			
	1st Stage.	2nd Stage.	3rd Stage.	Total.	1st Stage.	2nd Stage.	3rd Stage.	Total.	1st Stage.	2nd Stage.	3rd Stage.	Total.	1st Stage.	2nd Stage.	3rd Stage.	Total.
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England*	82	43	18	143	48	24	12	84	1,218	419	98	1,735	783	312	74	1,169
Wesleyan Schools	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	263	83	17	363	104	43	9	156
Roman Catholic Schools	10	1	—	11	5	1	—	6	65	54	3	122	44	50	3	97
British, Undenominational, and other Schools	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	286	72	10	368	212	56	5	273
School Board Schools	106	—	—	106	34	—	—	34	4,709	1,351	197	6,257	3,254	1,027	161	4,442
Total	198	44	18	260	87	25	12	124	6,541	1,979	325	8,845	4,397	1,488	252	6,137

Denominations.	7. Animal Physiology.								8. Botany.							
	Number of Scholars								Number of Scholars							
	Examined in				Passed in				Examined in				Passed in			
	1st Stage.	2nd Stage.	3rd Stage.	Total.	1st Stage.	2nd Stage.	3rd Stage.	Total.	1st Stage.	2nd Stage.	3rd Stage.	Total.	1st Stage.	2nd Stage.	3rd Stage.	Total.
School connected with *National Society* or *Church of England*	1,748	866	331	2,945	1,341	646	250	2,237	263	176	23	462	205	147	21	373
Wesleyan Schools	497	181	150	828	359	153	122	634	22	—	—	22	16	—	—	16
Roman Catholic Schools	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
British, Undenominational, and other Schools	734	343	151	1,228	500	247	130	877	24	13	—	37	17	10	—	27
School Board Schools	5,432	2,365	824	8,621	4,145	1,887	671	6,703	975	231	118	1,324	751	209	127	1,087
Total	8,401	3,754	1,467	13,622	6,345	2,933	1,173	10,451	1,284	420	141	1,845	989	366	148	1,503

(No. 9.)—Examination and Results of Examination under Article 101 (*f*). (Specific Subjects.)—*continued.*

DENOMINATIONS.	9. PRINCIPLES OF AGRICULTURE.								10. CHEMISTRY.							
	Number of Scholars								Number of Scholars							
	Examined in				Passed in				Examined in				Passed in			
	1st Stage.	2nd Stage.	3rd Stage.	Total.	1st Stage.	2nd Stage.	3rd Stage.	Total.	1st Stage.	2nd Stage.	3rd Stage.	Total.	1st Stage.	2nd Stage.	3rd Stage.	Total.
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England* - -	427	166	54	647	275	144	29	448	61	51	6	118	34	36	6	76
Wesleyan Schools - - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	20	8	—	—	8
Roman Catholic Schools - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	—	26	71	10	—	17	27
British, Undenominational, and other Schools - - - - -	93	55	36	184	75	45	26	146	10	7	—	17	7	6	—	13
School Board Schools - - -	203	32	19	254	139	30	12	181	1,287	346	76	1,709	949	307	73	1,329
Total - - -	723	253	109	1,085	489	219	67	775	1,423	404	108	1,935	1,008	349	96	1,453

PHYSICS.

DENOMINATIONS.	11. SOUND, LIGHT, AND HEAT.								12. MAGNETISM AND ELECTRICITY.							
	Number of Scholars								Number of Scholars							
	Examined in				Passed in				Examined in				Passed in			
	1st Stage.	2nd Stage.	3rd Stage.	Total.	1st Stage.	2nd Stage.	3rd Stage.	Total.	1st Stage.	2nd Stage.	3rd Stage.	Total.	1st Stage.	2nd Stage.	3rd Stage.	Total.
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England* - -	175	54	105	334	107	47	48	202	371	144	97	612	232	107	62	401
Wesleyan Schools - - - -	109	5	103	217	93	4	96	193	89	65	52	206	59	54	36	149
Roman Catholic Schools - - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79	14	—	93	63	12	—	75
British, Undenominational, and other Schools - - - - -	49	34	—	83	24	24	—	48	37	52	51	140	19	32	36	87
School Board Schools - - -	466	45	18	529	314	32	16	362	750	470	67	1,287	597	389	63	1,049
Total - - -	799	138	226	1,163	538	107	160	805	1,326	745	267	2,338	970	594	197	1,761

Statistics of Inspection of Annual Grant Schools—*continued.*

(No. 9.)—Examination and Results of Examination under Article 101(*f.*) (Specific Subjects.)—*continued.*

Denominations.	13. Domestic Economy. (Girls.)								14. Shorthand.							
	Number of Scholars								Number of Scholars							
	Examined in				Passed in				Examined in				Passed in			
	1st Stage.	2nd Stage.	3rd Stage.	Total.	1st Stage.	2nd Stage.	3rd Stage.	Total.	1st Stage.	2nd Stage.	3rd Stage.	Total.	1st Stage.	2nd Stage.	3rd Stage.	Total.
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England*	2,368	1,072	1,017	5,357	1,553	1,506	824	3,883	1,177	105	—	1,282	792	77	—	869
Wesleyan Schools	392	136	216	744	249	77	168	494	209	22	—	231	145	19	—	164
Roman Catholic Schools	295	106	26	427	164	81	25	270	74	7	—	81	52	5	—	57
British, Undenominational, and other Schools	597	308	247	1,152	434	274	216	904	299	—	—	299	193	—	—	193
School Board Schools	7,902	6,491	4,374	18,767	5,098	5,032	3,525	13,645	1,694	18	—	1,712	1,280	17	—	1,297
Total	11,554	9,013	5,880	26,447	7,498	6,940	4,758	19,196	3,453	152	—	3,605	2,462	118	—	2,580

Denominations.	Other Subjects.*							
	Number of Scholars.							
	Examined in				Passed in			
	1st Stage.	2nd Stage.	3rd Stage.	Total.	1st Stage.	2nd Stage.	3rd Stage.	Total
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England*	289	9	2	300	157	8	—	165
Wesleyan Schools	41	—	—	41	38	—	—	38
Roman Catholic Schools	19	—	—	19	7	—	—	7
British, Undenominational, and other Schools	30	12	—	42	18	7	—	25
School Board Schools	766	142	4	912	520	117	4	641
Total	1,145	163	6	1,314	740	132	4	876

* Book-keeping, Geology, History, Hygiene, Fruit culture, Practical Mechanics, Social Economy, and Welsh.

(No. 10.)—GENERAL SUMMARY of STATISTICS of INSPECTION of NIGHT SCHOOLS.

DENOMINATIONS.	Number of Schools actually inspected.				Number of Scholars present at Inspection.			Average Number of Scholars in Attendance.			Number of Scholars qualified by Attendance for Examination.
	Number of Institutions not connected with Day Schools.	Number of Departments in which separate Head Teachers are employed.									
		Connected with Day Schools.	Not Connected with Day Schools.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England* -	42	451	44	495	11,108	1,201	12,309	10,723	1,152	11,875	14,700
Wesleyan Schools - - -	—	20	—	20	463	94	557	455	100	555	695
Roman Catholic Schools - -	2	36	2	38	1,062	529	1,591	1,163	551	1,714	2,012
British, Undenominational, and other Schools - - - - -	94	99	105	204	7,609	1,016	8,625	7,703	1,016	8,719	10,644
School Board Schools - - -	32	803	44	847	26,833	12,733	39,566	28,905	13,793	42,698	53,351
Total - -	170	1,409	195	1,604	47,075	15,573	62,648	48,949	16,612	65,561	81,402

DENOMINATIONS.	Amount paid out of Parliamentary Grant for Year ending 31st August 1892.	Rate of Grant per Scholar in Average Attendance.	Number of Scholars on School Registers.				Number of Scholars for whom Accommodation is provided in Buildings not connected with Day Schools.
			Under 14.	14 and under 21.	21 and over.	Total.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England* -	6,493 13 0	0 10 11½	3,498	13,740	524	17,762	2,141
Wesleyan Schools - - -	303 12 0	0 10 11½	133	671	5	809	—
Roman Catholic Schools - -	946 9 6	0 11 0½	245	2,353	12	2,610	177
British, Undenominational, and other Schools - - - - -	4,960 19 0	0 11 4½	2,113	10,084	305	12,502	3,794
School Board Schools - - -	23,895 10 0	0 11 2½	11,198	47,814	4,147	63,159	180
Total - -	36,600 3 6	0 11 2	17,187	74,662	4,993	96,842	1,292

Statistics of Inspection of Annual Grant Schools—*continued.*

Night Schools—*continued.*

(No. 11.)—Statistics of Claims for Grants under Article 106.

Denominations.	Article 106 (a). (Fixed Grant).				Number of Scholars examined				Article 106 (b). Elementary Subjects.						
	At 4s.		At 6s.						Reading.		Writing.		Arithmetic.		Number of Passes.
	Departments.	Average Attendance.	Departments.	Average Attendance.	In Elementary Subjects alone.	In Elementary and Special Subjects.	In Special Subjects alone.	Total.	No. Examined.	No. Passed.	No. Examined.	No. Passed.	No. Examined.	No. Passed.	
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England*	164*	3,226	330	8,639	6,500	5,284	128	11,912	11,753	11,369	11,742	9,649	11,635	7,258	28,276
Wesleyan Schools	7	176	13	379	147	387	3	537	534	526	530	460	518	327	1,313
Roman Catholic Schools	6	384	32	1,330	345	1,172	27	1,544	1,516	1,463	1,516	1,290	1,426	833	3,586
British, Undenominational, and other Schools	44	1,124	160	7,595	3,418	4,863	186	8,467	8,168	7,902	8,258	6,914	8,087	5,047	19,863
School Board Schools	104	4,193	743	38,505	12,789	22,930	1,761	37,470	35,321	34,366	35,209	30,112	33,706	21,644	86,122
Total	325	9,103	1,278	56,448	23,199	34,626	2,105	59,930	57,292	55,626	57,255	48,425	55,372	35,109	139,160

Denominations.	Article 106 (b.) (Special Subjects.)											Article 106 (c) (Cookery.)		
	No. of Departments.	Number of Scholars examined in					Number of Scholars passed in					No. of Passes.	No. of Departments.	No. of Girls paid. Grants of 2s.
		One Subject.	Two Subjects.	Three Subjects.	Four Subjects.	Total.	One Subject.	Two Subjects.	Three Subjects.	Four Subjects.	Total.			
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England*	246	2,895	2,422	58	37	5,412	2,414	1,078	39	10	3,541	4,727	4	36
Wesleyan Schools	17	166	220	4	—	390	141	93	2	—	236	333	—	—
Roman Catholic Schools	29	735	462	2	—	1,199	668	185	1	—	854	1,041	3	77
British, Undenominational, and other Schools	141	2,577	2,288	136	48	5,049	2,226	1,093	91	18	3,428	4,757	4	69
School Board Schools	719	10,984	12,283	1,213	201	24,681	11,020	6,247	576	88	17,931	25,594	187	3,349
Total	1,152	17,357	17,675	1,413	286	36,731	16,469	8,696	709	116	25,990	36,452	198	3,531

Claim refused in one school under Art. 106 (*a*).

Statistics of Inspection of Annual Grant Schools—*continued.*

(No. 12.)—Aggregate Annual Income and Expenditure of Schools.

Denominations.	Income.								
	Endowment.	School Board Rates.	Voluntary Contributions.	School Pence.		Fee Grant.	Annual Grants (1890–91).	Other Sources.	Total.
				Paid by Scholars.	Paid by Guardians.				
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England* -	135,595 18 11	—	613,572 9 0	558,315 3 9	18,832 18 7*	247,751 3 1	1,502,440 4 0	52,057 13 8	3,128,565 11 0
Wesleyan Schools - - -	795 18 8	—	16,852 15 6	75,319 16 9	1,259 3 6†	17,474 16 8	115,617 19 5	4,920 14 10	232,241 5 4
Roman Catholic Schools - -	2,484 17 9	—	83,425 13 11	54,632 5 0	7,520 13 3‡	22,523 15 0	171,975 3 1	2,303 0 9	344,865 8 9
British, Undenominational, and other Schools - - -	20,006 5 3	—	81,276 18 7	121,220 8 1	2,133 7 0§	33,993 6 2	228,396 11 8	8,747 11 5	495,774 8 2
School Board Schools - -	3,238 13 9	1,704,370 11 11	3,649 5 3	439,415 17 3	7,176 10 2‖	203,532 10 8	1,419,377 15 10	75,780 15 5	3,856,542 0 3
Total - - -	162,121 14 4	1,704,370 11 11	798,777 2 3	1,248,903 10 10	36,922 12 6¶	525,275 11 7	3,437,807 14 0	143,809 16 1	8,057,988 13 6

Denominations.	Expenditure.				Day Schools.	
	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total	Rate of Income per Scholar in Average Attendance. (*a.*)	Rate of Expenditure per Scholar in Average Attendance. (*a.*)
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England* -	2,510,387 7 11	202,019 13 8	525,850 14 2	3,238,257 15 9	1 16 5	1 17 8
Wesleyan Schools - - -	193,004 7 0	15,807 9 11	35,070 17 8	243,882 14 7	1 15 8½	1 17 5½
Roman Catholic Schools - -	250,972 8 5	24,740 14 10	87,042 7 8	362,755 10 11	1 14 3½	1 15 11
British, Undenominational, and other Schools - - -	395,032 1 10	32,562 11 5	86,979 9 11	514,574 3 2	1 18 9½	2 0 3
School Board Schools - -	2,931,508 14 8	231,118 3 11	691,719 2 4	3,854,346 0 11	2 8 4½	2 8 4½
Total - - -	6,280,904 19 10	506,248 13 9	1,426,662 11 9	8,213,816 5 4	2 1 3½	2 2 0½

* On account of 73,206 scholars. † On account of 4,579 scholars. ‡ On account of 24,852 scholars. § On account of 8,232 scholars. ‖ On account of 31,249 scholars.
¶ Total on account of 142,118 scholars. (*a.*) Calculated on complete annual returns only.

Statistics of Inspection of Annual Grant Schools—*continued.*

(No. 13.)—Grants.—Amounts claimed.

Denominations.	Day Schools.							Evening Schools.			
	On Average Attendance. Articles 98, and 101 (*a*)–(*e*).	On Examination in Specific Subjects. Article 101 (*f*).	On Cookery, Article 101 (*g*) and Laundry Work, 101 (*h*).	Pupil-teachers. Article 102. and Assistant teachers. Article 103.	Special Grants to Remote Schools. Article 104.	Special Grants to Remote Schools. Article 105.	Total.	On Average Attendance. Article 106 (*a*).	On Examination In Elementary or Special Subjects. Art. 106 (*b*).	On Examination In Cookery. Article 106 (*c*).	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England*	1,497,233 13 7	3,202 18 1	3,351 1 2	12,109 0 0	28,955 8 4	28,012 10 0	1,572,864 11 2	3,214 10 0	3,276 14 0	3 12 0	6,494 16 0
Wesleyan Schools	117,457 5 10	614 15 2	373 12 0	1,356 0 0	10 0 0	60 0 0	119,871 13 0	143 6 0	160 6 0	- -	303 12 0
Roman Catholic Schools	178,955 11 10	121 11 0	380 17 4	1,198 0 0	222 10 0	201 13 4	181,080 3 6	481 8 0	462 14 0	10 0 0	954 2 0
British and other Schools	226,895 11 4	989 11 3	761 3 0	2,113 0 0	1,473 15 0	1,084 3 4	233,257 3 11	2,499 8 0	2,455 10 0	6 18 0	4,961 16 0
School Board Schools	1,443,018 1 8	11,256 6 1	13,614 8 0	15,120 0 0	5,102 10 0	5,468 6 8	1,493,579 12 5	12,420 4 0	11,159 2 0	316 12 0	23,895 18 0
Total	3,463,560 4 3	16,185 1 7	18,481 1 6*	31,896 0 0†	35,764 3 4	34,826 13 4	3,600,653 4 0	18,758 16 0	17,514 6 0	337 2 0	36,610 4 0

* Includes 28*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*, Article 101 (*h*). † Includes 45*l.*, Article 103.

Reductions of Claims, and Amounts granted.

Denominations.	Day Schools.								Evening Schools.	
	Article 82.	Article 92.	Article 100.	Article 107 (*a*).	Art. 107 (*b*).	Article 108.	Total.	Total Amount of Grants.	Reductions under Articles 107 and 108.	Total Amount of Grants.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Schools connected with *Nat. Soc.* or *Church of England*	418 1 7	21 3 10	268 10 11	17,452 14 6	3,602 15 7	1,836 15 4	23,590 1 9	1,549,274 9 5	1 3 0	6,493 13 0
Wesleyan Schools	14 4 5	- - -	35 11 0	945 0 3	417 6 10	164 2 6	1,576 5 0	118,295 8 0	- - -	303 12 0
Roman Catholic Schools	54 7 6	- - -	25 14 4	2,069 3 4	193 1 10	149 19 2	2,492 6 2	178,587 17 4	7 12 6	946 9 6
British and other Schools	37 2 9	- - -	118 12 11	1,761 13 9	390 13 1	338 9 8	2,646 12 2	230,610 11 9	0 17 0	4,960 19 0
School Board Schools	101 1 0	28 5 10	10 1 9	6,095 3 9	2,516 16 11	296 7 2	9,047 16 5	1,484,531 16 0	0 8 0	23,895 10 0
Total	624 17 3	49 9 8	458 10 11	28,323 15 7	7,120 14 3	2,775 13 10	39,353 1 6	3,561,300 2 6	10 0 6	36,600 3 6

(No. 14.)—Abstract of Income of Elementary Schools inspected for Annual Grants between 1st September 1882 and 31st August 1892.

Schools connected with the National Society or the Church of England.

Year ending 31st August.	From Endowment.	From Voluntary Contributions.	From School Pence.	From other Sources.	Total Income from all Sources, except Grants.	From Fee Grant.	From Annual Grants.	Total Income.	Rate of Income per Scholar in Average Attendance.*	Rate of Income per Scholar from all Sources except Grants.*	No of Schools inspected.	Average No. of Scholars in attendance in those Schools.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
1883	131,269	577,314	826,294	28,820	1,563,697	—	1,203,025	2,766,722	1 15 2½	0 19 10½	11,747	1,573,939
1884	133,864	585,072	854,998	29,516	1,603,450	—	1,234,481	2,837,931	1 15 1¾	0 19 10	11,808	1,617,242
1885	134,014	583,936	872,502	31,708	1,622,160	—	1,315,172	2,937,332	1 15 10½	0 19 9¾	11,834	1,640,540
1886	133,159	586,951	869,026	33,733	1,622,869	—	1,344,116	2,966,985	1 16 4¼	0 19 10¼	11,824	1,634,637
1887	138,243	580,872	873,758	33,529	1,626,402	—	1,365,007	2,991,409	1 16 2½	0 19 8¾	11,885	1,654,622
1888	140,696	582,081	877,981	29,741	1,630,499	—	1,383,299	3,013,798	1 16 2	0 19 6¾	11,878	1,674,434
1889	145,050	582,018	891,239	35,222	1,653,529	—	1,422,622	3,076,151	1 16 6¾	0 19 8	11,900	1,688,366
1890	138,118	589,641	897,159	35,554	1,660,472	—	1,455,442	3,115,914	1 16 11½	0 19 8½	11,924	1,690,934
1891	137,990	602,574	899,849	39,973	1,680,386	—	1,461,680	3,142,066	1 17 4¾	1 0 0	11,957	1,688,017
1892	135,596	613,573	577,148	52,058	1,378,375	247,751	1,502,440	3,128,566	1 16 5	0 16 0¾	11,925	1,728,752
Total	1,367,999	5,884,032	8,439,954	349,854	16,041,839	247,751	13,687,284	29,976,874	—	—	—	—

Wesleyan Schools.

1883	579	15,271	100,237	3,356	119,443	—	101,124	220,567	1 15 0¾	0 18 11¾	560	126,324
1884	568	16,802	102,644	3,056	123,070	—	103,818	226,888	1 15 2¾	0 19 1¾	558	129,281
1885	599	15,935	103,637	3,417	123,588	—	109,155	232,743	1 16 1¾	0 19 3	556	129,032
1886	552	15,691	105,119	3,703	125,065	—	112,097	237,162	1 16 4¾	0 19 2¾	556	130,088
1887	517	16,543	103,921	3,522	124,503	—	111,664	236,167	1 16 5	0 19 2	555	129,899
1888	646	15,682	104,412	3,371	124,111	—	114,001	238,112	1 16 5¾	0 18 11¾	553	131,223
1889	676	17,192	106,840	3,654	128,362	—	116,217	244,579	1 16 9	0 19 3¾	554	133,292
1890	530	17,253	105,845	3,502	127,130	—	117,841	244,971	1 17 3	0 19 4¾	551	132,260
1891	790	16,940	105,518	4,016	127,264	—	118,119	245,383	1 17 5¾	0 19 5¾	542	131,725
1892	796	16,853	76,579	4,920	99,148	17,475	115,618	232,241	1 15 8¾	0 15 2¾	526	130,713
Total	6,253	164,162	1,014,752	36,517	1,221,684	17,475	1,119,654	2,358,813	—	—	—	—

* Calculated on complete annual returns.

(No. 14.)—Abstract of Income of Elementary Schools inspected for Annual Grants—*continued.*

ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

Year ending 31st August.	From Endowment.	From Voluntary Contributions.	From School Pence.	From other Sources.	Total Income from all Sources, except Grants.	From Fee Grant.	From Annual Grants.	Total Income.	Rate of Income per Scholar in Average Attendance.*	Rate of Income per Scholar from all Sources, except Grants.*	No. of Schools inspected.	Average No. of Scholars in attendance in those Schools.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
1883 - -	2,035	51,565	73,868	938	128,406	—	122,101	250,507	1 10 8½	0 15 8½	817	163,718
1884 - -	2,129	57,672	79,016	1,173	139,990	—	128,611	268,601	1 11 11½	0 16 8	828	169,115
1885 - -	2,125	59,233	81,520	1,080	143,958	—	138,424	282,382	1 12 6½	0 16 7½	850	174,069
1886 - -	1,873	64,600	83,661	1,386	151,520	—	146,519	298,039	1 12 11½	0 16 9½	882	179,777
1887 - -	2,645	66,707	84,786	1,532	155,670	—	152,417	308,087	1 13 2½	0 16 8½	895	185,493
1888 - -	2,376	65,904	86,656	930	155,866	—	157,361	313,227	1 13 3½	0 16 5½	909	188,754
1889 - -	2,459	67,480	89,678	1,415	161,032	—	160,028	321,060	1 13 9	0 16 10½	920	191,036
1890 - -	2,291	70,912	92,101	1,129	166,433	—	165,486	331,919	1 14 4	0 17 1½	939	194,099
1891 - -	2,658	78,049	94,769	1,872	177,348	—	167,934	345,282	1 15 4½	0 18 1½	951	196,083
1892 - -	2,485	83,426	62,153	2,303	150,367	22,524	171,975	344,866	1 14 3½	0 14 11	956	203,018
Total -	23,076	665,548	828,208	13,758	1,530,590	22,524	1,510,856	3,063,970	—	—	—	—

BRITISH, UNDENOMINATIONAL, AND OTHER SCHOOLS.

1883 - -	16,896	71,519	168,773	5,935	263,123	—	194,628	457,751	1 16 3½	1 0 9½	1,486	255,468
1884 - -	17,528	72,979	168,782	5,141	264,430	—	200,600	465,030	1 16 4½	1 0 8½	1,497	259,956
1885 - -	17,915	96,832	170,602	5,529	290,878	—	209,462	500,340	1 17 5½	1 0 10½	1,479	257,190
1886 - -	17,420	74,694	171,670	6,111	269,895	—	216,809	486,704	1 17 10½	1 0 11½	1,447	258,396
1887 - -	17,566	78,294	171,698	5,719	273,277	—	217,447	490,724	1 18 4½	1 1 4½	1,441	259,603
1888 - -	18,461	81,673	171,240	5,583	276,957	—	219,654	496,611	1 18 9	1 1 7	1,441	261,035
1889 - -	20,973	83,131	170,288	5,504	279,896	—	223,607	503,503	1 18 8½	1 1 5½	1,461	264,413
1890 - -	19,149	79,723	175,333	6,332	280,537	—	228,252	508,789	1 19 4½	1 1 7½	1,459	263,611
1891 - -	19,066	81,532	178,800	6,708	286,106	—	231,386	517,492	1 19 11	1 2 0½	1,441	262,969
1892 - -	20,006	81,276	123,354	8,748	233,384	33,993	228,397	495,774	1 18 9½	0 18 2½	1,415	260,757
Total -	184,980	801,653	1,670,540	61,310	2,718,483	33,993	2,170,242	4,922,718	—	—	—	—

* Calculated on complete annual returns.

(No. 14.)—Abstract of Income of Elementary Schools inspected for Annual Grants—*continued.*

Board Schools.

Year ending 31st August.	From Endowment.	From Voluntary Contributions.	From School Pence.	From Rates.	From other Sources.	Total Income from all Sources, except Grants.	From Fee Grant.	From Annual Grants.	Total Income.	Rate of Income per Scholar in Average Attendance.*	Rate of Income per Scholar from all Sources, except Grants.*	No. of Schools inspected.	Average No. of Scholars in attendance in those Schools.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
1883 - -	3,383	1,420	490,571	840,947	25,963	1,362,284	—	771,950	2,134,234	2 1 4	1 6 1¼	4,061	1,036,058
1884 - -	3,035	1,603	528,675	915,474	26,036	1,474,823	—	848,266	2,323,089	2 1 8¼	1 6 3¼	4,183	1,121,964
1885 - -	3,433	892	562,823	1,140,946	29,934	1,738,028	—	965,755	2,703,783	2 5 4½	1 8 11½	4,301	1,194,727
1886 - -	3,119	661	583,441	1,169,150	34,769	1,791,140	—	1,047,159	2,838,299	2 5 0	1 8 0¼	4,414	1,261,616
1887 - -	3,569	1,321	599,822	1,194,900	36,300	1,835,912	—	1,120,341	2,956,253	2 4 7¼	1 7 4¾	4,493	1,328,348
1888 - -	3,327	576	621,416	1,231,787	40,192	1,897,298	—	1,195,070	3,092,368	2 4 7¾	1 7 2	4,564	1,392,821
1889 - -	3,496	1,039	645,951	1,229,037	50,687	1,930,210	—	1,257,809	3,188,019	2 4 7	1 6 10½	4,634	1,442,636
1890 - -	3,974	1,141	670,108	1,320,487	55,872	2,051,582	—	1,322,264	3,373,846	2 6 0¼	1 7 11½	4,695	1,481,360
1891 - -	3,125	464	690,434	1,450,187	64,848	2,209,058	—	1,354,425	3,563,483	2 7 2	1 8 11	4,758	1,523,136
1892 - -	3,239	3,649	446,592	1,704,371	75,781	2,233,632	203,532	1,419,378	3,856,542	2 8 4¾	1 7 9½	4,863	1,613,095
Total -	33,700	12,766	5,839,833	12,197,286	440,382	18,523,967	203,532	11,302,417	30,029,916	—	—	—	—

Summary under Years.

1883 - -	154,162	717,089	1,659,743	840,947	65,012	3,436,953	—	2,392,828	5,829,781	1 17 0¾	1 1 8½	18,671	3,155,507
1884 - -	157,124	734,128	1,734,115	915,474	64,922	3,605,763	—	2,515,776	6,121,539	1 17 3¾	1 1 10¾	18,874	3,297,558
1885 - -	158,086	756,828	1,791,084	1,140,946	71,668	3,918,612	—	2,737,968	6,656,580	1 19 1¾	1 2 10½	19,020	3,395,558
1886 - -	156,123	742,597	1,812,917	1,169,150	79,702	3,960,489	—	2,866,700	6,827,189	1 19 4¼	1 2 8	19,133	3,464,514
1887 - -	162,540	743,737	1,833,985	1,194,900	80,602	4,015,764	—	2,966,876	6,982,640	1 19 4	1 2 5¾	19,268	3,557,965
1888 - -	165,506	745,916	1,861,705	1,231,787	79,817	4,084,731	—	3,069,385	7,154,116	1 19 5	1 2 5	19,345	3,648,267
1889 - -	172,654	750,860	1,903,996	1,229,037	96,482	4,153,029	—	3,180,283	7,333,312	1 19 8	1 2 5	19,469	3,719,743
1890 - -	164,062	758,670	1,940,546	1,320,487	102,389	4,286,154	—	3,289,285	7,575,439	2 0 6½	1 2 11	19,568	3,761,264
1891 - -	163,629	779,559	1,969,370	1,450,187	117,417	4,480,162	—	3,333,544	7,813,706	2 1 3¾	1 3 6¼	19,649	3,801,930
1892 - -	162,122	798,777	1,285,826	1,704,371	143,810	4,094,906	525,275	3,437,808	8,057,989	2 1 3¾	1 0 9¾	19,685	3,936,335
Total -	1,616,008	7,528,161	17,793,287	12,197,286	901,821	40,036,563	525,275	29,790,463	70,352,291	—	—	—	—

* Calculated on complete annual returns.

(No. 14.)—Abstract of Income of Elementary Schools inspected for Annual Grants—*continued.*

SUMMARY UNDER DENOMINATIONS.

	Years ending 31st August.	Endowment.	Voluntary Contributions.	School Pence.	Rates.	Other Sources.	Total Income from all Sources, except Grants.	Fee Grant.	Annual Grant.	Total Income.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England*	1883-1892	1,367,999	5,884,032	8,439,954	—	349,854	16,041,839	247,751	13,687,284	29,976,874
Wesleyan Schools	1883-1892	6,253	164,162	1,014,752	—	36,517	1,221,684	17,475	1,119,654	2,358,813
Roman Catholic Schools	1883-1892	23,076	665,548	828,208	—	13,758	1,530,590	22,524	1,510,856	3,063,970
British, Undenominational, and other Schools	1883-1892	184,980	801,653	1,670,540	—	61,310	2,718,483	33,993	2,170,242	4,922,718
Board Schools	1883-1892	33,700	12,766	5,839,833	12,197,286	440,382	18,523,967	203,532	11,302,417	30,029,916
Total	1883-1892	1,616,008	7,528,161	17,793,287	12,197,286	901,821	40,036,563	525,275	29,790,453	70,352,291

(No. 14.)—ABSTRACT of EXPENDITURE of ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS inspected for ANNUAL GRANTS between the 1st September 1882 and the 31st August 1892.

SCHOOLS CONNECTED WITH THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OR THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Year ending 31st August.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Rate of Expenditure per Scholar in average attendance.*	No. of Schools inspected.	Average Number of Scholars in attendance in those Schools.
	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.		
1883 -	2,165,556	159,846	429,980	2,755,382	1 15 0½	11,747	1,573,939
1884 -	2,214,449	186,680	442,594	2,843,723	1 15 2½	11,808	1,617,242
1885 -	2,298,640	173,303	463,520	2,935,463	1 15 10½	11,834	1,640,540
1886 -	2,336,084	169,818	469,851	2,975,753	1 16 5½	11,824	1,634,637
1887 -	2,370,960	168,818	463,010	3,002,788	1 16 4½	11,885	1,654,622
1888 -	2,391,239	168,687	465,619	3,025,545	1 16 3½	11,878	1,674,434
1889 -	2,413,021	169,066	470,917	3,053,004	1 16 3½	11,900	1,688,366
1890 -	2,455,766	172,750	480,502	3,109,018	1 16 10½	11,924	1,690,934
1891 -	2,480,807	181,924	497,159	3,159,890	1 17 7½	11,957	1,688,017
1892 -	2,510,387	202,020	525,851	3,238,258	1 17 8	11,925	1,728,752
Total -	23,636,909	1,752,912	4,709,003	30,098,824	—	—	—

WESLEYAN SCHOOLS.

1883 -	177,112	12,382	30,735	220,229	1 14 11½	560	126,324
1884 -	181,224	14,458	32,567	228,249	1 15 5	558	129,281
1885 -	186,248	13,996	32,586	232,830	1 16 2½	556	129,032
1886 -	190,550	14,571	34,369	239,490	1 16 9½	556	130,088
1887 -	191,394	14,337	32,928	238,659	1 16 9½	555	129,899
1888 -	192,517	14,786	32,258	239,561	1 16 7½	553	131,223
1889 -	194,468	15,172	33,475	243,115	1 16 6½	554	133,292
1890 -	195,452	15,097	35,249	245,798	1 17 4	551	132,260
1891 -	196,064	15,554	34,892	246,510	1 17 7½	542	131,725
1892 -	193,005	15,807	35,071	243,883	1 17 5½	52	130,713
Total -	1,898,034	146,160	334,130	2,378,324	—	—	—

ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

1883 -	177,653	17,311	55,959	250,923	1 10 9	817	163,718
1884 -	186,819	22,170	60,818	269,807	1 12 0½	828	169,115
1885 -	197,238	20,816	64,852	282,906	1 12 7½	850	174,069
1886 -	207,811	21,114	69,401	298,326	1 13 0	882	179,777
1887 -	217,774	20,553	70,421	308,748	1 13 2½	895	185,493
1888 -	222,487	20,680	71,943	315,110	1 13 5	909	188,754
1889 -	227,055	20,820	75,403	323,278	1 13 11½	920	191,036
1890 -	235,389	21,549	77,542	334,480	1 14 6½	939	194,099
1891 -	243,108	22,572	81,748	347,428	1 15 6½	951	196,085
1892 -	250,972	24,741	87,042	362,755	1 15 11	956	203,018
Total -	2,166,306	212,326	715,129	3,093,761	—	—	—

* Calculated on complete annual returns.

(No. 14.)—Abstract of Expenditure of Elementary Schools inspected for Annual Grants —*continued.*

BRITISH, UNDENOMINATIONAL, AND OTHER SCHOOLS.

Year ending 31st August.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Rate of Expenditure per Scholar in average attendance.*	No. of Schools inspected.	Average No. of Scholars in attendance in those Schools.
	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.		
1883 -	359,627	27,298	71,663	458,588	1 16 3	1,486	255,468
1884 -	365,188	31,528	73,654	470,370	1 16 10	1,497	259,956
1885 -	374,075	29,685	76,072	479,832	1 17 4	1,479	257,190
1886 -	380,969	29,879	79,272	490,120	1 18 0	1,447	258,396
1887 -	384,833	28,783	78,951	492,567	1 18 6	1,440	259,603
1888 -	387,312	29,514	78,389	495,215	1 18 7¼	1,441	261,035
1889 -	390,818	29,824	81,159	501,801	1 18 6½	1,461	264,413
1890 -	396,143	29,861	81,645	507,649	1 19 3½	1,459	262,611
1891 -	401,097	30,559	83,220	514,876	1 19 8½	1,441	262,969
1892 -	395,032	32,563	86,979	514,574	2 0 3	1,415	260,757
Total -	3,835,094	299,494	791,004	4,925,592	—	—	—
BOARD SCHOOLS.							
1883 -	1,648,619	144,021	339,704	2,132,344	2 1 5¼	4,061	1,036,058
1884 -	1,785,982	166,329	367,427	2,319,738	2 1 8¾	4,183	1,121,964
1885 -	2,119,678	161,562	418,352	2,699,592	2 5 4	4,301	1,194,727
1886 -	2,209,120	172,772	454,289	2,836,181	2 4 11¼	4,414	1,261,616
1887 -	2,317,765	167,239	468,838	2,953,842	2 4 7¾	4,493	1,328,348
1888 -	2,416,222	177,453	496,507	3,090,182	2 4 7½	4,564	1,392,821
1889 -	2,494,992	171,289	518,052	3,184,333	2 4 6½	4,634	1,442,636
1890 -	2,618,435	187,441	564,143	3,370,019	2 5 11½	4,695	1,481,360
1891 -	2,771,175	208,303	581,473	3,560,951	2 7 1¾	4,758	1,523,136
1892 -	2,931,509	231,118	691,719	3,854,346	2 8 4¾	4,863	1,613,095
Total -	23,313,497	1,787,527	4,900,504	30,001,528	—	—	—
SUMMARY UNDER YEARS.							
1883 -	4,528,567	360,858	928,041	5,817,466	1 16 11¼	18,671	3,155,507
1884 -	4,733,662	421,165	977,060	6,131,887	1 17 4¾	18,874	3,297,558
1885 -	5,175,879	399,362	1,055,382	6,630,623	1 19 1¾	19,020	3,395,558
1886 -	5,324,534	408,154	1,107,182	6,839,870	1 19 5	19,133	3,464,524
1887 -	5,482,726	399,730	1,114,148	6,996,604	1 19 5	19,208	3,557,965
1888 -	5,609,777	411,120	1,144,716	7,165,613	1 19 5¾	19,345	3,648,367
1889 -	5,720,354	406,171	1,179,006	7,305,531	1 19 6¼	19,469	3,719,743
1890 -	5,901,185	426,698	1,239,081	7,566,964	2 0 6	19,568	3,761,864
1891 -	6,092,251	458,912	1,278,492	7,829,655	2 1 4¾	19,649	3,801,930
1892 -	6,280,905	506,249	1,426,662	8,213,816	2 2 0¾	19,685	3,936,335
Total -	54,849,840	4,198,419	11,449,770	70,498,029	—	—	—

* Calculated on complete annual returns.

(No. 14.)—Abstract of Expenditure of Elementary Schools inspected for Annual Grants —*continued.*

Summary under Denominations.

——	Years ending 31st August.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
		£	£	£	£
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England.*	1883–1892	23,636,909	1,752,912	4,709,003	30,098,824
Wesleyan Schools	1883–1892	1,898,034	146,160	334,130	2,378,324
Roman Catholic Schools	1883–1892	2,166,306	212,326	715,129	3,093,761
British, Undenominational, and other Schools	1883–1892	3,935,094	299,494	791,004	4,925,592
Board Schools	1883–1892	23,313,497	1,787,527	4,900,504	30,001,528
Total	1883–1892	54,849,840	4,198,419	11,449,770	70,498,029

(No. 15.)—TABLE relating to ELEMENTARY DAY SCHOOLS inspected for ANNUAL GRANTS in England and Wales.

Number of	Years ending 31st August												
	1870. (Revised Code).	1876.	1883.		1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
			Code of 1881 (8 months).	Code of 1883 (4 months).									
Schools (institutions) inspected by H. M. Inspectors	8,281	14,273	12,488	6,052	18,761	18,895	19,022	19,154	19,221	19,310	19,419	19,508	19,515
Departments, under separate head teachers, in those schools	12,061	20,782	18,829	8,501	27,958	28,356	28,645	28,935	29,056	29,199	29,339	29,533	29,672
Scholars for whom accommodation is provided	1,878,584	3,426,318	3,320,682	1,349,761	4,826,738	4,998,718	5,145,292	5,278,992	5,356,554	5,440,441	5,539,285	5,628,201	5,692,975
Scholars on the school registers	1,693,059	2,943,774	3,070,514	1,202,790	4,337,321	4,412,148	4,505,825	4,635,184	4,687,510	4,755,835	4,804,149	4,824,683	5,006,979
Scholars present on the day of inspection	1,434,766	2,412,211	2,607,899	1,097,489	3,925,045	3,992,074	4,064,463	4,191,514	4,233,114	4,307,979	4,341,364	4,426,060	4,609,240
Scholars in average attendance	1,152,389	1,984,573	2,240,812	886,402	3,273,124	3,371,325	3,438,425	3,527,381	3,614,907	3,682,025	3,717,917	3,749,956	3,870,774
Scholars qualified by attendance to earn grants:—													
(*a.*) Scholars (on individual examination)	923,842	1,281,806	1,677,213	(712,678)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(*b.*) Infants	263,170	501,497	514,742	(204,707)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scholars individually examined in standards	765,584	1,142,612	1,579,642	696,372	2,342,521	2,379,055	2,445,562	2,506,751	2,547,690	2,580,720	2,596,100	—	—
Ditto who passed in reading	691,763	995,046	1,418,653	610,228	2,126,572	2,185,391	2,260,430	2,330,965	2,380,885	2,428,044	2,454,731	—	—
Ditto ditto writing	680,859	907,452	1,313,095	553,993	1,930,813	1,994,326	2,066,442	2,146,522	2,204,043	2,263,646	2,295,376	—	—
Ditto ditto arithmetic	599,542	801,497	1,242,792	521,431	1,816,218	1,897,095	1,981,941	2,089,270	2,151,708	2,206,931	2,233,096	—	—
Infants, qualified by attendance, who earned grants without individual examination on being presented to the Inspector on the day of inspection	236,194	467,423	493,337	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average attendance for payment in infant schools and classes	- - -	- - -	- - -	266,436	979,856	971,800	955,867	1,034,314	1,065,298	1,087,686	1,107,805	1,121,990	1,180,782
Average attendance of scholars who earned grants upon examination in Class Subjects	- - -	380,935*	1,409,027	565,947	2,149,876	2,241,808	2,293,975	2,348,158	2,413,104	2,465,486	2,492,918	2,521,974	2,595,127
Scholars individually examined in higher subjects	- - -	89,186†	139,604	19,658	66,634	64,376	64,924	66,574	69,439	72,781	78,611	90,087	90,070
Scholars who passed in one subject only	- - -	37,262†	65,497	9,336	33,226	33,118	34,365	37,457	40,264	42,772	46,871	52,603	53,356
Ditto in two subjects	- - -	28,574†	37,651	4,288	12,804	11,248	10,988	10,356	10,885	11,149	12,012	12,746	13,856
Ditto in three subjects	- - -	190	874	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Certificated teachers	12,467	23,053	25,830	11,441	38,990	40,706	42,212	43,628	44,365	45,434	46,539	47,823	48,772
Assistant teachers	1,262	3,173	8,967	3,423	15,147	16,618	17,439	18,070	19,146	20,242	21,784	23,508	23,558
Pupil-teachers	14,304	32,231	19,564	6,864	25,087	25,750	27,804	28,930	29,901	30,397	29,610	28,131	26,961
Additional female teachers	- - -	543	1,965	1,071	3,656	4,292	4,659	4,849	4,972	5,076	5,210	5,681	6,951

* For five months.

† Elementary geography, grammar and history were subjects of examination under this head for seven months only.

(No. 16.)

DAY SCHOOLS.

POPULATION of SCHOOL AGE*; and AGE of SCHOLARS; 1891–92.

	Aged													Total.
	2 and under 3.	3 and under 4.	4 and under 5.	5 and under 6.	6 and under 7.	7 and under 8.	8 and under 9.	9 and under 10.	10 and under 11.	11 and under 12.	12 and under 13.	13 and under 14.	14 and under 15.	
Estimated population at middle of year 1892 -	711,797	710,886	698,445	3,429,830					3,278,674					8,829,632
Estimated number of children of the class usually found in elementary schools - - -	610,112	609,331	598,667	2,939,854					2,810,292					7,568,256
Number of scholars on the registers of annual grant schools, Table No. 1 - -	5,149	159,999	356,612	521,380	578,725	578,161	570,607	584,169	566,079	520,871	401,822	154,135	(14 and over) 39,723	5,037,402
„ in infant schools or classes inspected -	4,998	151,541	333,379	481,784	522,008	229,545	32,917	6,182	1,726	590	260	—	—	1,764,930
„ in schools for "older scholars" inspected - -	101	7,122	20,797	36,528	53,478	345,252	534,366	574,852	561,230	517,268	398,941	152,930	39,184	3,242,049
Total - -	5,099	158,663	354,176	518,312	575,486	574,797	567,283	581,034	562,956	517,858	399,201	152,930	39,184	5,006,979

* Corresponding with the ages of scholars on the school registers. A "child," as defined by section 48 of the Elementary Education Act, 1876, means a child between the age, 5 and 14 years.

(No. 17.)—General Summary of Statistics of Inspection of Schools examined for Certificates of Efficiency under the Elementary Education Act, 1876, Section 48, for year ending 31st August 1892.

Denominations.	No. of Institutions.	Number of Departments in those Institutions in which separate Teachers are employed.					Number of those Departments found to be			Number of Scholars present at Inspection.			Number of		Number of Scholars in average attendance.	Number of Scholars for whom accommodation is provided.
		Boys.	Girls.	Mixed.	Infants.	Total.	Efficient.	Conditionally efficient.	Not efficient.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Certificated Teachers.	Uncertificated Teachers.		
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England*	146	15	13	110	22	160	143	3	14	3,018	3,080	6,098	64	100	5,288	12,383
Wesleyan Schools	2	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	1	42	49	91	1	1	64	264
Roman Catholic Schools	16	1	—	15	—	16	15	—	1	243	223	466	5	11	371	1,321
British, Undenominational, and other Schools	42	7	4	28	7	46	41	3	2	1,588	1,437	3,025	27	22	2,759	6,471
Total	206	23	17	155	29	224	200	6	18	4,891	4,789	9,680	97	134	8,482	20,439

(*continued.*)

Denominations.	Number of Scholars on School Registers.													
	Under 3.	3 and under 4.	4 and under 5.	5 and under 6.	6 and under 7.	7 and under 8.	8 and under 9.	9 and under 10.	10 and under 11.	11 and under 12.	12 and under 13.	13 and under 14.	14 and over.	Total.
Schools connected with *National Society* or *Church of England*	27	162	524	747	880	784	725	725	809	643	477	226	62	6,801
Wesleyan Schools	—	7	10	13	11	11	16	10	8	6	8	6	1	107
Roman Catholic Schools	—	15	34	71	52	66	58	50	65	47	35	10	8	511
British, Undenominational, and other Schools	11	110	174	283	327	354	334	393	396	379	307	190	67	3,325
Total	38	294	742	1,124	1,270	1,215	1,133	1,178	1,278	1,075	827	432	138	10,744

GENERAL RULES

FOR THE MANAGEMENT AND DISCIPLINE OF

CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

FOR THE DETENTION OF

CHILDREN,

Under the provisions of the Statute 29 *and* 30 *Vict. cap.* 118.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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1893.

[C.—7118.] *Price* 1*d.*

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CHILDREN,

Under the provisions of the Statute 29 *and* 30 *Vict., cap.* 118.

[N.B.—*These Rules are not in themselves operative, they are model Rules to indicate what is necessary to Managers who prepare a code of Rules for their School, and submit it to the Secretary of State for his approval.*]

ESTABLISHMENT OF A CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

Application should be made in the first instance to the Secretary of State for the Home Department stating the grounds for the application, naming the site of the proposed School, the amount of accommodation required, and supplying all requisite information bearing on the subject.

Before a certificate can be issued, legalising the School as a place of detention for Children under the Industrial Schools Act, the site, the plans for the buildings, and the Rules for the management of the School must be previously approved by the Secretary of State.

Every School must be carried on by a responsible Committee.

The Rules should state—

(*a.*) The name and situation of the School.

(*b.*) The constitution and powers of the Governing Body and the proposed schemes for the management of the School.

(*c.*) The conditions of age, sex, health, &c. on which its Inmates are to be admitted.

(*d.*) The number of Inmates, Male or Female, to be provided for.

The Rules should also embody the following :—

1. LODGING AND CLOTHING. The Inmates shall have separate beds, and shall be supplied with a sufficiency of plain useful clothing.

2. DIETARY. The Inmates shall be supplied with plain wholesome food, according to a Dietary to be approved by the Inspector; no substantial alterations in the Dietary shall be made without previous notice to him. A copy of the Dietary shall be hung in the Dining-room; it shall be carefully adhered to, and all deviations from it recorded.

3. INSTRUCTION. The Secular Instruction shall consist of Reading, Spelling, Writing, and Arithmetic, and, as far as practicable, the Elements of History, Geography, and Vocal Music. It shall be given for three hours daily. The Industrial training shall be, for Boys, in Farm and Garden Work, and such handicrafts as can be conveniently practised; for Girls, in Needlework, Washing, Cookery, and Housework. The employment of the Inmates shall not exceed six nor fall short of four hours daily. In Training Ships the Boys shall be properly instructed in Naval exercises and employments, and in the elements of Navigation.

U 77759. Wt. 8852.

4. Religious Exercises and Worship.

Each day shall be begun and ended with simple family worship, consisting of Prayer and Praise to God, and the Reading of Scripture. The Religious Instruction shall be governed by the following Rule :—

The ordinary Religious Instruction and Observances shall consist of Prayers and Hymns and Reading from the Bible, with such Explanations and Instructions in the Principles of Religion and Morality as are suited to the Capacity of Children; and in the Selection of such Prayers and Hymns, and in Explanations and Instructions from the Bible, no attempt shall be made to attach Children to, or to detach them from, any particular Denomination.

No Child should be required to attend any Religious Instruction or Observance, or should be taught the Catechism or Tenets of any Religion to which his Parents or Guardians object, or other than that to which he is stated in the Order of Detention to belong. With regard to Children who are specified in the Order of Detention as belonging to any particular Religious Persuasion the Managers shall, so far as practicable, make arrangements that such Children shall, during the times set apart for Religious Instruction, attend Religious Instruction or Observances conducted by Ministers of such Persuasions, or by such responsible Teachers of the School or other Persons as are delegated by such Ministers with the approval of the Managers.

While any Religious Instruction or Observance is going on none of the Scholars or Teachers shall be employed in any other manner in the same Room.

On Sunday the Inmates shall, if possible, attend Public Worship at some convenient Church or Chapel, provided that no Boy or Girl shall be taken to any Church or Chapel to which his Parents or Guardians object on the ground that its Religious Services are not in accordance with the Religious Persuasion of the Child, or other than that to which he is stated in the Order of Detention to belong.

5. Time-Table.

A Time-Table showing the Hours of Rising, Work, School Instruction, Meals, Recreation, Retiring, &c., &c. shall be drawn up, be approved by the Inspector of Industrial Schools, and shall be fixed in the School-room and carefully adhered to on all occasions. All deviations from it shall be recorded.

6. Discipline.

The Superintendent shall be authorised to punish any Boy or Girl detained in the School in case of misconduct or breach of Rule. All faults and punishments whatever shall be carefully recorded, and entered in a Book kept for that purpose. This Book shall be laid before the Committee of Managers at their meetings, and shall be open to the Inspector when called for by him. The Discipline of the School shall be maintained not only by punishment, but by a well-considered system of Rewards and Encouragements. Such system to form part of the Supplementary Rules to be made by the Managers, and to be approved by the Secretary of State. All Rules immediately affecting the Inmates shall be fully made known to them, and be placed in a conspicuous place in the School-room or elsewhere, for this object.

7. Punishments.

Punishments shall consist of,—

(*a.*) Forfeiture of rewards and privileges, or degradation from rank, previously attained by good conduct.

(*b.*) Reduction in quality or quantity of food.

(*c.*) Confinement in a light room, or light cell.

(*d.*) Moderate personal correction and chastisement.

Referring to (*a.*) The Supplementary Rules shall state clearly what offences constitute a breach of law, with the accompanying penalties.

The regulations as to degradation shall also be inserted in the Supplementary Rules.

Referring to (*b.*) For simple offences the boy or girl may be deprived of one regular meal or of that portion of the meal which renders it most agreeable, but shall be allowed eight ounces of bread, with water or gruel. when deprived of any regular meal. No boy or girl shall be deprived of *two* meals in succession.

Referring to (*c.*) No Boy or Girl shall be confined under any pretext whatever for a longer period than *three days*. Offences requiring graver penalties shall be dealt with by the Magistrates of the district in which the School is situated. No Boy or Girl shall be kept in solitary confinement in darkness under any pretence whatever. In confinement each Offender shall be allowed one pound of bread, with gruel or milk, and water daily.

Referring to (*d.*) the following regulations shall apply :—

(i.) For very serious offences in the case of boys the punishment of whipping shall be inflicted on the posterior with a birch rod. such punishment not to exceed twelve strokes, to be applied once for all, for the same offence.

(ii.) For less serious offences personal punishment shall be inflicted with a common school cane, to be applied to the palm of the hand, and shall not exceed six strokes.

(iii.) Personal chastisement may be inflicted by the Superintendent, or, in his presence, by an officer specially authorised by him.

(iv.) Personal chastisement may be inflicted by the chief Educational Teacher, but in this case such chastisement must be inflicted with the cane as prescribed in (ii.), must not exceed four strokes, and must be at once recorded and reported to the Superintendent.

(v.) Personal chastisement may not be inflicted by any person or in any manner not authorised by the foregoing regulations, and in no case may it be inflicted upon any but boys.

No punishment not mentioned above shall be inflicted.

8. Recreation. The Inmates shall be allowed two hours daily for recreation and exercise, and shall be regularly taken out for exercise beyond the boundaries of the School.

9. Privileges of Friends. The parents and near relatives of the Inmates shall be allowed to correspond with them at reasonable times, and to visit them once in two (or three) months, such privilege to be forfeited by misconduct or interference with the discipline of the School. In the case of the serious illness of any Inmate, or of his (or her) removal from the School by licence or legal discharge, notice shall be sent to the parents.

10. Provision on Discharge. On the discharge of any Inmate from the School, he (or she) shall be provided with a sufficient outfit, according to the circumstances of the discharge, at the expense of the Managers, and shall be placed, as far as practicable, in some employment or service. If returned to relatives or friends, the expenses of such return shall be defrayed by the Managers.

11. Medical Officer. A Medical Officer shall be appointed to visit the School periodically. He shall enter his visits in a book kept for that purpose, with a note of all serious cases of illness attended by him in the School, their course, duration, and the treatment prescribed. He shall also give a quarterly report as to the sanitary condition of the School. Application should be made to the Secretary of State for the discharge of any Inmate certified as medically unfit for detention.

12. Inquests. In the case of the sudden or violent death of any Inmate of the School, immediate notice shall be sent to the Coroner of the District in which the School is situated, and the circumstances of the case reported to the Inspector.

13. Visitors. The School shall be open to the Inspection of Visitors at convenient times, to be regulated by the Managers.

14. Journal. The Superintendent shall keep a Journal of all that passes in the School. All admissions, licences, discharges, and every event of importance connected with the School shall be recorded in it. The Journal shall be laid before the Managers at their meetings, and be open to the Inspector when called for.

15. Register, Returns, &c. The Superintendent or Secretary shall keep a Register of Admissions, with particulars of the parentage, previous circumstances, &c. of each of the Inmates.

He shall also keep a Discharge and Disposal Book, showing the date of discharge of each individual, giving particulars as to conduct after discharge.

He shall also regularly send to the office of the Inspector the required Returns of Admission and Discharge, Quarterly List of Cases under Detention, and Quarterly Accounts for maintenance, and in the month of January in each year a full Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure of the School for the past year, showing all debts and liabilities duly vouched by the Managers.

16. Inspector. In the case of any Boy or Girl absconding from the School, or being placed out on licence, or dying while an Inmate, or on licence, or of being sent to prison for a criminal offence, immediate notice shall be given to the Inspector. The Inmates shall be examined and their proficiency in School Instruction and Industrial training tested from time to time by the Inspector. All books and journals of the School shall be open to the Inspector for examination. Any Teacher employed for the instruction of the Inmates shall be examined by him if he think it necessary. Immediate notice shall be given to him of the appointment, death, resignation, or dismissal of the Superintendent and of the School Teacher.

17. General Regulations. The Officers and Teachers of the Schools shall be careful to maintain the discipline and order of the School, and to attend to the Instruction and training of the Inmates in conformity with the above Rules. Every Inmate under detention in the School shall be required to obey the Officers and Teachers of the School, and to comply with the Rules in force; and any wilful neglect or refusal to obey or comply on the part of any such Inmate shall be deemed to be an offence under the 32nd Section of the Industrial Schools Act, 1866; absconding or inducing to abscond an offence under the 33rd and 34th Section of the said Act respectively. The authorised number of Inmates must be strictly adhered to, and no fresh admission accepted when this is attained.

Whitehall,
14th September 1891.

Approved,
Henry Matthews,
One of Her Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

SUPPLEMENTARY RULES OF THE MANAGERS FOR THE REGULATION OF THE SCHOOL.

These Supplementary Rules should prescribe—

Hours of Work, Meals, Instructions, &c.

Rules as to Correspondence with Parents and relatives.

Privileges, Rewards, Penalties, and Forfeitures.

Special Duties and Obligations.

MEMORANDUM.—Under the provisions of the Industrial Schools Act (§ 29) the Managers of any Industrial School are authorised to make such Rules as are necessary for the regulation of the School; *but such Rules cannot be enforced unless sanctioned by the Secretary of State.* Such Supplementary Rules, therefore, as are required should be appended to the foregoing General Rules, and submitted with them for the approval of the Secretary of State.

NOTE 1.

Under the Regulations now in force the allowance from the Treasury for the maintenance and training of Children in Industrial Schools is 5*s.* per head per week for Schools certified previous to 1st March 1872, for all Schools certified since that date 3*s.* 6*d.* a week, subject to a reduction to 3*s.* a week after four years' detention and the attainment of the age of 15 years. Children between the ages of 6 and 10 years are paid for at the rate of 3*s.* a week, no grant being allowed for children under 6 years of age. This allowance is usually supplemented by a grant in aid from the county, borough, or School Board authority committing cases to the Schools. A portion of the Treasury allowance, 1*s.* 6*d.* per head per week, is granted on the condition that the staff for School instruction and Superintendence is sufficient and of the requisite ability.

An allowance is also made to the Managers of Schools on account of Teachers holding Certificates under the Education Department to enable them to procure the services of efficient instructors.

NOTE 2.

The conditions to be observed for the establishment of a Certified Industrial School are,—

That the site and position of the School shall be such as to allow of a sufficient amount of ground being attached to it for the exercise and recreation of the Inmates, and to ensure free ventilation and good drainage in the internal space;

That in the dormitories the allowance for each Inmate shall be not less than 25 square and 300 cubic feet of space; in the School and Day Rooms not less than 10 square and 100 cubic feet;

That Boys and Girls shall not be boarded together in the same Institution; neither shall the number of Inmates in the same institution exceed 150, except in the case of School Ships, or under special circumstances, and with the special sanction of the Secretary of State thereto;

That the Plans of the Buildings or Premises of the proposed School be submitted to and approved by the Secretary of State, such Plans to show the area, height, and connection of the rooms, the external offices and conveniences attached to the Building, and all necessary details as to the Drainage, Ventilation, and arrangement of the Offices.

NOTE 3.

The Returns and Accounts required (Rule 15) are—

Form A. Notice of each admission to the School.

Form B. Monthly Return of Admissions, Re-admissions, Licences, Deaths, Discharges, Desertions, &c. for the preceding month.

Form C. Quarterly Return of all Inmates chargeable for maintenance during the previous Quarter.

Quarterly Account of the sums due for the maintenance of the Children under detention during the Quarter.

Quarterly Report of the Sanitary State of the School and health of Inmates.

Quarterly Return of Punishments and Offences.

NOTE 4.

In case of the Managers of any Industrial School desiring to resign their Certificate, the Industrial Schools Act requires that six months' previous notice of such Resignation be given to the Secretary of State (§ XLV).

NOTE 5.

By §11 of the Industrial Schools Act it is provided, "That no substantial addition "or alteration must be made to the Buildings of any Certified Industrial School "without the approval of the Secretary of State."

NOTE 6.

All communications for the Inspector's Office should be addressed—

To the Inspector of
Reformatory and Industrial Schools,
Old Scotland Yard,
London, S.W.

N.B.—The Postage on Letters, Returns, &c. thus addressed *need not be prepaid.*

GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS

FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF

CERTIFIED REFORMATORY SCHOOLS

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ESTABLISHMENT OF A CERTIFIED REFORMATORY SCHOOL.

Application should be made in the first instance to the Secretary of State for the Home Department stating the grounds for the application, naming the site of the proposed School, the amount of accommodation required, and supplying all requisite information bearing on the subject.

Before a certificate can be issued, legalising the school as a place of detention for Juvenile Offenders under the Reformatory Schools Acts, the site, the plans for the buildings, and the Rules and Regulations for the management of the School must be previously approved by the Secretary of State.

Every school must be carried on by a responsible Committee.

The Rules and Regulations should state—

(*a.*) The name and situation of the School.

(*b.*) The constitution and powers of the Governing Body and the proposed schemes for the management of the School.

(*c.*) The conditions of age, sex, health, &c. on which its Inmates are to be admitted.

(*d.*) The number of Inmates, Male or Female, to be provided for.

The Rules should also embody the following Regulations :—

1. LODGING AND CLOTHING. The Inmates shall have separate beds, and shall be supplied with a sufficiency of plain useful clothing.

2. DIETARY. The Inmates shall be supplied with plain wholesome food, according to a Dietary to be approved by the Inspector; no substantial alterations in the Dietary shall be made without previous notice to him. A copy of the Dietary shall be hung in the Dining-room.

3. INSTRUCTION. The Secular Instruction shall consist of Reading, Spelling, Writing, and Arithmetic, and, as far as practicable, the Elements of History, Geography, and Vocal Music. It shall be given for three hours daily. The Industrial training shall be, for Boys, in Farm and Garden Work, and such handicrafts as can be conveniently practised; for Girls, in Needlework, Washing, and Housework. The employment of the Inmates shall not exceed nor fall short of six hours daily. In Training Ships the Boys shall be properly instructed in Naval exercises and employments, and in the elements of Navigation.

4. RELIGIOUS EXERCISES AND WORSHIP. Each day shall be begun and ended with simple family worship, consisting of Prayer and Praise to God, and the Reading of Scripture. The Religious Instruction shall be from Holy Scripture, shall comprise the Doctrines and Precepts of Christianity, and shall be given daily. On Sunday the Inmates shall, if possible, attend Public Worship at some convenient Church or Chapel, provided that no Boy or Girl under detention shall be taken

to any Church or Chapel if his Parent or Guardian objects to his being so taken on the ground that the Services at such Church or Chapel are not in accordance with the religious persuasion of the Child. In the case of any Young Offender being admitted who is specified in the Order of Detention as belonging to some particular religious persuasion, a Minister of such religious persuasion shall be allowed to visit such Young Offender on certain days and hours to be fixed from time to time by the Secretary of State, and such Young Offender shall not be required to learn the Catechism or tenets of any persuasion other than that to which he is stated to belong.

5. Time Table. A Time Table showing the Hours of Rising, Work, School Instruction, Meals, Recreation, Retiring, &c., &c. shall be drawn up, be approved by the Inspector of Reformatory Schools, and shall be fixed in the School-room and carefully adhered to on all occasions.

6. Discipline. The Superintendent shall be authorised to punish any Young Offender detained in the School in case of misconduct or breach of Rule. All faults and punishments whatever shall be carefully recorded, and entered in a Book kept for that purpose. This Book shall be laid before the Committee of Managers at their meetings, and shall be open to the Inspector when called for by him. The Discipline of the School shall be maintained not only by punishment, but by a well-considered system of Rewards and Encouragements. Such system to form part of the Byelaws of the School, and to be approved by the Secretary of State.

7. Punishments. Punishments shall consist of,—

(*a.*) Forfeiture of rewards and privileges, or degradation from rank, previously attained by good conduct.

(*b.*) Reduction in quality or quantity of food.

(*c.*) Confinement in a light room, or light cell.

(*d.*) Moderate personal correction and chastisement.

Referring to (*a.*) Byelaws shall state clearly what offences constitute a breach of law, with the accompanying penalties.

The Regulations as to degradation shall also be inserted in the Byelaws.

Referring to (*b.*) For simple offences the boy or girl may be deprived of one regular meal or of that portion of the meal which renders it most agreeable, but shall be allowed eight ounces of bread, with water or gruel, when deprived of any regular meal. No boy or girl shall be deprived of *two* meals in succession.

Referring to (*c.*) No Young Offender shall be confined for a longer period than *three days*, without the special sanction of the Committee of Managers, nor for a longer period than *seven* days under any circumstances whatever. Any young Offender confined for more than three days shall be visited by the Medical Officer of the School, shall be allowed such extra diet as he may direct, and shall be taken out of the cell for exercise for not less than one hour daily. Offences requiring graver penalties shall be dealt with by the Magistrates of the district in which the School is situated No Young Offender shall be kept in solitary confinement in darkness under any pretence whatever. In confinement each Offender shall be allowed one pound of bread, with gruel or milk, and water daily.

Referring to (*d.*) the following regulations shall apply :—

(i.) For very serious offences in the case of boys the punishment of whipping shall be inflicted on the posterior with a birch rod, such punishment not to exceed eighteen strokes, to be applied once for all, for the same offence.

(ii.) For less serious offences personal punishment shall be inflicted with a common school cane, to be applied to the palm of the hand, and shall not exceed *eight* strokes.

(iii.) Personal chastisement may be inflicted by the Superintendent, or, in his presence, by an officer specially authorised by him.

(iv.) Personal chastisement may be inflicted by the chief Educational Teacher, but in this case such chastisement must be inflicted with the cane as prescribed in (ii.), must not exceed six strokes, and must be at once recorded and reported to the Superintendent.

(v.) Personal chastisement may not be inflicted by any person or in any manner not authorised by the foregoing regulations, and in no case may it be inflicted upon any but boys.

No punishment not mentioned above shall be inflicted.

8. Recreation. The Inmates shall be allowed two hours daily for recreation and exercise, and shall be occasionally taken out for exercise beyond the boundaries of the School.

9. Privileges of Friends. The parents and near relatives of the Inmates shall be allowed to correspond with them at reasonable times, and to visit them once in two (or three) months, such privilege to be forfeited by misconduct or interference with the discipline of the School. In the case of the serious illness of any Inmate, or of his (or her) removal from the School by licence or legal discharge, notice shall be sent to the parents.

10. Provision Discharge. On the discharge of any Inmate from the School, he (or she) shall be provided with a sufficient outfit, according to the circumstances of the discharge, at the expense of the Managers, and shall be placed, as far as practicable, in some employment or service. If returned to relatives or friends, the expenses of such return shall be defrayed by the Managers.

11. Medical Officer. A Medical Officer shall be appointed to visit the School periodically. He shall enter his visits in a book kept for that purpose, with a note of all serious cases of illness attended by him in the School, their course, duration, and the treatment prescribed. He shall also give a quarterly report as to the sanitary condition of the School. Application should be made to the Secretary of State for the discharge of any Inmate certified as medically unfit for detention.

12. Inquests. In the case of the sudden or violent death of any Inmate of the School immediate notice shall be sent to the Coroner of the District in which the School is situated, and the circumstances of the case reported to the Inspector.

13. Visitors. The School shall be open to the inspection of Visitors at convenient times, to be regulated by the Managers.

14. JOURNAL. The Superintendent shall keep a Journal of all that passes in the School. All admissions, licences, discharges, and every event of importance connected with the School shall be reported in it. The Journal shall be laid before the Managers at their meetings, and be open to the Inspector when called for.

15. REGISTER, RETURNS, &C. The Superintendent or Secretary shall keep a Register of Admissions, with particulars of the parentage, previous circumstances, &c. of each of the Inmates.

He shall also keep a Discharge and Disposal Book, showing the date of discharge of each individual, giving particulars as to conduct after discharge.

He shall also regularly send to the office of the Inspector, the required Returns of Admission and Discharge, Quarterly List of Cases under Detention, and Quarterly Accounts for maintenance, and in the month of January in each year a full Statement of the Receipt and Expenditure of the School for the past year, showing all debts and liabilities duly vouched by the Managers.

16. INSPECTOR. In the case of any Young Offender absconding from the School, or being placed out on licence, or dying while an Inmate, or on licence, or of being sent to Prison for a criminal offence, immediate notice shall be given to the Inspector. The Inmates shall be examined, and their proficiency in School instruction and Industrial training tested from time to time by the Inspector. All books and journals of the School shall be open to the Inspector for examination. Any Teacher employed for the instruction of the Inmates shall be examined by him if he think it necessary. Notice shall be given to him of the appointment, death, resignation, or dismissal of the Superintendent and of the School Teacher.

17. GENERAL REGULATIONS. The Officers and Teachers of the Schools shall be careful to maintain the discipline and order of the School, and to attend to the instruction and training of the Inmates in conformity with the above Regulations. Every Young Offender under detention in the School shall be required to obey the Officers and Teachers of the School, and to comply with the Regulations of the Committee for its management; and any wilful neglect or refusal to obey or comply on the part of any such Young Offender shall be deemed to be an offence under the 20th Section of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1866; absconding or inducing to abscond an offence under the 21st and 22nd Section of the said Act respectively. The authorised number of Inmates must be strictly adhered to, and no fresh admission accepted when this is attained.

Approved,
HENRY MATTHEWS,
One of Her Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

Whitehall,
5th March 1890.

BYELAWS OF THE MANAGERS FOR THE REGULATION OF THE SCHOOL.

These Regulations should prescribe—

Hours of Work, Meals, Instructions, &c.

Rules as to Correspondence with Parents and Relatives.

Privileges, Rewards, Penalties, and Forfeitures.

Special Duties and Obligations.

MEMORANDUM.—Under the provisions of the Reformatory Schools Act (§ 12) the Managers of any Reformatory School are authorised to make such Rules as are necessary for the Regulation of the School; *but such Rules cannot be enforced unless sanctioned by the Secretary of State.* Such Regulations, therefore, as are required in addition to the foregoing General Rules should be appended as Byelaws, and submitted with them for the approval of the Secretary of State.

NOTE 1.

Under the Regulations now in force the allowance from the Treasury for the maintenance and training of Juvenile Offenders in Reformatory Schools is 6*s.* per head per week, subject to a reduction to 4*s.* a week after three years' detention and the attainment of the age of 16 years. This allowance is usually supplemented by a grant in aid from the county or borough authority committing cases to the Schools. A portion of the Treasury allowance, 1*s.* 6*d.* per head per week, is granted on the condition that the staff for School instruction and Superintendence is sufficient and of the requisite ability. For Juveniles placed out in employment on licence before the expiration of the term of detention an allowance of 2*s.* per week is granted for the first 13 weeks, and 1*s.* a week for the next 26 weeks, to defray the cost of assistance and supervision.

An allowance is also made to the Managers of efficient Schools for the occasional training of teachers, to fit them for the discharge of their duties in Reformatory Schools.

NOTE 2.

The conditions to be observed for the establishment of a Certified Reformatory School are,—

That the site and position of the School shall be such as to allow of a sufficient amount of ground being attached to it for the exercise and recreation of the Inmates, and to ensure free ventilation and good drainage in the internal space;

That in the dormitories the allowance for each Inmate shall be not less than 25 square and 300 cubic feet of space; in the School and Day Rooms not less than 10 square and 100 cubic feet;

That Boys and Girls shall not be boarded together in the same Institution; neither shall the number of Inmates in the same institution exceed 150, except in the case of School Ships, or under special circumstances, and with the special sanction of the Secretary of State thereto;

That the Plans of the Buildings or Premises of the proposed School be submitted to and approved by the Secretary of State, such Plans to show the area, height, and connection of the rooms, the external offices and conveniences attached to the Building, and all necessary details as to the Drainage, Ventilation, and arrangement of the Offices.

NOTE 3.

The Returns and Accounts required (Rule 15) are—
Form A. Notice of each admission to the School.
Form B. Monthly Return of Admissions, Re-admissions, Licences, Deaths, Discharges, Desertions, &c., for the preceding month.
Form C. Quarterly Return of all Inmates chargeable for maintenance during the previous Quarter.
Quarterly Account of the sums due for the maintenance of the Children under detention during the Quarter.
Licence Account. Return of Inmates in Employment on Licence for previous Quarter.
Quarterly Report of the Sanitary State of the School and Health of Inmates.
Quarterly Return of Punishments and Offences.

NOTE 4.

In case of the Managers of any Reformatory School desiring to resign their Certificate, the Reformatory Schools Act requires that six months' previous notice of such Resignation be given to the Secretary of State (§ 7).

NOTE 5

By § 4 of the Reformatory Schools Act it is provided, "That no substantial addition "or alteration must be made to the Buildings of any Certified Reformatory School "without the approval of the Secretary of State."

NOTE 6.

All communications for the Inspector's Office should be addressed—

To the Inspectors of
Reformatory and Industrial Schools,
3, *Delahay Street,*
London, S.W

N.B.—The Postage on Letters, Returns, &c. thus addressed *need not be prepaid.*

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION (SCHOOL ATTENDANCES).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 12 May 1893;—*for*,

"RETURN showing the Increase (Number and Percentage) in the NUMBER of SCHOLARS on the SCHOOL REGISTERS during the Year ended the 31st day of August 1892 (as shown by Returns of Schools inspected)."

Home Office,
29 May 1893.

HERBERT J. GLADSTONE.

(*Mr. Bartley.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
30 *May* 1893

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227.

RETURN showing the Increase (Number and Percentage) in the NUMBER of
(as shown by Returns

Year ended 31st August.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE SCHOOL REGISTERS.					
	Under 3.	3 and under 4.	4 and under 5.	5 and under 6.	6 and under 7.	7 and under 8.
1892 - - - - - -	5,099	158,663	354,176	518,312	575,486	574,797
1891 - - - - - -	5,548	134,652	322,355	494,880	564,918	554,563
Increase or Decrease - -	449	24,011	31,821	23,432	10,568	20,234
Per Cent. - - - -	8·09	17·83	9·87	4·73	1·87	3·64

* Previous to 1892 the number of children of 15

Education Department, 25th May 1893.

SCHOLARS on the School Registers during the Year ended the 31st day of August 1892 of Schools inspected).

NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE SCHOOL REGISTERS.								TOTAL.
8 and under 9.	9 and under 10.	10 and under 11.	11 and under 12.	12 and under 13.	13 and under 14.	14 and under 15.	15 and over.	
567,283	581,034	562,956	517,858	399,201	152,930	34,006	5,178	5,006,979
565,719	562,797	555,585	499,402	379,672	145,523	14 and over. 39,069*	—	4,824,683
1,564	18,237	7,371	18,456	19,529	7,407	14 and over. 115	—	182,296
·27	3·24	1·32	3·69	5·14	5·08	·29	—	3·77

years of age and over was not separately kept.

G. W. Kekewich, Secretary.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION (SCHOOL ATTENDANCES).

RETURN showing the Increase (Number and Percentage) in the NUMBER of SCHOLARS on the SCHOOL REGISTERS during the Year ended 31 August 1892 (as shown by Returns of Schools inspected).

(*Mr. Bartley.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
30 *May* 1893.

[*Price* ½ *d.*]

227. *Under* 1 *oz.*

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION (SCHOOLS "WARNED").

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 29 May 1893;—*for*,

"RETURN, by COUNTIES (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 190, of Session 1892), of the PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS which have been 'Warned' by the Department under Article 86 of the Code during the Year ended August 1892, including the Schools, if any, from which the Grant has been withheld under that Article, in the following form :—

Name and Denomination of School.	Department (B., G., M., I.).	Average Attendance.	Date of Adverse Report.

Schools from which the Grant has been withheld to be marked with an asterisk.

Home Office,
20 June 1893.

HERBERT J. GLADSTONE.

(*Mr. Channing.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
21 *June* 1893.

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HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., LIMITED, 104, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

RETURN of Public Elementary Schools which have been "Warned" during the Year ended August 1892, &c.—*cont^d.*

COUNTY.	Name and Denomination of School.	Department (B., G., M., I.).	Average Attendance.	Date of Adverse Report.
ENGLAND—*continued.*				
DERBYSHIRE (*Continued.*)	Taddington Priestcliffe (Endowed Charity)	Mixed	39	June 1892
	Totley (Dore) — Ch. of Eng.	Infants	61	April „
	Weston-on-Trent — „	Mixed	39	January „
	Wormhill, St. Margaret's — „	ditto	49	June „
DEVONSHIRE	Ashprington — Ch. of Eng.	Mixed	53	June 1892
	Inwardleigh — Board	ditto	57	June „
DORSETSHIRE	East Burton — Ch. of Eng.	Mixed	17	December 1891
DURHAM	Coxhoe — National	Mixed and Infants	258	February 1892
	Coundon — „	Infants	54	April „
	Durham — Wesleyan	Mixed	80	November 1891
	Forest-in-Teesdale — Ch. of Eng.	ditto	56	June 1892
	Hedley Hill Colliery	Infants	26	May „
	Hutton Henry Colliery	ditto	104	January „
	Iveston Village	Mixed and Infants	98	May „
	Lanchester (Endowed) — Parochial	Infants	64	February „
	Langley Moor, St. Patrick's — Rom. Cath.	Mixed	114	February „
	New Seaham, Earl Vane's — Ch. of Eng.	Boys	254	November 1891
	South Hetton Colliery	Girls and Infants	287	October „
	Wingate — Rom. Cath.	Infants	69	January 1892
	Witton Gilbert — National	Mixed	122	January „
	Witton Park — „	Infants	155	June „
	Benfieldside — Board	ditto	80	October 1891
ESSEX	Dovercourt — National	Infants	46	March 1892
	Great Clacton — Ch. of Eng.	ditto	45	October 1891
	Little Yeldham — National	Mixed	36	April 1892
	Rivenhall — Ch. of Eng.	ditto	50	January „
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	Aston Blank — Ch. of Eng.	Mixed	46	June 1892
	Berkeley (Free)	Boys	25	April „
	Clapton — British	Mixed	22	March „
	Cold Ashton — Ch. of Eng.	ditto	30	February „
	Hanham — Wesleyan	ditto	256	February „
	Leigh — Ch. of Eng.	ditto	33	May „
	Preston — „	ditto	29	July „
	Shurdington — „	ditto	31	February „
	Elmstone, Hardwick — Board	ditto	29	May „
	Naunton — „	ditto	58	March „
HAMPSHIRE	Bittern (Infants) — Ch. of Eng.	Infants	74	October 1891
	Fordingbridge — British	Mixed	64	April 1892
	Godshill, Fordingbridge — Ch. of Eng.	ditto	38	April „
	Highclere — „	ditto	59	July „
	Locks Green (Calbourne) — „	ditto	57	May „
	Netley, St. Matthew's — National	Infants	40	July „
	Pamber Heath — Ch. of Eng.	ditto	26	February „
	Ryde — National	ditto	79	February „
	Shirley Warren — Ch. of Eng.	Mixed and Infants	70	July „
	Southampton, St. Paul's — National	Boys	89	November 1891
	South Warnborough — Parochial	Mixed	54	March 1892
	Ventnor — Wesleyan	Infants	23	April „
	Hambledon — Board	Mixed	89	June „
	Southampton (Royal British) — „	Infants	163	January „
HEREFORDSHIRE	Adforton — Board	Mixed	44	October 1891
	Orcop — „	ditto	63	April 1892

RETURN of Public Elementary Schools which have been "Warned" during the Year ended August 1892, &c.—*cont^d.*

COUNTY.	Name and Denomination of School.	Department (B., G., M., I.).	Average Attendance.	Date of Adverse Report.
ENGLAND—*continued.*				
HERTFORDSHIRE	Clothall - - - - - - Ch. of Eng.	Mixed - - -	28	April - 1892
	Offley, Cockernhoe (Endowed) - - National	Infants - -	21	May - „
	*Sandridge, New Town - - - Board	Mixed - -	77	June - „
HUNTINGDONSHIRE	Colne - - - - - - - Ch. of Eng.	Mixed - -	24	May - 1892
	Great Raveley, St. Andrew's - - National	- ditto - -	29	July - „
	Holywell-cum-Needingworth - - „	Infants - -	38	June - „
	Steeple Gidding - - - - - „	Mixed - -	19	May - „
	Swineshead (Elementary) - - - - -	- ditto - -	27	February „
KENT - - - -	Farningham - - - - - Parochial	Mixed and Infants	116	February 1892
	Maidstone, Padsole - - - - National	Infants - -	28	June - „
	Ramsgate, Thornton-road - - - „	- ditto - -	30	March - „
	Ruckinge - - - - - - - „	Mixed - -	38	March - „
	Sevenoaks, Lady Boswell's - - - - -	Girls - - -	87	January - „
	Swanscombe - - - - - National	Infants - -	56	January - „
	Temple Ewell - - - - - „	Mixed - -	39	December 1891
	Hollingbourne - - - - - Board	Mixed and Infants	90	June - 1892
	Queenborough - - - - - „	Girls - - -	61	June - „
	Wilmington - - - - - „	Infants - -	42	February „
LANCASHIRE - -	Affetside - - - - - - British	Mixed - -	47	July - 1892
	Bamberbridge, St. Saviour's - - National	- ditto - -	128	January - „
	Blackburn, Whitebirk - - - British	- ditto - -	79	May - „
	Liverpool, Trinity - - - - National	Boys - - -	130	December 1891
	Ogden (Endowed) - - - - - -	Infants - -	20	July - 1892
	Preston, St. Luke's - - - - National	Boys - - -	219	December 1891
	Rishton - - - - - - Prim. Meth.	Infants - -	37	May - 1892
	Seathwaite - - - - - - Parochial	Mixed - -	24	June - „
	Shawforth, St. Michael's - - - National	Mixed and Infants	76	June - „
	Stanhill, St. Matthew's - - - „	Infants - -	30	April - „
	Withington, St. Paul's - - - „	- ditto - -	65	March - „
	Shevington, Broad o' the Lane - - Board	Mixed - -	60	May - „
LEICESTERSHIRE - -	Freeby - - - - - - Ch. of Eng.	Mixed - -	30	June - 1892
	Frisby-on-the-Wreake - - - - „	Infants - -	23	June - „
	Harby - - - - - - - „	Mixed - -	69	July - „
	Leicester, Sacred Heart - - Rom. Cath.	- ditto - -	67	September 1891
	Shangton - - - - - - Ch. of Eng.	- ditto - -	17	May - 1892
LINCOLNSHIRE - -	Blyton (Endowed) - - - Ch. of Eng.	Boys - - -	34	July - 1892
	Market Rasen - - - - - - „	- ditto - -	54	April - „
	Rowston - - - - - - - „	Mixed - -	29	June - „
	Ruskington - - - - - - „	- ditto - -	77	June - „
	West Fen, Frithville - - - - Board	Mixed and Infants	70	June - „
MIDDLESEX - -	London, Bethnal Green, St. Mathias' - National	Boys - - -	88	October - 1891
	London, Bethnal Green, St. Philip's - „	Girls - - -	108	April - 1892
MONMOUTHSHIRE -	Llanarth - - - - - - Ch. of Eng.	Mixed - -	29	November 1891
	Penyclawdd and Llangoven - - National	- ditto - -	14	October - „
	Shirenewton, Mynydbach - - - Board	- ditto - -	34	July - 1892
	Trevethin, Cwmfrwdoer - - - „	- ditto - -	130	February „
NORFOLK - - -	Fritton and Morningthorpe - - National	Mixed - -	40	April - 1892
	Little Ellingham - - - - Ch. of Eng.	- ditto - -	39	November 1891
	Shropham - - - - - - National	- ditto - -	45	October - „
	Kenninghall - - - - - - Board	Boys - - -	58	June - 1892
	*Runham - - - - - - - „	Mixed - -	53	July - „

RETURN of Public Elementary Schools which have been "Warned" during the Year ended August 1892, &c.—*cont^d.*

COUNTY.	Name and Denomination of School.		Department (B., G., M., I.).	Average Attendance.	Date of Adverse Report.
ENGLAND—*continued.*					
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	Ashton (Towcester)	Ch. of Eng.	Mixed	42	January 1892
	Barnwell (Boys)	„	Boys	34	January „
	Daventry	British	Infants	24	November 1891
	*Grendon	National	Mixed and Infants	89	June 1892
	Hinton-in-the-Hedges	Ch. of Eng.	Mixed	19	June „
	Northampton, All Saints	National	Infants	145	October 1891
	Peterboro', Newark Hamlet, St. Mary's	Ch. of Eng.	Mixed	32	November „
	Rushden, Higham Hill	„	Infants	25	May 1892
	Sibbertoft	National	Mixed	36	March „
	Stanion	Ch. of Eng.	ditto	45	February „
	Braybrooke	Board	ditto	24	March „
	*Cold Ashby	„	Mixed	39	April „
	Hargrave	„	ditto	36	February „
NORTHUMBERLAND	Belford	Presbyterian	Mixed	89	March 1892
	Long Benton, Bigge's Main	National	ditto	83	December 1891
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	Babworth	Ch. of Eng.	Mixed	50	May 1892
	*Nottingham (Ragged)	British	ditto	65	June „
	Perlethorpe	Ch. of Eng.	ditto	39	March „
	Ranby	„	ditto	50	May „
	Sturton	„	Infants	26	February „
	West Bridgeford	„	ditto	30	July „
OXFORDSHIRE	Benson	British	Mixed	114	July 1892
	Chipping Norton, Holy Trinity	Rom. Cath.	Infants	41	April „
	Curbridge	Ch. of Eng.	Mixed	27	July „
	Hethe, St. Philip's	Rom. Cath.	ditto	12	May „
	Noke	National	ditto	30	May „
	Peppard	British	ditto	48	June „
	Stoke Row	Ch. of Eng.	Infants	28	June „
	Hanwell	Board	Mixed	32	April „
SHROPSHIRE	Chapel Lawn	Ch. of Eng.	Mixed	39	May 1892
	Church Pulverbach	„	ditto	54	April „
	Condover	„	ditto	57	May „
	Cruckmeole	„	ditto	78	April „
	Fitz	„	ditto	15	March „
	Neenton	„	ditto	32	October 1891
	Pontesbury	„	ditto	92	April 1892
	Sheinton	„	ditto	15	March „
SOMERSETSHIRE	Butcombe	Ch. of Eng.	Mixed	30	April 1892
	Pilton	„	ditto	73	May „
	Stowey	„	ditto	34	July „
	Walton-in-Gordano	„	ditto	28	June „
	Weare	„	ditto	35	March „
STAFFORDSHIRE	Old Handsworth	Ch. of Eng.	Girls	107	June 1892
	Stanton	„	Mixed	48	April „
	Walsall Wood, High Heath Branch		ditto	35	May „
	Harborne, Smethwick, Chances	Board	Boys	182	March „
SUFFOLK	North Cove	Ch. of Eng.	Mixed	43	May 1892
	Rede	Parochial	ditto	36	August „
	Redlingfield	National	ditto	25	October 1891
	South Elmham, St. Margaret's District	Ch. of Eng.	ditto	46	July 1892

RETURN of Public Elementary Schools which have been "Warned" during the Year ended August 1892, &c.—*cont^d.*

COUNTY.	Name and Denomination of School.		Department (B., G., M., I.).	Average Attendance.	Date of Adverse Report.
ENGLAND—*continued.*					
SUFFOLK (*Continued*).	Thorpe Morieux	Ch. of Eng.	Mixed	37	April 1892
	Westhall	,,	ditto	35	November 1891
	Elmswell	Board	Infants	21	May 1892
	Swilland	,,	Mixed	39	July 1892
	Wissett	,,	ditto	34	July ,,
SURREY	Chobham, Trinity	Ch. of Eng.	Mixed and Infants	107	February 1892
	East Clandon	National	Mixed	32	November 1891
	New Hall, All Saints	Ch. of Eng.	Mixed and Infants	66	February 1892
	Shere	National	Boys	60	July ,,
	Shottermill	,,	Infants	40	June ,,
	Virginia Water, Christ Church	,,	Mixed	58	December 1891
	Alfold	Board	ditto	52	November ,,
	Lingfield	,,	Mixed and Infants	194	April 1892
	*Walton-on-Thames, Hersham	,,	Boys	122	January ,,
SUSSEX	Borden	Ch. of Eng.	Mixed	25	November 1891
	Chichester (Boys)	Lancastrian	Boys	186	October ,,
	Falmer	National	Mixed	48	July 1892
	Mayfield (Girls)	,,	Girls	59	February ,,
	Piddinghoe	Parochial	Mixed	46	April ,,
	Portslade	National	Boys	88	July ,,
	Rogate	,,	Mixed	88	June ,,
	Rype	,,	Mixed and Infants	71	April ,,
	Southwater	,,	Mixed	43	May ,,
	Upper Waltham	Ch. of Eng.	ditto	17	June ,,
	Lynchmere	Board	ditto	43	June ,,
	Newhaven	,,	Infants	251	April ,,
	North Mundham	,,	Mixed	70	June ,,
	Warningcamp	,,	ditto	25	June ,,
	Westbourne	,,	Boys	60	July ,,
WARWICKSHIRE	Avon Dassett	Ch. of Eng.	Mixed	22	January 1892
	Harborough Magna	,,	ditto	36	April ,,
	*Wolfhampcote	,,	ditto	37	July ,,
WESTMORLAND	Natland	Ch. of Eng.	Mixed	88	April 1892
	Little Strickland and Thrimby	Board	ditto	30	March ,,
WILTSHIRE	Ashley	Ch. of Eng.	Mixed	18	May 1892
	Boyton	,,	ditto	39	February ,,
	Chippenham, St. Paul's	,,	Infants	31	May ,,
	Devizes Town	,,	Boys	54	March ,,
	Downton (Girls)	British	Girls	45	April ,,
	Imber	,,	Mixed	22	February ,,
	Great Cheverell	Board	Infants	21	March ,,
WORCESTERSHIRE	Norton-by-Bredon	Ch. of Eng.	Mixed	30	January 1892
	Oldbury, Tabernacle	British	ditto	352	July ,,
YORKSHIRE	Alne	Parochial	Mixed	45	November 1891
	Boston Clifford and Bramham	Wesleyan	ditto	51	March 1892
	Bradfield	National	ditto	34	June ,,
	Carlton-in-Coverham	,,	ditto	72	May ,,
	Duggleby	,,	ditto	19	January ,,
	Edlington	Ch. of Eng.	ditto	23	May ,,
	Gilroyd, St. Thomas	,,	Infants	42	November 1891
	Higham and Barugh	National	ditto	48	November 1891

RETURN of Public Elementary Schools which have been "Warned" during the Year ended August 1892, &c.—*cont*[d].

COUNTY.	Name and Denomination of School.	Department (B., G., M., I.).	Average Attendance.	Date of Adverse Report.
ENGLAND—*continued.*				
YORKSHIRE (*Continued.*)	Hoyle Mill - - - - - - National	Infants - -	29	July - 1892
	Kirkham Gate - - - - - Ch. of Eng.	- ditto - -	27	April - „
	Kirby Knowle Village - - - „	Mixed - -	29	April - „
	Langcliffe - - - - - - National	Infants - -	38	June - „
	Maltby - - - - - - - „	Mixed - -	65	April - „
	Middleton Tyas - - - - Ch. of Eng.	Mixed and Infants	94	April - „
	Ottringham - - - - - National	Mixed - -	56	April - „
	Oughtibridge - - - - - „	- ditto - -	162	June - „
	Ravenfield - - - - - - „	- ditto - -	26	April - „
	Ripley (Infants) - - - - „	Infants - -	16	November 1891
	Rocking - - - - - - Ch. of Eng.	Mixed - -	30	June - 1892
	Rudland - - - - - - - British	- ditto - -	25	July - „
	Shafton - - - - - - Wesleyan	Mixed and Infants	96	April - „
	Sherburn (East Riding) - - Ch. of Eng.	Infants - -	34	March - „
	Shire Green - - - - - National	- ditto - -	35	July - „
	Sowerby, St. George's - - - „	- ditto - -	101	May - „
	Stannington - - - - - - „	Mixed - -	52	July - „
	Stocksbridge - - - - - - „	- ditto - -	103	October - 1891
	Strinesdale - - - - Ch. of Eng.	- ditto - -	35	October - „
	Thorpe Hesley - - - - - Wesleyan	Infants - -	48	October - „
	Topcliffe - - - - - - - National	Mixed - -	38	April - 1892
	*Wadsley, Old - - - - - British	Mixed and Infants	45	June - „
	Wadworth - - - - - - National	- ditto - -	100	May - „
	Weaky - - - - - - - Wesleyan	- ditto - -	68	October - 1891
	Welbury - - - - - - Ch. of Eng.	Mixed - -	27	April - 1892
	*Withernwick - - - - - - „	- ditto - -	47	April - „
	Worrall - - - - - - - National	- ditto - -	60	June - „
	*Wykeham - - - - - - Ch. of Eng.	Infants - -	23	June - „
	Yearsley - - - - - - - - „	Mixed - -	21	November 1891
	York, St. Dennis and St. George - National	- ditto - -	181	October - „
	York, Walmgate, St. Margaret's - - „	- ditto - -	53	February 1892
	Austerfield - - - - - - - Board	- ditto - -	36	May - „
	Biggin - - - - - - - - - „	- ditto - -	15	January - „
	Killinghall - - - - - - - - „	Infants - -	23	November 1891
	Menwith-with-Darley - - - - „	Mixed - -	44	June - 1892
	Rawcliffe-in-Snaith Bridge - - - „	- ditto - -	62	July - „
	*Wombwell, Broomhill - - - - „	Infants - -	66	July - „
	Worsborough, Blacker - - - - „	- ditto - -	68	July - „
WALES:				
CARDIGANSHIRE -	*Capel Sion - - - - - - - National	Mixed - -	49	February 1892
	Blaenpenal, Bronant - - - - Board	- ditto - -	44	February „
CARMARTHENSHIRE -	Carmarthen, Bridge-street - - - National	Infants - -	21	March - 1892
	Felinfoel, Trinity - - - - Board	Mixed and Infants	109	January - „
	Hendy Ely - - - - - - - - -	Boys - - -	101	November 1891
	Llangeler - - - - - - - National	Mixed - -	26	November „
	Llanfihangel-ar-arth, Altywalis - - Board	- ditto - -	49	December „
CARNARVONSHIRE -	Bettws-y-Coed - - - - Ch. of Eng.	Boys - - -	46	July - 1892
	Aberdaron, Rhiw - - - - - Board	Mixed - -	47	July - „
	*Penmorfa, Pennant - - - - - „	- ditto - -	23	November 1891

RETURN of Public Elementary Schools which have been "Warned" during the Year ended August 1892, &c.—*cont^d.*

COUNTY.	Name and Denomination of School.	Department (B., G., M., I.).	Average Attendance.	Date of Adverse Report.
WALES—*continued.*				
DENBIGHSHIRE	Cerrig-y-Gruidion, Tynyfelin - Board	Mixed	56	June 1892
FLINTSHIRE	Cilcain - National	Mixed and Infants	63	May 1892
GLAMORGANSHIRE	*Llanguicke Gwaencae, Gurwen - Board	Mixed	129	May 1892
MONTGOMERYSHIRE	Arddlyn - Parochial	Mixed	28	December 1891
	Castle Caerinion - National	ditto	56	February 1892
	Llanfyllin - „	Boys	52	July „
PEMBROKESHIRE	Llanstinan Manor Owen and Jordanston - National	Mixed	53	June 1892
	Llanvalteg - Ch. of Eng.	ditto	25	March „
	Llysyfran - British	ditto	43	May „
	Llanfyrnach, Glandwr - Board	ditto	68	May „
	Pembroke, East End - „	ditto	93	October 1891
RADNORSHIRE	Bwlchysarnan - British	Mixed	24	November 1891
	Llanbadarnfynydd Llaithdu - Board	ditto	34	October „

Education Department,
15 June 1893.

G. W. Kekewich,
Secretary.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION (SCHOOLS "WARNED").

RETURN by COUNTIES (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 190, of Session 1892) of the PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS which have been "Warned" by the Department under Article 86 of the Code during the Year ended August 1892, including the Schools, if any, from which the Grant has been withheld under that Article.

(*Mr. Channing.*)

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21 *June* 1893.

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EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

LIST OF SCHOOL BOARDS AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE COMMITTEES

IN

ENGLAND AND WALES.

1st April 1893.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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1893.

[C.—6900.]

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N.B.—Vol. II. of the Census of England and Wales has not yet been published, so full particulars of the population cannot in all cases be given.

SCHOOL BOARDS.

DISTRICTS IN WHICH SCHOOL BOARDS HAVE BEEN FORMED PURSUANT TO THE ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ACTS, 1870 AND 1873, AND THE ELEMENTARY EDUCATION (ORDERS) ACT, 1874.

Explanations :—In the following list, U.D. signifies United District. The names of the Parishes comprised in the U.D. are set forth under the title.

The names of BOROUGHS are printed in SMALL CAPITALS, and of *Parishes* in *italic* type. An asterisk * is prefixed to the name of each Board formed under sec. 12 (2), and (*c.*) to that of each Board formed *compulsorily* under sec. 10 or 40 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870.

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
BEDFORD :					
*LUTON (U.D.) :					
LUTON (Borough) - - -		30,006	9	17 Feb. 1874	W. Hoyle, Waller Street, Luton.
Luton (extra municipal). - - -		2,395			
Arlesey - -	Biggleswade -	2,108	5	6 June 1874	H. Vander Vord, Shefford R.S.O. (Co.) Bedford.
Aspley Guise -	Woburn -	1,230	5	12 April 1879	C. Gosling, Ridgmont, Bletchley Station.
Aspley Heath -	Woburn -	451	5	25 July 1885	J. F. Smith, 4, Bedford Street, Woburn.
with *Aspley Guise* - - -		—	2		
and Wavendon (*Bucks*) (contributories).	Newport Pagnell.	1,281	4		
Biggleswade -	Biggleswade -	4,943	7	13 Nov. 1873	T. J. Hooper, Biggleswade.
(c.) *Bolnhurst* - -	Bedford -	233	5	4 April 1884	M. Sharman, Bedford.
(c.) *Campton* (U.D.) -	Biggleswade -	512	5	8 Mar. 1875	H. Vander Vord, Shefford R.S.O. (Co.) Bedford.
Campton -					
Chicksands Priory					
Cople - -	Bedford -	424	5	9 Feb. 1876	M. Sharman, Bedford.
Dean - -	St. Neots -	406	5	12 Feb. 1877	J. Brawn, Melchbourne, Bedford.
Eastcotts - -	Bedford -	830	5	14 Nov. 1873	M. Sharman, Bedford.
**Eaton Socon* -	St. Neots -	2,192	5	23 Dec. 1872	F. G. Butler, Eaton Socon, St. Neot's.
Elstow - -	Bedford -	478	5	20 May 1873	M. Sharman, Bedford.
Eversholt - -	Woburn -	623	5	14 Oct. 1885	Rev. W. S. Baker (Hon.), Eversholt, Woburn.
(c.) *Everton and Tetworth* (U.D.).	Biggleswade -	382	5	24 May 1873	H. Vander Vord, Shefford R.S.O. (Co.) Bedford.
Everton - -					
Tetworth (*Hunts*)					
**Flitwick* -	Ampthill -	900	5	29 April 1872	R. M. White, Ampthill.
Goldington -	Bedford -	587	5	9 Feb. 1872	J. C. Conquest, Bedford.
Great Barford -	Bedford -	740	5	24 May 1878	L. Jessop, St. Paul's Square, Bedford.
**Harlington* - -	Woburn -	504	5	1 Aug. 1872	R. M. White, Ampthill.
Houghton Regis -	Luton -	2,187	5	30 April 1878	C. C. S. Benning, Dunstable.
Husborne Crawley	Woburn -	410	5	11 July 1878	W. H. Smith, Woburn.
(c.) *Kempston* - -	Bedford -	4,736	5	18 Feb. 1876	W. G. C. Mitchell, Bedford.
Keysoe - -	Bedford -	662	5	29 July 1873	W. Woodward, Keysoe, Gt. Staughton, St. Neot's.
(c.) *Langford* - -	Biggleswade -	1,183	5	7 Aug. 1873	T. J. Hooper, Biggleswade.
Lidlington - -	Ampthill -	600	5	29 April 1874	R. M. White, Ampthill.
Little Staughton† -	St. Neots -	378	5	25 Feb. 1873	J. Hartop, Keysoe Row, St. Neot's, Hunts.

The School Board of Little Staughton is now constituted under section 63 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, and section 27 of the Elementary Education Act, 1876. (Order issued 22nd July 1886.)

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
BEDFORD—*cont.*					
(c.) *Marston Moretaine*	Ampthill	1,047	5	16 Feb. 1875	C. Stimson, Mill Street, Bedford.
Maulden	Ampthill	1,243	5	3 Mar. 1873	R. M. White, Ampthill.
Millbrook	Ampthill	227	5	28 Nov. 1873	J. Wright, Ampthill.
Oakley	Bedford	250	5	20 Dec. 1878	M. Sharman, Bedford.
Potton	Biggleswade	1,907	5	19 Feb. 1875	J. W. Felts, Potton, Sandy.
Ridgmont	Woburn	658	5	2 Mar. 1878	C. Gosling, Ridgmont, Bletchley Station.
Sharnbrook	Bedford	761	5	20 April 1871	A. Allen, Olney.
(c.) *Shefford* (U.D.)	Biggleswade	1,055	5	8 Mar. 1875	H. Vander Vord, Shefford R.S.O. (Co.) Bedford.
Shefford					
Shefford Hardwick					
(c.) *Shillington*	Ampthill	1,873	5	10 June 1874	J. Wright, Ampthill.
Souldrop	Bedford	221	5	4 Dec. 1877	M. Sharman, Bedford.
(c.) *Stanbridge, Eggington, and Tilsworth* (U.D.)	Leighton Buzzard.	889	5	7 July 1884	D. T. Willis, Leighton Buzzard.
Egginton					
Stanbridge					
Tilsworth					
Steppingley	Ampthill	308	5	21 Mar. 1874	H. R. J. Swaffield, Beckerings Park, Ampthill.
Stevington	Bedford	601	5	20 May 1874	M. Sharman, Bedford.
Stotfold	Biggleswade	3,004	5	27 Nov. 1890	G. T. Flitton, Stotfold, Baldock, Herts.
(c.) *Streatley*	Luton	296	5	6 Nov. 1875	W. Howes (Hon.), Streatley, Dunstable.
Sundon	Luton	421	5	2 May 1872	H. Gates (Junr.) (Hon.), Upper Sundon, Dunstable.
Thurleigh	Bedford	529	5	12 May 1875	Rev. B. Trapp, Thurleigh, Bedford.
Willington	Bedford	234	5	23 Nov. 1875	M. Sharman, Bedford.
Woburn	Woburn	1,193	5	12 Feb. 1873	W. H. Smith, Woburn.
Wootton	Bedford	1,253	5	6 April 1875	R. M. White, Ampthill.
BERKS:					
READING	- -	60,054	18	20 Mar. 1871	S. Preston, 45, West Street, Reading.
(c.) *Balking*	Farringdon	183	5	27 Sept. 1875	G. J. Haines, Farringdon.
Beenham Vallence	Bradfield	517	5	20 Mar. 1891	S. V. Pinniger, Newbury.
Chieveley	Newbury	1,020	5	18 April 1873	G. Marlow, Chieveley, Newbury.
Cholsey	Wallingford	2,014	5	23 Dec. 1874	G. F. Slade, Wallingford.
**East Ilsley*	Wantage	519	5	9 Sept. 1872	Rev. T. R. Terry (Hon.), East Ilsley, Newbury.
(c.) *Inkpen*	Hungerford	667	5	2 Mar. 1875	W. T. Homer, Inkpen, Hungerford.
(c.) *Leckhampstead*	Newbury	302	5	4 Feb. 1876	G. Marlow, Arlington, Newbury.
Sutton Courtney	Abingdon	843	5	20 Aug. 1874	Rev. F. G. Tompkins, Appleford, Abingdon.
Tilehurst	Bradfield	3,184	5	4 Dec. 1878	H. May, 22, The Forbury, Reading.
BUCKINGHAM:					
BUCKINGHAM	- -	3,364	5	20 Dec. 1871	O. E. Bennett, Buckingham.
CHIPPING WYCOMBE	- -	13,435	7	26 April 1883	W. T. Pycraft, High Wycombe.
(c.) *Adstock*	Buckingham	330	5	18 Feb. 1875	W. A. Perkins, Padbury, Buckingham.

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
BUCKINGHAM—*cont.*					
(c.) *Bledlow* - -	Wycombe -	978	5	27 Dec. 1873	W. T. Pycraft, High Wycombe.
(c.) *Bow Brickhill* -	Newport Pagnell.	464	5	24 July 1874	F. Bodley, Simpson, Fenny Stratford.
(c.) *Castle Thorpe* -	Newport Pagnell.	441	5	6 Dec. 1888	T. Osborne, Castle Thorpe, Stoney Stratford.
Chalfont St. Giles -	Amersham -	1,286	5	11 Nov. 1878	H. Bedford, Amersham, Bucks.
(c.) *Chearsley* - -	Aylesbury -	242	5	22 Dec. 1876	T. Parrott, Aylesbury.
**Chenies* - -	Amersham -	378	5	28 July 1887	Rev. R. Shann (Chairman), Chenies, Rickmansworth.
(c.) *Chesham* - -	Amersham -	8,018	7	17 Oct. 1876	F. How, Chesham, Bucks.
with *Little Missenden* (contributory).	- - -	—	1		
Chipping Wycombe (extra municipal).	Wycombe -	2,974	7	29 July 1873	D. Clarke, High Wycombe.
with *Little Marlow* (contributory).	Wycombe -	929	2		
(c.) *Dorney* (U.D.) -	Eton - -	683	5	11 Mar. 1875	C. F. Dean, Slough.
Boveney - -					
Dorney - -					
(c.) *Drayton Parslow* -	Winslow -	425	5	19 July 1877	R. Barton, Stewkley, Leighton, Beds.
(c.) *Ellesborough*	Wycombe -	641	5	15 July 1874	Rev. J. H. R. Sumner (Hon.), Ellesborough, Tring.
(c.) *Emberton* (U.D.) -	Newport Pagnell.	515	5	29 Dec. 1874	W. Hawkins, Emberton, Newport Pagnell.
Emberton -					
Petsoe Manor -					
Fenny Stratford -	Newport Pagnell.	2,614	7	31 Jan. 1887	T. Best, Fenny Stratford.
Fulmer - -	Eton - -	349	5	28 Sept. 1878	Rev. C. Joyce (Hon.), Fulmer, Slough.
(c.) *Haddenham* (U.D.)	Aylesbury -	1,330	5	17 Mar. 1873	E. Parker, Thame.
Aston Sandford -					
Haddenham -					
Hanslope - -	Newport Pagnell.	1,489	5	20 May 1871	G. Cox, Hanslope, Stony Stratford.
Haversham (U.D.)	Newport Pagnell.	294	5	31 Oct. 1876	A. N. Nicholson, Newport Pagnell.
Haversham -					
Little Linford -					
Langley Marish -	Eton - -	2,474	5	30 Mar. 1874	T. H. Baldwin, Langley, Slough.
Linslade - -	Leighton Buzzard.	1,982	5	21 June 1871	A. Blake, Linslade, Leighton Buzzard.
Little Missenden -	Wycombe -	1,136	5	7 Oct. 1886	T. J. Reynolds, High Wycombe.
Long Crendon -	Thame -	1,187	5	14 Nov. 1873	E. Parker, Thame.
Nash - -	Winslow -	306	5	6 Apr. 1891	W. N. Midgley, High Street, Winslow.
(c.) *Olney* (U.D.) -	Newport Pagnell.	2,478	7	23 Mar. 1875	A. Allen, Olney, Bucks.
Olney - -					
Olney Park Farm					
Warrington -					
(c.) *Shenley and Loughton* (U.D.)	Newport Pagnell.	743	5	25 Nov. 1873	J. Morris, Shenley, Bletchley.
Loughton -					
Shenley Brook End.					
Shenley Church End.					
(c.) *Stoke Mandeville* -	Wycombe -	356	5	24 Jan. 1893	G. Fell, Aylesbury.

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891).	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
BUCKINGHAM—*cont.*					
(c.) *Stoke Poges* (U.D.)	Eton - -	2,587	5	27 Aug. 1874	C. F. Dean, Slough.
Stoke Poges -					
Wexham -					
Tingewick - -	Buckingham -	714	5	13 Nov. 1873	R. Dudley, Tingewick, Buckingham.
(c.) *Turville* - -	Wycombe -	468	5	3 June 1880	E. J. Vernon (Hon.), Henley-on-Thames.
West Wycombe -	Wycombe -	2,599	5	13 Mar. 1872	D. Clarke, High Wycombe.
with *Great Marlow* (contributory).	Wycombe -	5,283	1		
(c.) *Woughton on the Green and Simpson* (U.D.)	Newport Pagnell.	935	5	19 Jan. 1875	F. Bodley, Simpson, Fenny Stratford.
Simpson - -					
Woughton-on-the Green					
**Wyrardisbury* -	Eton - -	660	5	16 Sept. 1872	A. Thomas, High Street, Slough.
CAMBRIDGE -	- - -				
(c.) WISBEACH - -	- - -	9,395	7	22 Dec. 1876	E. H. Jackson, Wisbeach.
Ashley cum Silverley	Newmarket -	455	5	1 May 1874	T. Ennion, High Street, Newmarket.
(c.) *Barrington* -	Royston -	583	5	15 Nov. 1878	Rev. E. Conybeare, Barrington, Cambridge.
(c.) *Bassingbourn and Kneesworth* (U.D.)	Royston -	2,629	5	14 Dec. 1874	T. Shell, Royston.
Bassingbourn -					
Kneesworth -					
Benwick - -	North Witchford.	794	5	19 Dec. 1871	Rev. W. H. Wood (Hon.), Benwick, March.
**Bottisham* - -	Newmarket -	1,501	5	24 May 1872	J. E. Foster, 10, Trinity Street, Cambridge.
Chatteris - -	North Witchford.	4,587	5	5 June 1873	J. E. Seward, Chatteris, Cambs.
Cottenham - -	Chesterton -	2,517	5	23 July 1873	T. Saintey, Cottenham, Cambridge.
Doddington -	North Witchford.	1,366	5	10 Oct. 1876	E. B. Clarke, March.
Dullingham -	Newmarket -	822	5	21 May 1875	A. M. Ellis, Newmarket.
(c.) *Foxton* - -	Royston -	436	5	16 Oct. 1876	T. Shell, Royston.
Fulbourn - -	Chesterton -	1,807	5	9 May 1879	I. Miller, Fulbourn, Cambridge.
Gamlingay - -	Caxton and Arrington.	1,692	5	31 Dec. 1874	J. A. Ennals, St. Neots, Hunts. H. Ennals (acting).
(c.) *Great and Little Abington* (U.D.)	Linton -	585	5	26 Nov. 1878	D. Moore, Great Abington, Cambs.
Great Abington -					
Little Abington -					
Haddenham -	Ely - -	1,719	5	3 Jan. 1874	J. E. Seward, Chatteris, Cambs.
(c.) *Harston* - -	Chesterton -	767	5	23 Mar. 1875	J. Bonnett, 23, St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge.
(c.) *Hauxton* - -	Chesterton -	280	5	23 Mar. 1876	N. H. Symonds, 6, Downing Terrace, Cambridge.
(c.) *Impington* - -	Chesterton -	418	5	28 Sept. 1875	J. F. Symonds, 9, Benet Street, Cambridge.
(c.) *Leverington* -	Wisbeach -	1,163	5	20 Dec. 1875	W. Welchman, Wisbeach.
Littleport - -	Ely - -	4,157	5	14 April 1874	J. Coates, Littleport, Ely.
(c.) *Manea* - -	North Witchford.	1,357	5	4 April 1876	T. M. Wattam, Manea, March.

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
CAMBRIDGE—*cont.*					
March - -	North Witchford.	6,988	7	1 June 1871	T. Tusting, March.
**Milton* - -	Chesterton -	518	5	24 Oct. 1881	J. F. Symonds, 9, Benet Street, Cambridge.
(c.) *Orwell* - -	Caxton and Arrington.	689	5	25 June 1883	H. C. H. Tayler, Orwell, Royston.
(c.) *Pampisford* -	Linton -	329	5	9 Aug. 1875	E. C. Smith, Pampisford, Cambridge.
Parson Drove -	Wisbeach -	716	5	13 Jan. 1875	G. Carrick, Wisbeach.
(c.) *Rampton* - -	Chesterton -	220	5	9 Jan. 1874	C. E. Ivatt, Rampton, Cambridge.
Sawston - -	Linton -	1,882	5	8 April 1872	J. Ellison, 5, Petty Cury, Cambridge.
Soham - -	Newmarket -	4,138	5	10 Mar. 1871	W. Bye, Soham, E. Horsley (assistant Clerk).
Stapleford - -	Chesterton -	519	5	27 July 1875	J. F. Symonds, 9, Benet Street, Cambridge.
**Stretham* - -	Ely - -	1,055	5	27 April 1889	T. G. Parish, Stretham, Ely.
(c.) *Swaffham Prior* † -	Newmarket -	1,006	5	(*no election*)	J. Dennis, Wicken, Soham.
with *Wicken* (contributory).	- - -	—	5		
Thorney - -	Peterborough -	1,863	5	11 Feb. 1875	A. C. Thacker, Thorney, Peterborough.
(c.) *Tydd St. Giles* -	Wisbeach -	835	5	12 Mar. 1879	W. J. Wright, 28, Old Market, Wisbeach.
Waterbeach -	Chesterton -	1,382	5	12 Feb. 1875	W. Baxter, Waterbeach.
(c.) *Whittlesey St. Mary and St. Andrew.*	Whittlesey -	6,345	7	26 Nov. 1875	J. Peed, Whittlesey, Peterborough.
(c.) *Wicken* - -	Newmarket -	716	5	8 Mar. 1876	J. Dennis, Wicken, Soham, Cambs.
Willingham -	Chesterton -	1,629	5	26 Feb. 1873	F. Kemp, Willingham, Cambs.
(c.) *Wimblington* -	North Witchford.	1,158	5	15 Feb. 1881	R. Dawbarn, jun., March, Cambs.
CHESTER -	- - -				
CONGLETON -	- - -	10,744	7	30 Nov. 1870	H. Latham, Congleton.
MACCLESFIELD -	- - -	36,009	9	6 Nov. 1871	W. Grieves, Macclesfield.
STALYBRIDGE -	- - -	26,783	9	16 Jan. 1871	J. Welch, Stalybridge.
Aston-by-Sutton, with Middleton Grange, Aston Grange, and Sutton (U.D.)	Runcorn -	786	7	2 June 1877	C. E. Linaker, Frodsham, near Preston Brook, Cheshire.
Aston-by-Sutton-with Middleton Grange.					
Aston Grange -					
Sutton - -					
(c.) *Bramhall* - -	Stockport -	3,365	5	19 Dec. 1874	J. Platt, Great Moor, near Stockport.
(c.) *Brindley and Faddiley* (U.D.)	Nantwich -	371	5	1 July 1875	T. M. Dutton, Eastgate Row North, Chester.
Brindley -					
Faddiley -					
(c.) *Bulkeley and Ridley* (U.D.)	Nantwich -	289	5	6 Nov. 1874	T. Cawley, Tarporley.
Bulkeley -					
Ridley - -					

† The School Board of Swaffham Prior is constituted under sections 32 and 63 of the Elementary Education Act 1870. (Order issued 13th April 1878.)

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
CHESTER—*cont.*					
(c.) *Burwardsley* -	Tarvin -	383	5	5 Jan. 1875	E. Hughes, Burwardsley, Chester.
Church Coppenhall	Nantwich -	4,165	5	1 Dec. 1873	C. E. Speakman, Crewe.
(c.) *Daresbury* (U.D.) -	Runcorn -	2,443	7	9 June 1881	C. E. Linaker, Frodsham.
Acton Grange -					
Daresbury -					
Hatton - -					
Keckwick -					
Moore - -					
Newton-by-Daresbury.					
Preston-on-the-Hill.					
Walton Superior -					
(c.) *Disley Stanley* (U.D.)	Hayfield -	4,658	5	16 Jan. 1875	J. H. Kirk, Whaley Bridge, Stockport.
Disley Stanley -					
Whaley-cum-Yeardsley.					
Dukinfield (extra municipal).	Ashton-under-Lyne.	—	9	8 Mar. 1871	J. Moorhouse, King Street, Dukinfield.
(c.) *Dutton* - -	Runcorn -	416	5	23 Oct. 1874	C. E. Linaker, Frodsham.
Moulton - -	Northwich -	1,143	5	9 Jan. 1893	A. Fletcher, Northwich.
(c.) *Over* - -	Northwich -	6,835	7	9 Feb. 1876	J. H. Cooke, Winsford, Cheshire.
* *Poulton-cum-Seacombe.*	Birkenhead -	14,839	7	3 Oct. 1889	G. J. Combs, 45, Clarendon Roa Seacombe.
(c.) *Runcorn* - -	Runcorn -	20,050	7	8 Jan. 1875	G. Moss, Town Hall, Runcorn.
Shavington cum Gresty (extra municipal)	Nantwich -	—	5	28 May 1874	T. H. Whiteley, Nantwich.
(c.) *Sutton* (extra municipal).	Macclesfield -	—	5	23 Nov. 1874	J. Shaw, Sutton, Macclesfield.
(c.) *Weaverham, Acton, and Cuddington,* (U.D.)	Northwich -	2,500	7	25 April 1881	A. Fletcher, Northwich.
Acton - -					
Cuddington -					
Weaverham -					
(c.) *Whitley* (U.D.) -	Runcorn -	508	5	3 May 1873	E. J. Hall, Wellfield, Stockton Heath, Warrington.
Whitley Inferior					
Whitley Superior					
Willaston (*Nantwich*).	Nantwich -	2,070	5	19 Mar. 1874	C. E. Speakman, Crewe.
(c.) *Wimboldsley, Clive, and Occlestone* (U.D.)	Northwich -	393	5	25 Nov. 1874	R. Bygott, Middlewich.
Clive - -					
Wimboldsley -					
(c.) *Wrenbury with Frith* (U.D.)	Nantwich -	1,022	5	28 Oct. 1874	T. H. Whiteley, Nantwich.
Baddington -					
Broomhall -					
Sound - -					
Woodcott -					
Wrenbury with Frith.					
with *Newhall* (contributory).	Nantwich -	734	2		

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
CORNWALL:					
BODMIN - -	- - -	5,151	5	1 Feb. 1871	W. J. Adams, Rosevallen, Bodmin.
DUNHEVED, otherwise LAUNCESTON.	- - -	4,345	5	27 Feb. 1871	C. H. Peter, Northernhaye, Launceston.
(c.) FALMOUTH -	- - -	4,737	7	18 April 1876	W. Jenkins, 39, Church Street, Falmouth.
HELSTON† - -	- - -	3,198	5	20 Mar. 1871	J. Hendy, Godolphin Road, Helston.
(c.) LISKEARD (U.D.):					
LISKEARD (Borough).	- - -	3,984	7	3 June 1878	J. Strong, Barn Street, Liskeard.
Liskeard (Parish)	- - -	1,040			
St. Keyne -	- - -	159			
LOSTWITHIEL -	- - -	1,379	5	21 June 1886	T. Willoughby, Lostwithiel.
(c.) ST. IVES - -	- - -	6,094	7	7 Feb. 1876	H. S. Warren, Fish Street, St. Ives, Cornwall.
SALTASH - -	- - -	2,745	5	30 June 1871	F. W. Cleverton, Windsor Villa, Saltash.
(c.) *Alternon* - -	Launceston -	1,078	5	1 July 1875	S. Pearn, Penpont, Alternon, Launceston.
with *St. Neot* (contributory).	- - -	—	2		
(c.) *Blisland* (U.D.) -	Bodmin -	561	5	29 Sept. 1875	W. H. Cowling, Trewint, Blisland, Bodmin.
Blisland -					
Temple - -					
Boscastle (U.D.) -	Camelford -	804	7	17 Feb. 1875	J. Mitchell, Boscastle, Camelford.
Forrabury -					
Minster - -					
Trevalga -					
(c.) *Boyton* and *Northcott* (U.D.)	Launceston -	379	5	13 Nov. 1874	W. Perry, Dorset Farm, Boyton, Launceston.
Boyton - -					
Northcott (*Devon*) with *North Tamerton* (contributory).	- - -	—	2		
Breage - -	Helston -	2,751	5	4 April 1871	H. H. Nicholas, Breage, Helston.
Calstock - -	Tavistock -	6,150	7	26 Feb. 1874	A. J. Rowe, Calstock, Tavistock.
Camborne - -	Redruth -	14,700	9	17 June 1873	H. J. Lean, Camborne.
Cardynham -	Bodmin -	590	5	13 May 1872	W. Male, Cardynham, Bodmin.
Colan - -	St. Columb Major.	222	5	29 Dec. 1874	R. Rundle (Jr.), Colan, Cornwall.
Crantock - -	St. Columb Major.	301	5	20 July 1874	C. H. Jenkin, Crantock, Grampound Road, Cornwall.
Crowan - -	Helston -	2,468	5	13 Jan. 1874	J. White, Crowan, Camborne.
Davidstow - -	Camelford -	393	5	26 Nov. 1874	J. Metherell, Tremail, Davidstow, Camelford.
(c.) *East and West Looe* (U.D.)	Liskeard -	2,430	7	22 June 1871	E. Pengelly, Mount Pleasant, East Looe, R.S.O.
East Looe -					
West Looe -					
Endellion (or *St. Endellion*).	Bodmin -	1,136	5	21 Oct. 1874	J. Hawke, Port Isaac, Wadebridge.
Fowey - -	St. Austell -	1,957	5	16 Feb. 1875	W. J. Graham, Fowey, S.O., Cornwall.
Germoe - -	Helston -	497	5	23 Aug. 1871	H. H. Nicholas, Breage, Helston.

† The School Board of Helston is now constituted under Section 63 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, and Section 27 of the Elementary Education Act, 1876. (Order issued 21st August 1882.)

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
CORNWALL—*cont.*					
(c.) *Gorran* - -	St. Austell -	928	5	6 July 1876	R. H. Lanyon, Gorran, St. Austell.
with *St. Michael-Carhayes* (contributory).	St. Austell -	143	2		
Gulval - -	Penzance -	1,446	5	29 May 1871	T. H. Cornish, Penzance.
with *Madron* (extra municipal) (contributory).	- - -	—	1		
Gwennap - -	Redruth -	6,269	7	4 Mar. 1874	G. S. Bray, Redruth.
Illogan - -	Redruth -	9,312	7	24 May 1871	J. L. Tregenza, Cam Brae, R.S.O., Cornwall.
(c.) *Jacobstow* - -	Stratton -	375	7	28 Sept. 1874	Rev. F. T. Batchelor (Hon.), Jacobstow, Stratton.
Kea - -	Truro -	2,103	5	13 Aug. 1875	J. Gill, Cross Lanes, Baldhu, Chacewater, Cornwall.
(c.) *Kenwyn* (U.D.) -	Truro -	—	5	19 April 1875	R. Dobelle, jun., 7, Princes Street, Truro.
Kenwyn (extra municipal).					
Tregavethan -					
**Landewednack* -	Helston -	626	5	22 Jan. 1884	R. H. Richards, Lizard, Helston.
(c.) *Lanivet* - -	Bodmin -	981	5	11 Nov. 1875	G. Knight, Bodwannick, Lanivet, Bodmin.
with *Bodmin Parish* (contributory).	Bodmin -	328	2		
(c.) *Lanlivery* (extra municipal).	Bodmin -	—	5	8 June 1875	R. Pease, Lostwithiel.
(c.) *Lanteglos-by-Fowey*	Liskeard -	1,432	5	17 Nov. 1875	S. Slade, Polruan, Fowey, Cornwall.
Lewannick -	Launceston -	531	5	15 July 1873	J. Brown, Lewannick, Launceston.
(c.) *Lezant* - -	Launceston -	680	5	27 Aug. 1891	W. H. Cory, 1, Garfield Villas, Launceston.
Linkinhorne -	Liskeard -	2,012	7	19 Feb. 1875	W. Grylls, Halfacre, Coad's Green, Launceston.
(c.) *Ludgvan* - -	Penzance -	2,334	5	29 Sept. 1875	R. Edwards, Ludgvan, Penzance.
Luxullion - -	Bodmin -	937	5	14 May 1875	C. T. Trevail, Menedw, Bugle, St. Austell.
Madron (extra municipal).	Penzance -	—	5	12 July 1879	W. T. White, jun., Hea Villas, Heamoor, R.S.O. Cornwall.
Manaccan (U.D.) -	Helston -	538	5	30 Jan. 1879	R. Lawrance, Treworgie Mill, Manaccan, Helston.
Manaccan -					
St. Anthony-in-Meneage.					
(c.) *Marazion* - -	Penzance -	1,342	5	9 April 1879	G. Laitey, Marazion, Penzance.
Mawgan in Meneage (U.D.)	Helston -	1,088	5	18 June 1875	S. F. Trounson, Mawgan, Helston.
Mawgan in Meneage.					
St. Martin in Meneage.					
Mawgan-in-Pyder -	St. Columb Major.	708	5	16 Nov. 1877	W. Hortop, Mawgan-in-Pyder, St. Columb, R.S.O.
Mevagissey -	St. Austell -	2,200	5	10 June 1874	W. Harris, Mevagissey, St. Austell.
Morvah - -	Penzance -	172	5	25 June 1875	C. Read, 8, Parade Street, Penzance.
**Mullion* - -	Helston -	666	5	31 May 1872	J. Thomas, Mullion, Cury Cross Lanes, R.S.O.

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
CORNWALL—*cont.*					
North Tamerton -	Holsworthy -	430	5	5 Feb. 1875	Rev. R. C. Smith, North Tamerton, Holsworthy.
Padstow - -	St. Columb Major.	1,877	5	19 Feb. 1873	W. H. Pope, Padstow.
Paul - -	Penzance -	5,977	9	16 Oct. 1875	C. Clemens, Drift, Buryash Bridge R.S.O., Cornwall.
with *Madron* (extra municipal) (contributory).	- - -	—	1		
Perranarworthal -	Falmouth -	992	5	31 Jan. 1876	J. Edwards, Perranarworthal, Cornwall.
Perranuthnoe -	Penzance -	819	5	18 Jan. 1875	H. Williams, Perranuthnoe, Marazion, R.S.O., Cornwall.
Perranzabuloe -	Truro -	2,374	5	23 Feb. 1874	W. Mitchell, Hendrawna, Bolingey, Perranzabuloe, Truro.
(c.) *Poundstock* -	Stratton -	496	5	27 July 1874	J. Broad, Poundstock, Stratton.
**Redruth* - -	Redruth -	10,324	7	23 Dec. 1872	C. Bawden, Redruth.
Roche - -	St. Austell -	1,626	5	7 Feb. 1872	R. Varcoe, Roche, St. Austell.
St. Agnes - -	Truro -	4,249	7	23 Feb. 1871	G. C. Hancock, St. Agnes, Scorrier, Cornwall.
St. Allen -	Truro -	468	5	12 April 1875	W. Carveth, Nancarron, St. Allen, Cornwall.
St. Austell - -	St. Austell -	11,377	7	28 June 1871	H. S. Hancock, St. Austell.
St. Blazey - -	St. Austell -	2,705	5	22 Mar. 1871	W. Peter, Par, Par Station R.S.O.
St. Breock and Egloshayle (U.D.)	St. Columb Major.	3,131	9	10 Feb. 1875	R. Bonney, Wadebridge, Cornwall.
Egloshayle -					
St. Breock -					
St. Cleer -	Liskeard -	2,124	5	22 July 1874	W. H. Rule, Liskeard.
with *St. Neot* (contributory).	- - -	—	2		
St. Clether -	Camelford -	197	5	16 Aug. 1875	C. Venning, Cairo, Otterham, Camelford.
with *Laneast* (contributory).	Launceston -	227	1		
**St. Columb Major* -	St. Columb Major.	2,612	5	21 Dec. 1872	R. Berryman, St. Columb R.S.O.
St. Columb Minor -	St. Columb Major.	3,056	5	12 Jan. 1875	J. Pearce, Newquay R.S.O.
St. Erme - -	Truro -	462	5	26 April 1875	F. Truscott, Truro.
St. Ervan - -	St. Columb Major.	337	5	12 Jan. 1875	Rev. H. N. Barton (Hon.), St. Ervan, St. Issey.
St. Eval - -	St. Columb Major.	245	5	5 Mar. 1875	Rev. J. Lock, St. Eval, St. Issey.
(c.) *St. Ewe* - -	St. Austell -	998	5	10 Feb. 1876	J. Michell, Tregondean, Gorran.
(c.) *St. Gennys* -	Stratton -	430	5	14 Nov. 1874	W. Tinney, West Town, St. Gennys, Stratton.
St. Gluvias -	Falmouth -	991	5	22 Nov. 1875	J. O. Bennett, Ponsanooth, Perranarworthal.
St. Hilary - -	Penzance -	956	5	26 April 1875	W. Angove, St. Hilary, Marazion.
St. Just in Penwith	Penzance -	6,119	7	30 June 1875	A. Chenhalls, (junr.), St. Just in Penwith, Penzance.
St. Just in Roseland.	Truro -	1,178	7	19 July 1889	J. Sprake, St. Mawes, Grampound Road.
St. Keverne -	Helston -	1,630	5	16 Feb. 1875	J. Smith, Helston.
St. Levan - -	Penzance -	629	5	18 Mar. 1872	Rev. P. Silvester (Hon.), St. Levan, Penzance.
St. Merryn -	St. Columb Major.	489	5	23 Nov. 1874	Rev. E. Olivey (Hon.), St. Merryn, Padstow.
St. Mewan -	St. Austell -	1,092	5	27 June 1872	The Clerk, St. Mewan, St. Austell.
(c.) *St. Neot* - -	Liskeard -	1,237	5	18 April 1876	J. Strong, Barn Street, Liskeard.

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
CORNWALL—*cont.*					
**St. Pinnock* -	Liskeard -	433	5	20 May 1886	T. C. Tamblyn, Treburgey, Liskeard.
(c.) *St. Stephen - in - Brannel.*	St. Austell -	3,590	5	24 Feb. 1876	W. Bennetto, Churchtown, St. Stephen's, Grampound Road, Cornwall.
St. Stephen's (by Launceston) (extra municipal).	Launceston -	—	5	24 Mar. 1875	T. Brighton, Devon View, Launceston.
St. Stephen's by Saltash.	St. Germans -	1,549	5	23 Aug. 1871	W. N. Rawling, St. Stephen's by Saltash.
St. Stythian's -	Redruth -	1,768	5	28 June 1871	W. Martin, Kennall Farm, St. Stythians, Perranwell Station, R.S.O., Cornwall.
St. Teath (U.D.) -	Camelford -	1,958	7	13 April 1871	J. Hockaday (Hon.), St. Teath, Camelford.
Michaelstow - *St. Teath* with *Lanteglos by Camelford* (contributory).	Camelford -	1,370	2		
**St. Wenn* - -	St. Columb Major.	423	5	14 April 1883	Rev. T. J. Bennett, St. Wenn, Bodmin.
Sancreed - -	Penzance -	867	5	24 Sept. 1880	C. Clemens, Drift, Sancreed, Penzance.
(c.) *Sennen* - -	Penzance -	676	5	7 June 1876	J. Trewhella, jun., Sennen, Land's End.
Sithney - -	Helston -	3,290	5	12 April 1876	J. Q. James, Sithney, Helston.
Stoke Climsland -	Launceston -	1,865	7	27 July 1874	E. Rendell, Stoke Climsland, Callington R.S.O., Cornwall.
(c.) *Talland* (U.D.) - *Lansallos* - *Talland* - -	Liskeard -	1,486	5	24 Nov. 1875	N. Hocken, Polperro R.S.O., Cornwall.
Tregony (U.D.) - *Cornelly* - - *Cuby* - - *Tregony, St. James.*	Truro -	783	7	18 Oct. 1875	R. Freethy, Newton, Tregony, Grampound Road.
with *Veryan* (contributory).	Truro -	1,259	2		
Tywardreath -	St. Austell -	2,097	5	20 April 1881	T. Rundell, Tywardreath, Par Station.
Uny Lelant -	Penzance -	1,439	5	23 July 1875	J. C. Rosewarne, Uny Lelant, Hayle.
(c.) *Warbstow* (U.D.) - *Tremaine* - *Treneglos* - *Tresmeer* - *Warbstow* -	Launceston -	840	7	21 June 1875	J. Kittow, Tremaine, Launceston.
with *Laneast* (contributory).	Launceston -	*See* St. Clether.	1		
Warleggon -	Bodmin -	206	5	6 June 1877	W. R. Stephens, Warleggon, Bodmin.
(c.) *Week St. Mary* -	Stratton -	548	5	24 Aug. 1874	Rev. J. D. Peake, Week St. Mary, Stratton.
Wendron - -	Helston -	4,250	7	29 Jan. 1874	J. Perry, Boswin, Wendron, Helston.
(c.) *Whitstone* - -	Stratton -	394	5	21 Aug. 1874	Rev. R. H. Kingdon, Whitstone, Holsworthy.

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
CUMBERLAND :					
CARLISLE - -	- - -	39,176	11	1 Feb. 1871	S. Cartmell, 27, Lowther Street, Carlisle.
WORKINGTON -	- - -	23,490	9	4 April 1873	G. B. McKay, Workington.
Abbey Holme† (commonly known as *Holme Abbey*).	Wigton -	906	5	13 Nov. 1873	J. S. Jackson, Carlisle.
Ainstable - -	Penrith -	439	5	12 Sept. 1884	T. Bowman (Hon.), Bramery, Ainstable, Kirkoswald R.S.O.
**Alston* - -	Alston -	3,384	5	11 Oct. 1892	T. W. Dickinson, Alston, Cumberland.
(c.) *Arlecdon and Weddicar* (U.D.)	Whitehaven -	5,740	7	11 Feb. 1876	J. R. Thompson, 18, Scotch Street, Whitehaven.
Arlecdon -					
Weddicar -					
Arthuret and *Kirkandrews-upon-Esk* (U.D.)	Longtown -	3,231	7	1 Dec. 1873	J. H. Brown, Carlisle.
Arthuret -					
Kirkandrews Middle.					
Kirkandrews Moat					
Kirkandrews Nether.					
Aspatria and Brayton.	Wigton -	2,714	5	19 Aug. 1874	F. Richardson, Aspatria, Carlisle.
Bassenthwaite -	Cockermouth -	541	5	19 July 1872	J. Bowman, Bassenthwaite, Keswick.
Bewcastle - -	Longtown -	800	5	10 Feb. 1876	M. Armstrong, Graham's Onset, Bewcastle, Carlisle.
with *Askerton* (contributory).	Brampton -	291	2		
Blennerhasset and Kirkland.	Wigton -	503	5	15 Feb. 1884	R. Lawson, Wigton.
with *Allhallows* (contributory).	Wigton -	832	2		
Bowness - -	Wigton -	1,322	5	14 Nov. 1873	J. Ward, Bowness on Solway, Burgh-by-Sands.
Brampton - -	Brampton -	2,790	5	28 May 1874	Rev. S. Falle, Brampton, Cumberland.
(c.) *Burgh-by-Sands* -	Carlisle -	857	5	5 Jan. 1874	S. Cartmell, 27, Lowther Street, Carlisle.
Caldbeck - -	Wigton -	1,068	5	14 April 1873	W. H. Greenup, Caldbeck, Wigton.
with *Castle Sowerby* (contributory).	Penrith -	751	2		
(c.) *Clifton* (U.D.) -	Cockermouth -	1,467	5	13 July 1880	W. Paisley, Workington.
Great Clifton -					
Little Clifton -					
Cockermouth -	Cockermouth -	5,464	7	12 Feb. 1873	T. C. Burn, Cockermouth.
**Cummersdale* (extra municipal).	Carlisle -	—	5	25 July 1881	J. Halse, Murrell Hill, Carlisle.
(c.) *Cumwhitton and Carlatton* (U.D.)	Brampton -	528	5	18 Aug. 1874	Rev. W. Maudsley (Hon.), Cumwhitton, Wetheral, Carlisle.
Carlatton -					
Cumwhitton -					
(c.) *Dalston* - -	Carlisle -	2,004	5	18 Oct. 1876	W. Waugh, Cardewlees, Carlisle.
Dearham - -	Cockermouth -	2,598	5	28 Feb. 1871	P. de E. Collin, Maryport.
(c.) *Distington* - -	Whitehaven -	1,819	5	20 June 1876	W. Yates, Distington, Whitehaven.

† The School Board of Abbey Holme is now constituted under sections 32 and 63 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870. (Order issued 17th December 1879.)

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
CUMBERLAND—*cont.*					
Egremont - -	Whitehaven -	6,105	7	21 Dec. 1877	H. J. Whiteside, Whitehaven.
(c.) *Ellenborough and Ewanrigg.*	Cockermouth -	4,471	5	23 Sept. 1875	P. de E. Collin, Maryport.
Farlam, Midgeholme, and Hartleyburn (U.D.) *Farlam - Midgeholme - Hartleyburn (Northumberland).*	Brampton -	2,579	7	21 Mar. 1885	C. Luckhurst, Naworth, Brampton, Cumberland.
Flimby - -	Cockermouth -	2,415	5	14 Feb. 1873	P. de E. Collin, Maryport.
Gamblesby - -	Penrith -	223	5	13 Nov. 1873	J. Cowen (Hon.), Gamblesby, Penrith.
(c.) *Great Broughton* (U.D.) *Great Broughton Little Broughton Ribton* - -	Cockermouth -	2,290	7	31 Mar. 1876	J. Musgrave, Cockermouth.
Harrington -	Whitehaven -	3,535	7	17 Dec. 1873	J. B. Tolson, Harrington R.S.O., Cumberland.
Hayton and Oughterside (U.D.) *Hayton and Mealo Oughterside and Allerby.*	Cockermouth -	889	5	13 Jan. 1875	W. Paisley, Workington.
(c.) *Holme East Waver*	Wigton -	421	5	30 April 1881	T. Glaister (Hon.), Saltcoats, Abbey Town, Silloth.
Holme St. Cuthbert	Wigton -	753	5	29 June 1871	P. de E. Collin, Maryport.
Irthington - -	Brampton -	764	5	30 Jan. 1874	Rev. W. Dacre, Irthington, Carlisle.
(c.) *Kirkandrews on Eden* (U.D.) *Beaumont - Grinsdale - Kirkandrews on Eden.*	Carlisle -	491	5	30 Dec. 1874	S. Cartmell, 27, Lowther Street, Carlisle.
Kirkbride - -	Wigton -	370	5	17 Sept. 1874	J. Mark, Kirkbride, Silloth.
(c.) *Kirkland and Blencarn.*	Penrith -	179	5	23 Mar. 1876	G. Brown (Hon.), Blencarn Hall, Penrith.
(c.) *Lamplugh* - -	Whitehaven -	1,180	5	9 Feb. 1877	J. Bowly, Union Hall, Whitehaven.
Low Holme (commonly known as *Holme Low*).	Wigton -	2,522	5	24 June 1874	J. T. Johnston, 6, Esk Street, Silloth.
Lowside Quarter -	Whitehaven -	331	5	29 April 1874	J. Nelson, Egremont.
(c.) *Millom* - -	Bootle -	10,512	7	2 Oct. 1877	W. T. Lawrence, Millom, viâ Carnforth.
Moresby - -	Whitehaven -	1,144	5	14 June 1881	J. Bowly, Union Hall, Whitehaven.
Nether Denton -	Brampton -	354	5	28 July 1873	G. Graham, Low Row, Carlisle.
Orton - -	Carlisle -	477	5	18 May 1874	T. Hind, Baldwinholme, Carlisle.
(c.) *Papcastle* - -	Cockermouth -	633	5	12 Jan. 1876	T. C. Burn, Cockermouth.
(c.) *Penrith* - -	Penrith -	8,981	7	11 June 1875	C. N. Arnison, Penrith.
Plumpton Wall -	Penrith -	317	5	13 Oct. 1882	C. N. Arnison, Penrith (Rev. H. M. Kennedy, Deputy), Plumpton, Penrith.
with *Hesket-in-the-Forest* and *Penrith* (contributories).	Penrith -	1,902	1		
	- - - -	—	1		
(c.) *Renwick* - - with *Kirkoswald* (contributory).	Penrith -	242	5	20 Jan. 1875	G. W. Armstrong, Renwick, Kirkoswald R.S.O., Cumberland.
	Penrith -	594	3		

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
CUMBERLAND—*cont.*					
c.) *St. Bees* (U.D.) -	Whitehaven -	1,444	5	19 Dec. 1873	F. W. Jackson, Workington.
Rottington -					
St. Bees - -					
Sandwith -					
with *Preston Quarter* (contributory).	Whitehaven -		1		
St. Cuthbert Without, Carlisle (extra municipal).	Carlisle -	—	7	29 Jan. 1885	J. Hodgson, Carlisle.
(c.) *Seaton* (U.D.) -	Cockermouth	3,474	5	16 Mar. 1875	P. de E. Collin, Maryport.
Cammerton -					
Seaton - -					
Sebergham - -	Wigton -	520	5	26 Dec. 1873	Rev. H. Whitmore, Sebergham, Carlisle.
with *Castle Sowerby* (contributory).	Penrith -	(see Caldbeck.)	2		
(c.) *Stainburn* - -	Cockermouth	256	5	11 June 1881	W. Dixon, 23, Bridge Street, Workington.
**Stanwix* (extra municipal).	Carlisle -	—	5	30 Jan. 1882	T. Watson, Stanwix, Carlisle.
Threlkeld -	Penrith -	496	5	13 Oct. 1892	C. N. Arnison (*pro tem*), Penrith.
Thursby - -	Wigton -	548	5	15 April 1875	Rev. W. Golling (Hon.), Thursby, Carlisle.
Waverton - -	Wigton -	439	5	12 Nov. 1873	R. Lawson, Wigton.
(c.) *Wetheral* - -	Carlisle -	3,272	7	4 Oct. 1875	S. Cartmell, Carlisle.
(c.) *Workington* (extra municipal) and *Winscales* (U.D.)	Cockermouth	361	5	11 Jan. 1890	T. W. Pickthall, Distington, Whitehaven.
Winscales -					
Workington (extra municipal).					
DERBY - -	- - -				
CHESTERFIELD -	- - -	22,009	7	1 Feb. 1871	W. T. Jones, Chesterfield.
DERBY - -	- - -	94,146	11	14 Jan. 1871	W. Cooper, Derby.
(c.) ILKESTON - -	- - -	19,744	9	24 June 1878	W. Lissett, Ilkeston.
**Alvaston and Boulton*†	Shardlow -	3,116	5	26 April 1884	E. Wildsmith, Alvaston, Derby.
Ashover - -	Chesterfield -	2,353	5	22 June 1875	T. J. Beardow, Ashover, Chesterfield.
(c.) *Beard, Ollersett, Whittle, and Thornsett* (otherwise *New Mills*).	Hayfield -	5,498	7	2 Oct. 1875	E. Godward, New Mills, Stockport.
(c.) *Beighton* - -	Rotherham -	2,852	5	20 Dec. 1877	W. Dust, Eckington, Chesterfield.
(c.) *Belper* - -	Belper -	10,420	7	17 Feb. 1876	J. B. Walker, Chapel Street, Belper.
(c.) *Bolsover* - -	Chesterfield -	3,662	7	18 July 1881	J. R. Johnson, Unstone, Sheffield.
Bradwell - -	Bakewell -	837	5	19 Aug. 1871	J. Barber, Bradwell, Sheffield.
(c.) *Brampton* (U.D.) -	Chesterfield -	—	7	15 Mar. 1876	S. E. Swaffield, Chesterfield.
Brampton (extra municipal).					
Walton (extra municipal).					

† The School Board of Alvaston and Boulton is now constituted under sections 6 and 63 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870. (Order issued 23rd November, 1887.)

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
DERBY—*cont.*					
(c.) *Brimington* (U.D.) -	Chesterfield -	4,261	5	13 Mar. 1876	C. J. Kerslake, Chesterfield.
Brimington -					
Tapton - -					
Buxton - -	Chapel-en-le-Frith.	4,658	5	24 June 1874	A. Brown, Buxton.
(c.) *Chellaston* - -	Shardlow -	497	5	26 Feb. 1876	W. F. P. Meakin, Chellaston, Derby.
**Chinley Bugsworth and Brownside.*	Chapel-en-le-Frith.	1,542	5	29 Sept. 1883	J. B. Boycott, Chapel-en-le-Frith.
(c.) *Church Gresley* -	Burton - on - Trent.	6,309	7	21 Dec. 1875	W. Willshee, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
(c.) *Clay Lane* (U.D.) -	Chesterfield -	12,799	7	26 Nov. 1873	J. H. Unwin, Clay Cross, Chesterfield.
Clay Lane -					
North Wingfield					
Pilsley - -					
Stretton - -					
Tupton - -					
Woodthorpe -					
(c.) *Clown* - -	Worksop -	2,349	5	18 April 1876	H. Turner, Romley, Barlborough, Chesterfield.
**Dethwick Lea and Holloway.*	Belper -	1,058	5	30 April 1888	A. Douglas (Hon.), Lea Bridge, Cromford, Derby.
with *Crich* (contributory).	Belper -	3,070	1		
Draycott - -	Shardlow -	1,032	5	2 April 1878	W. Hart, 5, Iron Gate, Derby.
Dronfield - -	Chesterfield -	4,166	7	3 Mar. 1871	H. N. Lucas, 23, Church Street, Sheffield.
Eckington - -	Chesterfield -	12,357	7	27 Mar. 1871	Messrs. Alderson, Son, and Dust, Eckington, Rotherham.
Egginton - -	Burton - on - Trent.	396	5	10 July 1878	G. Bansall, Egginton, Burton-on-Trent.
**Foston and Scropton*	Burton - on - Trent.	512	5	24 Dec. 1872	G. C. Lucas, Hilton, Derby.
Hartington Upper Quarter.	Chapel-en-le-Frith.	2,939	5	2 Feb. 1878	T. W. Varley, 3, the Quadrant, Buxton.
**Hasland* - - (extra municipal)	Chesterfield -	—	5	26 April 1883	W. T. Jones, Chesterfield.
(c.) *Hayfield* - -	Hayfield -	2,856	5	9 April 1881	J. F. Gee, Hayfield, New Mills, Stockport.
Heage - -	Belper -	2,490	5	21 Oct. 1875	J. Barlow, Heage, Belper.
(c.) *Hilton* (U.D.) -	Burton - on - Trent.	1,488	7	23 Dec. 1876	G. C. Lucas, Hilton, Derby.
Hatton - -					
Hilton - -					
Hoon - -					
Marston - upon - Dove.					
(c.) *Killamarsh* -	Chesterfield -	3,202	5	26 Mar. 1877	T. Webster, Killamarsh, Rotherham.
Linton and *Castle Gresley* (U.D.)	Burton - on - Trent.	1,990	5	17 May 1882	D. Clayton, Castle Gresley near Burton-on-Trent.
Castle Gresley -					
Linton - -					
Little Eaton† -	Shardlow -	983	7	5 June 1880	G. T. Terry, Duffield, Derby.
Long Eaton -	Shardlow -	9,636	7	18 June 1873	J. Wilson., Long Eaton, Nottingham.
(c.) *Marston Montgomery.*	Uttoxeter -	322	5	9 Mar. 1876	G. Tomson, Brook House, Marston Montgomery, Rocester, Stafford.

(† The School Board of Little Eaton is now constituted under sections 32 and 63 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870. (Order issued 19 April 1883.)

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
DERBY—*cont.*					
(c.) *Melbourne* (U.D.) -	Shardlow -	3,412	5	9 Feb. 1876	A. J. Collyer, Market Place, Melbourne, Derby.
Derby Hills -					
Melbourne -					
**Mickleover* -	Burton - on - Trent.	1,555	5	7 Nov. 1874	A. Suggett, Mickleover, Derby.
Morley - -	Belper -	298	5	29 Jan. 1879	W. Hart, 5, Iron Gate, Derby.
(c.) *Newbold and Dunston* (extra municipal).	Chesterfield -	—	7	9 July 1884	C. W. Hadfield, 13, Dowdeswell Street, Chesterfield.
(c.) *Normanton* (extra municipal).	Shardlow -	—	5	5 Feb. 1876	E. Parker, 31, St. Mary's Gate, Derby.
Norton - -	Ecclesall Bierlow.	5,477	7	5 June 1872	S. Allen, 20, Bank Street, Sheffield.
(c.) *Osmaston, near Derby*	Shardlow -	2,067	5	27 Mar. 1890	N. Twigge, Osmaston, Derby.
(c.) *Pinxton* - -	Mansfield -	2,390	5	7 April 1876	G. H. Hibbert, Mansfield
(c.) *Ripley* (U.D.) -	Belper -	9,077	7	31 July 1880	G. M. Capon (Acting), Ripley, Derby.
Pentrich -					
Ripley - -					
with *Denby* (contributory).	Belper -	1,533	2		
(c.) *Sandiacre* - -	Shardlow -	2,256	5	16 Feb. 1876	T. Lindsey, Sandiacre.
Shirland and Higham.	Chesterfield -	3,694	5	24 April 1871	J. H. Hirst, Clay Cross, Chesterfield.
(c.) *South Normanton* -	Mansfield -	4,192	5	1 Mar. 1876	H. Thurman, Alfreton.
South Wingfield -	Belper - -	1,319	5	16 Feb. 1874	H. Thurman, Alfreton.
Stanton and Newhall.	Burton - on - Trent.	4,635	7	7 Feb. 1891	J. S. Rowland, Bridge Chambers, Burton-upon-Trent.
(c.) *Swadlincote* -	Burton - on - Trent.	2,945	5	14 April 1879	T. Buckley, Gresley Wood House, Swadlincote, Burton-on-Trent.
Unstone - -	Chesterfield -	1,687	5	3 Nov. 1871	J. R. Johnson, Unstone, Sheffield.
(c.) *Wormhill* - -	Chapel-en-le-Frith.	1,357	5	22 July 1882	F. S. Goodwin, Bakewell.
DEVON:					
BARNSTAPLE -	- - -	13,058	7	25 Feb. 1871	G. W. F. Brown, Barnstaple.
BIDEFORD -	- - -	7,831	7	16 Jan. 1871	C. W. Hole, Bideford.
DARTMOUTH -	- - -	6,025	5	25 Jan. 1871	R. W. Prideaux, Dartmouth.
DEVONPORT -	- - -	54,803	11	24 Jan. 1871	J. P. Goldsmith, Devonport.
EXETER - -	- - -	37,404	9	31 Jan. 1871	J. Austin, Bampfylde House, Exeter.
GREAT TORRINGTON	- - -	3,436	5	16 Feb. 1871	G. M. Doe, Great Torrington.
PLYMOUTH -	- - -	84,248	13	31 Jan. 1871	E. C. Cook, Plymouth.
TIVERTON - -	- - -	10,892	9	2 July 1874	E. F. C. Clarke, Tiverton.
TOTNES - -	- - -	4,016	5	31 Jan. 1871	T. H. Edmonds, Totnes.
(c.) *Abbots Kerswell* -	Newton Abbot	431	5	27 Mar. 1875	J. Pethybridge, Abbots Kerswell, Newton Abbot.
Alphington -	St. Thomas -	1,064	5	31 Mar. 1875	J. Hutchings, Fore Street, Heavitree, Exeter.
with *Exminster*	- - -	2,337	1		
and *Shillingford St. George* (contributories).	St. Thomas -	66	1		
Ashburton - -	Newton Abbot	2,762	7	11 July 1878	H. M. Firth, Ashburton, R.S.O., Devon.
Ashton - -	St. Thomas -	209	5	5 Dec. 1885	E. Joll (Hon.), Eastons, Ashton, Bovey Tracey.

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
DEVON—*cont.*					
(c.) *Ashwater* - -	Holsworthy -	756	5	1 May 1875	J. Cory, Ashwater, Lifton, Devon.
**Axminster* - -	Axminster -	2,809	5	16 Mar. 1874	W. Forward, Axminster.
(c.) *Aylesbeare, Harpford, and Venn Ottery* (U.D.).	St. Thomas -	1,115	7	14 June 1875	E. J. Brutton, Ottery St. Mary.
Aylesbeare -					
Harpford -					
Venn Ottery -					
(c.) *Bampton* - -	Tiverton -	1,672	5	31 Mar. 1875	T. Row, Bampton, North Devon.
**Beaford* - -	Torrington -	494	5	30 Mar. 1882	W. J. Heard, Beaford, Devon.
(c.) *Bishop's Nympton* -	South Molton	999	5	26 Nov. 1874	R. L. Riccard, South Molton.
Bishop's Tawton -	Barnstaple -	781	5	14 Feb. 1885	A. Edwards, Hillsview, Barnstaple.
(c.) *Blackawton* -	Kingsbridge -	1,015	5	21 Aug. 1874	H. Square, Dartmouth.
(c.) *Bow* (or *Nymet Tracey*).	Crediton -	724	5	12 Jan. 1875	H. Jackman, Bow, N. Devon.
Bradworthy -	Holsworthy -	861	5	25 Jan. 1881	E. Westaway, Bradworthy, Holsworthy.
(c.) *Bratton Clovelly* -	Okehampton -	487	5	31 July 1874	N. Palmer, Bratton Clovelly Lew Down R.S.O., Devon.
**Bratton Fleming* -	Barnstaple -	499	5	9 Jan. 1884	Rev. P. J. Wodehouse (Hon.), Bratton Fleming, Barnstaple.
Braunton† -	Barnstaple -	2,171	5	19 Aug. 1871	G. Mills, Barnstaple.
Bridford - -	St. Thomas -	429	5	11 Aug. 1875	Rev. R. H. Murphy (Hon.), Bridford, Dunsford, Exeter.
Brixham - -	Totnes - -	7,978	7	1 April 1874	W. P. Spark, Brixham, Devon.
(c.) *Broadhempston* - with *Woodland* (contributory).	Newton Abbot	525	5	3 April 1875	W. Atwill, Broadhempston, Totnes.
	Newton Abbot	184	2		
Broadwoodwidger (U.D.).	Launceston -	909	5	6 July 1874	W. H. Cory, Launceston.
Broadwoodwidger					
Virginstowe -					
Buckfastleigh -	Totnes - -	3,009	5	29 Mar. 1871	E. Windeatt, Totnes.
(c.) *Buckland Brewer* -	Bideford -	684	5	31 May 1875	J. Sanders, Buckland Brewer, Bideford.
(c.) *Cadeleigh* - -	Tiverton -	260	5	5 April 1875	A. Mildon, Cadeleigh, Tiverton.
**Charles* - -	South Molton	231	5	17 June 1872	Rev. P. W. Bates (Chairman) Charles, South Molton.
(c.) *Chawleigh* (U.D.) -	Crediton -	671	5	19 Feb. 1873	C. J. Hannaford, Chulmleigh.
Chawleigh -					
Cheldon - -					
(c.) *Cheriton Bishop* -	Crediton -	560	5	13 Jan. 1875	Mrs. Sanders, Cheriton Bishop, Exeter.
(c.) *Cheriton Fitzpaine and Stockleigh English* (U.D.)	Crediton -	764	5	26 April 1875	R. Melhuish, Cheriton Fitzpaine, Crediton.
Cheriton Fitzpaine					
Stockleigh English					
(c.) *Chivelstone* -	Kingsbridge -	436	5	26 Nov. 1874	T. H. Foss, Lower House, Prawle, Kingsbridge.
Christow and *Doddiscombsleigh* (U.D.)	St. Thomas -	817	7	17 Mar. 1875	T. Coldridge (Hon.), Doddiscombsleigh, Exeter.
Christow -					
Doddiscombsleigh					
Chulmleigh -	South Molton	1,318	5	20 Mar. 1871	C. J. Hannaford, Chulmleigh.
(c.) *Church Stanton* -	Taunton -	672	5	7 May 1875	W. Dommett, Willand, Churchstanton, Honiton.

† The School Board of Braunton is now constituted under sections 32 and 63 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870. (Order issued 1st April 1879.)

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
DEVON—*cont.*					
Clawton, Tetcott, and Luffincott (U.D.).	Holsworthy -	769	5	31 Aug. 1874	J. J. E. Venning, Devonport.
Clawton - -					
Luffincott -					
Tetcott - -					
**Clayhanger* -	Tiverton -	213	5	8 Feb. 1883	T. Row, Bampton, North Devon.
(c.) *Clayhidon* - -	Wellington (Som.).	480	5	23 Mar. 1875	W. Blackmore, Palmers, Clayhidon, Wellington (Som.).
Clovelly - -	Bideford -	741	5	12 Feb. 1873	C. H. P. Tucker, Bridge Chambers, Barnstaple.
(c.) *Coffinswell and Haccombe* (U.D.)	Newton Abbot	745	5	14 Nov. 1874	N. Perry, Newton Abbot.
Coffinswell -					
Haccombe-with-Combe.					
Colebrooke -	Crediton -	705	5	13 Nov. 1873	J. Willcocks, Colebrooke, Copplestone, Devon.
**Coleridge* - -	Crediton -	395	5	16 Sept. 1872	C. J. Hannaford, Chulmleigh.
Colyton - -	Axminster -	2,152	5	23 May 1874	E. H. Wilton, Colyton, Axminster.
(c.) *Crediton* - -	Crediton -	5,821	7	20 Aug. 1874	J. Wellington, Crediton.
(c.) *Culmstock* - -	Wellington (Som.).	854	5	26 June 1874	J. P. Jacobs, Culmstock, Cullompton.
Dalwood - -	Axminster -	390	5	27 Nov. 1878	W. H. Hern, Hornshayes, Stockland, Honiton.
Dawlish - -	Newton Abbot	4,925	7	26 Oct. 1874	H. L. Friend, Dawlish.
(c.) *Denbury* (U.D.)	Newton Abbot	516	5	29 Mar. 1875	D. R. Scratton, Ogwell, Newton Abbot.
Torbrian -					
Drewsteignton -	Okehampton -	751	5	1 July 1871	Rev. R. Chichester (Hon.), Drewsteignton, Exeter.
Dunsford - -	St. Thomas -	665	5	24 May 1871	Rev. H. du M. Tickell (Hon.), Dunsford, Exeter.
East and West Ogwell (U.D.)	Newton Abbot	310	5	26 June 1886	D. R. Scratton, Ogwell, Newton Abbot.
East Ogwell -					
West Ogwell -					
(c.) *East and West Putford* (U.D.)	Bideford -	372	5	21 Nov. 1874	H. Cleverdon, East Putford, Brandiscorner, N. Devon
East Putford -					
West Putford -					
(c.) *East and West Teignmouth* (U.D.)	Newton Abbot	7,006	7	16 Jan. 1875	W. R. H. Jordan, Teignmouth.
East Teignmouth					
West Teignmouth					
(c.) *East and West Worlington* (U.D.)	South Molton	419	5	1 April 1874	C. J. Hannaford, Chulmleigh.
East Worlington					
(c.) *East Anstey* -	South Molton	234	5	8 Feb. 1875	T. Row, Bampton, N. Devon.
East Down -	Barnstaple -	346	5	3 Oct. 1878	J. Mayne, East Down, Barnstaple.
East Stonehouse -	East Stonehouse.	15,401	7	16 June 1874	R. R. Rodd (jr.), 52, Union Street, East Stonehouse, Plymouth.
(c.) *Egg Buckland* and *Laira Green* (U.D.)	Plympton St. Mary.	2,314	5	13 Dec. 1890	W. L. Munday, Mulgrave Street, Plymouth.
Egg Buckland -					
Laira Green -					
(c.) *Erme and Avon* (U.D.)	Kingsbridge -	1,033	7	29 April 1873	J. G. Crimp, Ringmore, Kingsbridge.
Bigbury - -					
Kingston -					
Ringmore					

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
DEVON—*cont.*					
Ermington - -	Plympton St. Mary.	2,327	5	28 Feb. 1872	G. Coleman, Ermington, Ivybridge
**Exminster* -	St. Thomas -	2,337	5	6 May 1891	W. H. Fisher, 15, Queen Street, Exeter.
Exmouth (U.D.) -	St. Thomas -	9,297	7	22 Mar. 1875	F. E. Carter, Exmouth.
Littleham -					
Withycombe Rawleigh.					
Germansweek -	Okehampton -	211	5	30 Mar. 1874	T. Rockey (Hon.), Germansweek, Lew Down, Devon.
Halberton - -	Tiverton -	1,213	7	20 April 1871	A. J. Mildon, Ash Thomas, Tiverton.
(c.) *Halwell and Beaworthy* (U.D.)	Holsworthy -	686	5	23 April 1875	W. Prout, Holsworthy.
Beaworthy -					
Halwell -					
(c.) *Halwell and Moreleigh* (U.D.)	Totnes - -	416	5	29 April 1875	F. W. Hamlyn, Totnes.
Halwell - -					
Moreleigh -					
Hartland - -	Bideford -	1,739	7	26 Aug. 1874	T. Braund, Hartland, Bideford.
with *Bradworthy* (contributory).	- - -	—	2		
Hatherleigh - -	Okehampton -	1,437	5	29 April 1874	G. Pearse, Hatherleigh, R.S.O., Devon.
(c.) *Heanton Punchardon and Ashford* (U.D.)	Barnstaple -	600	5	24 Nov. 1874	W. Huxtable, 17, Joy Street, Barnstaple.
Ashford - -					
Heanton Punchardon.					
(c.) *Hemyock* - -	Wellington (Som.).	877	5	16 Mar. 1875	E. Wide, Hemyock, Cullompton.
(c.) *Hennock* - -	Newton Abbot	685	5	13 Mar. 1875	W. Whitcombe, Hennock, Newton Abbot.
Highweek - -	Newton Abbot	2,430	5	28 Sept. 1878	J. Alsop, Newton Abbot.
Hittisleigh - -	Crediton -	148	5	30 Sept. 1874	A. Knapman, Hittisleigh, Dunsford, Exeter.
with *Bow* or *Nymet Tracey* and	- - -	—	2		
Crediton -	- - -	—	2		
(contributories).					
Holbeton - -	Plympton St. Mary.	949	5	7 Nov. 1871	Rev. A. T. Allin (Hon.), Holbeton, Ivybridge.
(c.) *Horwood and Newton Tracey* (U.D.)	Barnstaple -	248	5	4 Feb. 1875	G. Mills, Barnstaple.
Horwood -					
Newton Tracey -	Barnstaple -	1,195	2		
with *Fremington* (contributory).					
**Ide* - -	St. Thomas -	648	5	12 July 1884	Rev. J. T. S. Bryatt (Hon.), Ide, Exeter.
(c.) *Instow* - -	Barnstaple -	677	5	23 Nov. 1874	F. Lee, East Leigh, Bideford.
(c.) *Inwardleigh* -	Okehampton -	519	5	20 Feb. 1877	S. Wellington, Okehampton.
Ipplepen - -	Newton Abbot	856	5	16 Sept. 1872	J. S. Hodge, Ipplepen, Newton Abbot.
Kenton - -	St. Thomas -	1,901	5	9 Feb. 1875	S. Dobell, Kenton, Exeter.
Kingsbridge and Dodbrooke (U.D.)	Kingsbridge -	2,888	7	9 Aug. 1887	W. Beer, Kingsbridge.
Dodbrooke -					
Kingsbridge -					

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
DEVON—*cont.*					
Kingswear - -	Totnes -	850	5	4 Feb. 1881	G. A. Casey, Kingswear, Dartmouth.
(c.) *Lapford and Nymet Rowland* (U.D.)	Crediton -	589	5	24 Nov. 1873	Rev. C. W. Wilson, Lapford, N. Devon.
Lapford -					
Nymet Rowland -					
(c.) *Littleham and Landcross* (U.D.)	Bideford -	374	5	9 Jan. 1875	J. S. B. Braund, Bideford.
Landcross -					
Littleham (near *Bideford*).					
(c.) *Lustleigh* - -	Newton Abbot	405	5	13 Nov. 1875	W. Wills, Lustleigh, Newton Abbot.
with *Bovey Tracey* (contributory).	Newton Abbot	2,422	2		
(c.) *Lydford* - -	Tavistock -	2,144	5	12 Jan. 1875	J. D. Johnstone, Tavistock.
(c.) *Marwood* - -	Barnstaple -	787	5	8 Dec. 1874	J. Mayne, East Down, Barnstaple.
(c.) *Membury* - -	Axminster -	645	5	18 Jan. 1875	W. Forward, Axminster.
Milton Abbot -	Tavistock -	780	5	19 July 1877	Rev. C. H. Taylor, Milton Abbot, Tavistock.
Milton Damerell -	Holsworthy -	464	5	24 Nov. 1874	W. Prout, Holsworthy.
Modbury - -	Kingsbridge -	1,406	7	29 Sept. 1875	J. W. Harris, Modbury, Ivybridge.
Moretonhampstead -	Newton Abbot	1,543	5	22 Aug. 1874	W.P. Harvey, Moretonhampstead, Newton Abbot.
(c.) *Morthoe* - -	Barnstaple -	678	5	17 Feb. 1875	W. H. Huxtable, Ilfracombe.
(c.) *Musbury* - -	Axminster -	460	5	12 Nov. 1875	J. H. Rov, Musbury, Axminster.
(c.) *Newton St. Cyres* -	Crediton -	757	5	12 Jan. 1875	T. W. Butt, Newton St. Cyres, Exeter.
North Molton -	South Molton	1,307	5	26 May 1874	F. Dobbs, North Molton, Devon.
North Petherwin -	Launceston -	726	5	20 Feb. 1873	R. Chubb, Langdon House, Werrington, Launceston.
North Tawton -	Okehampton -	1,737	5	21 Feb. 1872	E. Goss, North Tawton, R.S.O., North Devon.
Okehampton (extra municipal).	Okehampton -	590	5	9 Jan. 1872	S. Wellington, Okehampton.
(c.) *Ottery St. Mary* -	Honiton -	3,855	5	23 Nov. 1874	W.J. D. Whitaker, Ottery St. Mary.
Paington - -	Totnes - -	6,783	5	29 Jan. 1874	H. Parnell, 5, Torbay Road, Paington.
Parkham - -	Bideford -	843	5	12 April 1873	J. Martin, Parkham, Bideford.
Plymstock - -	Plympton St. Mary.	3,158	5	21 June 1871	J. G. Norman, 2, Sea View Terrace, Plymouth.
(c.) *Romansleigh and Mariansleigh* (U.D.)	South Molton	366	5	19 April 1875	W. J. Webb, South Molton.
Mariansleigh -					
Romansleigh -					
(c.) *Rose Ash* - -	South Molton	444	5	13 Jan. 1875	J. Woollacott (Hon.), Lower Ash Town, Rose Ash, South Molton.
(c.) *St. Giles-on-the-Heath.*†	Launceston -	262	5	(*No election*)	Rev. D. Edser (Hon.), St.-Giles-on-the-Heath, Launceston.
St. Mary Tavy -	Tavistock -	733	5	25 July 1885	J. Collins, St. Mary Tavy, Tavistock.
St. Nicholas -	Newton Abbot	1,286	6	21 Dec. 1889	J. E. White, Shaldon, Teignmouth.
St. Thomas -	St. Thomas -	8,245	7	28 Feb. 1871	J. Champion, St. Thomas, Exeter.

† The School Board of St. Giles-on-the-Heath is constituted under sections 32 and 63 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870. (Order issued 29th March 1879.)

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
DEVON—*cont.*					
(c.) *Sampford Courtenay and Honeychurch* (U.D.).	Okehampton -	901	5	21 Aug. 1874	G. L. Fulford, North Tawton.
Honeychurch -					
Sampford Courtenay - -					
with *Belstone* (contributory).	Okehampton -	181	2		
Sampford Spiney -	Tavistock -	454	5	15 Feb. 1887	Rev. J. Henry (Hon.), Sampford Spiney, Horrabridge, S. Devon.
(c.) *Shaugh Prior* -	Plympton St. Mary.	714	5	28 Dec. 1874	J. Bettes (Hon.), Lee Moor, Plympton, Devon.
(c.) *Shebbear* (U.D.) -	Torrington -	1,079	5	1 Oct. 1874	W. O'B. Thorne, Holroyd, Shebbear, Highampton, North Devon.
Newton St. Petrock					
Shebbear -					
(c.) *Sherford* - -	Kingsbridge -	364	5	7 April 1875	J. S. Hurrell, Kingsbridge.
Shobrooke - -	Crediton -	632	5	12 Dec. 1882	Rev. W. Jukes (Hon.), Shobrooke, Crediton.
(c.) *Shute* - -	Axminster -	444	5	4 Jan. 1875	J. Rapsey, Shute, Axminster.
Slapton - -	Kingsbridge -	603	5	8 July 1874	P. R. Hockin, Dartmouth.
South Brent -	Totnes - -	—	5	20 Aug. 1874	E. Windeatt, Totnes.
(c.) *South Leigh* -	Honiton -	257	5	12 Jan. 1875	A. Edwards, Colyton, Axminster.
South Tawton -	Okehampton -	1,264	5	1 Aug. 1872	J. Crocker, South Zeal, Okehampton.
Spreyton - -	Okehampton -	388	5	3 April 1876	W. J. Battishill (Chairman), Deanery Place, Exeter.
**Stoke Fleming* -	Kingsbridge -	664	5	2 Mar. 1874	P. R. Hockin, Dartmouth.
Stoke Gabriel -	Totnes - -	618	5	27 Aug. 1873	R. N. Matthews, Stoke Gabriel, Totnes.
(c.) *Stokeinteignhead* -	Newton Abbot	511	5	10 April 1875	J. B. Tompkins, Newton Abbot.
(c.) *Stokenham* - -	Kingsbridge -	1,545	5	22 Aug. 1874	J. H. Square, Kingsbridge.
Stoke Rivers -	Barnstaple -	199	5	3 Feb. 1875	J. Mayne, Eastdown, Barnstaple.
(c.) *Sutcombe* - -	Holsworthy -	351	5	26 Nov. 1874	J. Furse (junr.), Holsworthy.
Tavistock - -	Tavistock -	6,252	7	14 Mar. 1874	E. Horswill, Tavistock.
(c.) *Tedburn St. Mary*	St. Thomas -	580	5	18 Nov. 1874	W. L. Davie, Tedburn St. Mary, Exeter.
(c.) *Throwleigh and Gidleigh* (U.D.)	Okehampton -	410	5	11 Jan. 1875	W. Perryman, Yeo Mills, Chagford, Exeter.
Gidleigh - -					
Throwleigh -					
**Topsham* - -	St. Thomas -	2,833	5	17 April 1872	W. Serena, Topsham, R.S.O. Devon.
Uffculme - -	Tiverton -	1,806	5	26 June 1872	J. Southey, Uffculme, Cullompton.
Ugborough -	Totnes - -	1,443	5	16 July 1874	E. Windeatt, Totnes.
Upottery - -	Honiton - -	759	5	8 April 1872	R. Marshall, Upottery, Devon.
Welcombe - -	Bideford -	193	5	5 Aug. 1885	T. Braund, Hartland, Bideford.
(c.) *Wembury* - -	Plympton St. Mary.	524	5	18 July 1874	P. E. Bateman, Higher Hooe, Plymouth.
West Down -	Barnstaple -	562	5	17 May 1888	G. Mills, Barnstaple.
**West Leigh* -	Barnstaple -	483	5	10 Oct. 1872	F. Lee, East Leigh, Bideford.
Whitchurch -	Tavistock -	1,144	5	2 Feb. 1874	J. D. Johnstone, Tavistock.
with *Buckland Monachorum, and Sampford Spiney* (contributories).	Tavistock -	1,414	2		
	- - -	—	2		
Widecombe-in-the-Moor.	Newton Abbot	744	7	1 May 1875	J. Easterbrook, Widecombe-in-the-Moor, Ashburton.
Willand - -	Tiverton -	352	5	17 July 1872	J. P. Jacobs, Culmstock, Cullompton.
(c.) *Winkleigh* - -	Torrington -	1,066	5	31 Mar. 1874	T. Letheren, Winkleigh, Devon.
(c.) *Woolfardisworthy* -	Bideford -	660	5	19 Dec. 1874	D. R. Harding, Woolfardisworthy West, Bideford.

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
DEVON—*cont.*					
(c.) *Woolfardisworthy, Washford Pyne, and Kennerleigh* (U.D.)	Crediton -	400	5	3 May 1876	Rev. J. H. Hosegood, Thelbridge, Morchard Bishop, N. Devon.
Kennerleigh -					
Washford Pyne -					
Woolfardisworthy with *Thelbridge* (contributory).	Crediton -	379	2		
Yarnscombe -	Torrington -	294	5	20 Nov. 1877	H. Thorne, Langridgeford, Yarnscombe, Barnstaple.
Zeal Monachorum -	Crediton -	405	5	3 Feb. 1875	Rev. E. T. Allen (Hon.), Zeal Monachorum, Bow, R.S.O., North Devon.
DORSET:					
(c.) WAREHAM (U.D.) -					
WAREHAM (Boro.) - - -		2,141	5	20 Feb. 1873	E. S. Clark, Wareham.
Wareham Holy Trinity. (extra municipal). - - -		966			
Wareham, Lady St. Mary. (extra municipal).					
Wareham St. Martin. (extra municipal.)					
Bothenhampton (extra municipal.)	Bridport -	—	5	6 Nov. 1872	S. Ackerman, Bothenhampton.
Buckhorn Weston -	Wincanton -	491	5	20 March 1880	J. Feltham, Wincanton.
Caundle Purse -	Sherborne -	160	5	12 July 1876	E. W. Lemon, Caundle Purse, Sherborne.
**Caundle Stourton* -	Sturminster -	295	5	21 Sept. 1883	S. Harris, Caundle Stourton, Dorset.
Charmouth (U.D.)	Axminster -	556	5	1 May 1878	Rev. W. W. Nicholls (Hon.), Charmouth, Dorset.
Catherston Lewston.					
Charmouth -					
**Chideock* - -	Bridport -	633	5	30 May 1872	R. Rendell, Whitchurch Canonicorium, Charmouth.
Fifehead Magdalen	Sturminster -	130	5	21 Feb. 1872	B. Cheesman, Sturminster Newton, Blandford.
(c.) *Gillingham* - -	Shaftesbury -	3,303	5	24 June 1874	J. Sheppard, Gillingham, S.O., Dorset.
(c.) *Handley* - -	Wimborne and Cranborne.	869	5	19 Feb. 1873	H. W. Dibben, Wimborne.
(c.) *Kinson* - -	Poole -	7,295	7	27 Sept. 1880	H. W. Dibben, Wimborne.
(c.) *Lytchett Matravers*	Poole - -	753	5	22 Dec. 1873	J. E. Jenvey, Wimborne.
**Lytchett Minster* -	Poole -	929	5	26 April 1884	H. W. Dibben, Wimborne.
(c.) *Morden* - -	Wareham and Purbeck.	730	5	20 Nov. 1874	J. J. Lawrence, Morden, Wareham.
(c.) *Stower Provost* -	Shaftesbury -	700	5	13 Nov. 1874	J. Burbidge, Shaftesbury.
(c.) *Stratton* - -	Dorchester -	329	5	21 Aug. 1874	T. A. Pearce, Victoria Villa, Fordington, Dorchester.
(c.) *Sturminster Marshall*	Wimborne and Cranborne.	806	5	31 Jan. 1874	T. Gomer, Wimborne Minster, Dorset.

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
DORSET—*cont.*					
Swyre	Bridport	154	5	9 Oct. 1874	Rev. R. W. H. Dalison, Swyre, Bridport.
(c.) *West Chickerell*	Weymouth	814	5	30 May 1874	J. H. Bowen, Weymouth.
(c.) *Winterborne Zelstone and Almer* (U.D.) *Almer* *Winterborne-Zelstone.*	Blandford	306	5	29 Dec. 1874	G. H. Burden, Winterborne Stickland, Blandford.
**Yetminster*	Sherborne	655	5	30 July 1883	C. Dodrell, Yetminster, Dorset.
DURHAM:					
DARLINGTON		38,060	11	13 Jan. 1871	F. T. Steavenson, Darlington.
DURHAM		14,863	9	15 Mar. 1871	J. Gibson, The College, Durham.
GATESHEAD		85,692	11	28 Nov. 1870	E. J. Harding, West Street, Gateshead.
HARTLEPOOL		21,271	9	11 Dec. 1883	R. Edger, Hartlepool.
Hedworth, Monkton, and JARROW, (U.D.)					
JARROW		33,675	11	24 Mar. 1871	G. Mason, Ellison Street, Jarrow-on-Tyne.
Hedworth, Monkton, and Jarrow (extra municipal).		17,183			
SOUTH SHIELDS		78,391	13	27 Jan. 1871	A. E. Leete, South Shields.
STOCKTON-ON-TEES		49,705	13	29 Nov. 1870	J. Tweedy, Stockton-on-Tees.
SUNDERLAND		131,015	15	13 Jan. 1871	T. W. Bryers, 15, John Street, Sunderland.
WEST HARTLEPOOL		42,710	11	22 Mar. 1875	J. R. Smith, West Hartlepool.
(c.) *Barmston*	Chester-le-Street.	592	5	28 July 1875	R. Dickinson, Chester-le-Street.
(c.) *Benfieldside*	Lanchester	6,269	7	11 Aug. 1876	R. G. Barclay, Shotley Bridge, R.S.O., Durham.
(c.) *Boldon*	South Shields	4,890	7	9 Feb. 1876	J. S. Nicholson, 34, Fawcett Street, Sunderland.
(c.) *Cassop* (*see* Quarrington).					
(c.) *Chilton*	Sedgefield	1,536	5	11 Feb. 1876	C. E. Barnes, 45, Sadler Street, Durham.
(c.) *Chopwell*	Gateshead	2,193	5	4 June 1891	J. M. L. Criddle, 54, Westgate Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
(c.) *Collierley*	Lanchester	4,940	5	29 Oct. 1875	D. Mole, Dipton, Lintz Green, R.S.O., Durham.
(c.) *Cornforth* (U.D.) *Cornforth* *Thrislington*	Sedgefield	4,550	5	1 Feb. 1877	J. Chambers, 40, Sadler Street, Durham.
(c.) *Coxhoe*	Durham	3,133	5	12 Nov. 1875	C. E. Barnes, 45, Sadler Street, Durham.
Crook and *Billy-Row* (U.D.) *Crook and Billy-Row.* *Helmington Row*	Auckland	15,411	9	28 Sept. 1875	R. Dixon, Crook, Darlington.
(c.) *Croxdale* (U.D.) *Heti* *Sunderland-Bridge* (*St. Oswald*).	Durham	1,716	7	31 Mar. 1875	W. J. Malcolm, Easington, Castle Eden.

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
DURHAM—*cont.*					
(c.) *Edmondbyers* -	Weardale -	252	5	27 July 1874	J. Walton, Edmondbyers, Black Hill, Co. Durham.
(c.) *Elvet St. Oswald* (extra municipal).	Durham -	—	5	13 July 1875	J. Chambers, 40, Sadler Street, Durham.
Ford - -	Sunderland -	2,737	5	24 Mar. 1875	A. R. Gales, 37, West Sunniside, Sunderland.
(c.) *Framwellgate St. Oswald* (extra municipal).	Durham -	—	5	11 May 1875	C. E. Barnes, 45, Sadler Street, Durham.
(c.) *Fulwell* - -	Sunderland -	1,006	5	11 June 1875	J. C. Wilford, 17, Fawcett Street, Sunderland.
(c.) *Great and Little Usworth.*	Chester - le - Street.	4,513	5	20 Dec. 1875	F. Harle, St. Nicholas Buildings, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
(c.) *Greencroft* -	Lanchester -	1,887	5	28 Aug. 1875	W. H. Ritson, Lanchester, Durham.
(c.) *Healeyfield and Cold Rowley* (U.D.)	Lanchester -	855	5	8 May 1876	J. Proud, Castle Side, Black Hill, Co. Durham.
Healeyfield -					
(c.) *Heworth* (extra municipal.)	Gateshead -	17,490	7	9 Sept. 1875	G. Bolam, Felling, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
(c.) *Hylton* - -	Sunderland -	1,313	5	15 July 1889	F. J. McKenzie, 16, John Street, Sunderland.
(c.) *Kyo* - -	Lanchester -	4,520	5	5 Nov. 1875	W. H. Ritson, Lanchester, Durham.
(c.) *Medomsley* -	Lanchester -	5,306	7	15 Nov. 1876	M. Coupland, Summerhill, Shotley Bridge, R.S.O.; J. H. Coupland (deputy).
Middlestone -	Auckland -	1,941	5	22 June 1875	W. Alderson, Bishop Auckland.
Middleton-in-Tees-dale.	Teesdale -	2,008	5	31 Jan. 1879	T. Lowes, Middleton-in-Teesdale, Darlington.
Middleton St. George with *Low Dinsdale* (contributory).	Darlington -	870	5	17 Oct. 1884	W. J. Stewart, Feethams, Darlington.
	Darlington -	221	2		
Muggleswick -	Lanchester -	362	5	27 Mar. 1878	J. Liddell, Waskerley, Darlington.
(c.) *Newbottle* - -	Houghton - le - Spring.	5,552	5	4 Dec. 1877	J. G. Baty, Houghton-le-Spring, Fence Houses.
North Bedburn -	Auckland -	2,478	5	19 Oct. 1875	D. Calvert, Howden - le - Wear, R.S.O., Durham.
Norton - -	Stockton -	3,789	5	19 Dec. 1872	J. Robinson, Norton, Stockton-on-Tees.
(c.) *Penshaw and Offerton* (U.D.)	Houghton - le - Spring.	3,205	5	10 Feb. 1876	J. G. Baty, Houghton-le-Spring, Fence Houses.
Offerton -					
Penshaw -					
(c.) *Quarrington* - (Now known as Cassop - cum - Quarrington.)	Durham -	1,192	5	9 Nov. 1875	W. Herbert, 40, Sadler Street, Durham.
Southwick - -	Sunderland -	10,226	7	10 Jan. 1874	J. C. Wilford, 17, Fawcett Street, Sunderland.
Stanhope - -	Weardale -	8,031	9	9 Mar. 1874	J. Thompson, Stanhope, Darlington.
with *Wolsingham* (contributory).	Weardale -	7,533	2		
Tanfield - -	Lanchester -	12,016	9	16 June 1890	W. H. Ritson, Lanchester, Durham.
(c.) *Thornley* - -	Easington -	2,070	5	23 Nov. 1875	J. S. Nicholson, 34, Fawcett Street, Sunderland.
(c.) *Tudhoe* (U.D.) -	Auckland -	20,042	9	11 Feb. 1876	T. D. Bruce, Bishop Auckland.
Ferry Hill -					
Merrington -					
Tudhoe - -					
Whitworth -					

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
DURHAM—*cont.*					
(c.) *Washington* -	Chester-le-Street.	3,322	5	17 May 1890	J. S. Nicholson, 34, Fawcett Street, Sunderland.
with *Harraton* (contributory).	Chester-le-Street.	2,808	2		
Whickham -	Gateshead -	9,143	7	26 Mar. 1873	W. Willis, Whickham, R.S.O., (co.) Durham.
Whitton (U.D.) -	Stockton -	1,146	5	23 July 1874	T. H. Ward, 11, Albert Road, Middlesbrough.
Stillington -					
Whitton - -					
(c.) *Willington* -	Durham -	5,107	5	3 Oct. 1877	W. H. Oliver, 22, Market Place, Durham.
(c.) *Wingate* - -	Easington -	4,463	7	2 Feb. 1876	R. Forster, Castle Eden, R.S.O., co. Durham.
Winlaton -	Gateshead -	10,390	7	21 April 1875	H. Dalton, Blaydon-on-Tyne.
Witton-le-Wear -	Auckland -	2,626	5	15 April 1871	J. Widdas, Witton-le-Wear, Darlington.
(c.) *Wolviston* (U.D.) -	Stockton -	711	5	8 April 1875	Rev. E. L. Butcher Wolviston, Stockton-on-Tees.
Newton Bewley -					
Wolviston -					
ESSEX:					
COLCHESTER -	- - -	34,559	11	3 June 1892	C. E. Denton, Colchester.
(c.) HARWICH - -	- - -	8,202	7	25 Nov. 1892	A. J. H. Ward, Harwich.
(c.) SOUTHEND-ON-SEA	- - -	12,333	7	27 Feb. 1877	G. Wood, Southend, Essex.
WEST HAM -	- - -	204,903	15	14 Mar. 1871	C. W. Carrell, The Broadway, Stratford, E.
(c.) *Alphamstone* -	Sudbury -	231	5	22 June 1875	H. C. Canham, Sudbury.
(c.) *Ashdon* - -	Saffron Walden	790	5	14 Feb. 1877	T. Mace, Great Bardfield, Braintree.
Asheldham -	Maldon - -	180	5	23 Feb. 1875	J. Dennis (Hon.), Badnocks, Asheldham, Essex.
(c.) *Ashen* - -	Risbridge -	215	5	3 Feb. 1875	Rev. W. J. Deane (Hon.), Ashen, Clare, Suffolk.
Bardfield Saling -	Dunmow -	276	5	5 June 1877	T. Mace, Great Bardfield, Braintree.
(c.) *Barking* - -	Romford -	14,301	7	9 Oct. 1889	J. T. Edwards, Barking.
(c.) *Beauchamp Roothing*	Ongar -	254	5	1 June 1880	Rev. J. Howard (Hon.), Beauchamp Roothing, Ongar.
**Birdbrook* - -	Risbridge -	531	5	8 Jan. 1872	C. F. Freeman, Haverhill.
(c.) *Blackmore* - -	Ongar -	599	5	8 July 1875	W. Mihill, Blackmore, Ingatestone.
**Bocking* - -	Braintree -	3,526	5	23 Dec. 1872	E. Holmes, Bocking, Braintree.
(c.) *Borley* (U.D.) -	Sudbury -	324	5	31 Mar. 1876	G. M. Gosling, Lyston, Essex.
Borley - -					
Liston - -					
(c.) *Braintree* - -	Braintree -	5,303	5	19 Oct. 1875	E. Holmes, Bocking, Braintree.
(c.) *Chadwell St. Mary*	Orsett -	3,391	7	15 April 1889	R. L. Williams, Grays, Essex.
(c.) *Chignal* (U.D.) -	Chelmsford -	580	7	17 Mar. 1875	W. W. Duffield, Chelmsford.
Chignal - -					
Mashbury -					
Chigwell - -	Epping -	6,324	7	29 April 1871	F. G. Winny, Buckhurst Hill, Chigwell, Essex.
Dagenham -	Romford -	4,324	5	7 Dec. 1874	C. Smith, North Street, Romford.
(c.) *Dunton* - -	Billericay -	137	5	13 Dec. 1873	C. C. Lewis, Brentwood.
(c.) *East Ham* - -	West Ham -	28,744	9	20 June 1873	W. J. Brett, East Ham, Essex.
(c.) *Eastwood* - -	Rochford -	585	5	17 Mar. 1874	G. Wood, Rochford.

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
ESSEX—*cont.*					
(c.) *Felstead and Rayne* (U.D.)	Dunmow -	2,261	5	6 Oct. 1877	F. J. Snell, Dunmow.
Felstead - -					
Rayne - -					
Good Easter -	Chelmsford -	508	5	17 Dec. 1872	W. W. Duffield, Chelmsford.
Grays Thurrock -	Orsett -	12,219	7	21 Feb. 1882	Rev. J. Merchant, Grays.
(c.) *Great and Little Stambridge* (U.D.)	Rochford -	476	5	18 Mar. 1874	G. Wood, Southend, Essex.
Great Stambridge					
Little Stambridge with *Canewdon* (contributory).	Rochford -	597	2		
Great Bardfield -	Dunmow -	956	5	8 Nov. 1872	T. Mace, Great Bardfield, Braintree.
**Great Bentley* -	Tendring -	1,008	5	2 April 1872	C. D. Keigwin, Colchester.
Great Burstead -	Billericay -	1,962	5	29 Jan. 1873	J. Jefferies, Billericay.
with *Mountnessing*	Billericay -	912	2		
and *Buttsbury* (contributories).	Chelmsford -	507	2		
(c.) *Great Clacton*, (U.D.)	Tendring -	3,662	5	19 Aug. 1892	A. R. Chamberlayne, Clacton-on-Sea.
Great Clacton -					
Little Holland -					
(c.) *Great Leighs* (U.D.)	Chelmsford -	835	5	31 Mar. 1875	W. W. Duffield, Chelmsford.
Great Leighs -					
Little Leighs -					
**Great Sampford*, (U.D.)	Saffron Walden	943	5	16 Sept. 1872	T. Mace, Great Bardfield, Braintree.
Great Sampford					
Little Sampford					
(c.) *Great Totham* -	Maldon - -	722	5	15 Mar. 1875	T. Weston, Great Totham, Witham.
Haverhill (U.D.) -	Risbridge -	4,929	7	27 Nov. 1873	J. Bigmore, Haverhill.
Haverhill -					
Sturmere -					
Henham (U.D.) -	Bishop Stortford.	848	5	27 July 1874	H. Baker, Bishop Stortford.
Chickney -					
Henham -					
Heybridge - -	Maldon -	1,623	5	24 June 1871	N. Lott, Heybridge, Maldon.
High Ongar -	Ongar -	1,142	5	5 June 1890	Rev. W. H. Bond, High Ongar, Essex.
**Hockley* - -	Rochford -	666	5	4 May 1881	W. Gregson, Rochford.
Hornchurch -	Romford -	3,841	5	29 Mar. 1889	W. Smith, Romford.
(c.) *Kelvedon Hatch* -	Ongar -	368	5	13 Jan. 1875	Rev. D. W. Peregrine, Kelvedon Hatch, Brentwood.
(c.) *Laindon* (U.D.) -	Billericay -	498	5	26 Nov. 1873	G. Scholding, Grays Hill, Billericay, Brentwood.
Basildon -					
Laindon -					
Lee Chapel -					
(c.) *Lambourne* (U.D.) -	Ongar -	1,274	5	4 Aug. 1874	W. Smith, Romford.
Lambourne -					
Stapleford Abbots					
(c.) *Langenhoe* -	Lexden & Winstree.	208	5	22 Nov. 1875	Rev. W. Parkinson, Langenhoe, Colchester.
Langham - -	Lexden & Winstree.	606	5	11 Oct. 1872	T. Blyth, Langham, Colchester.
Leigh - -	Rochford -	2,108	5	29 May 1889	F. Gregson, Southend, Essex.
(c.) *Lindsell* - -	Dunmow -	232	5	26 July 1875	F. J. Snell, Dunmow.
Little Dunmow -	Dunmow -	286	5	15 Feb. 1879	F. J. Snell, Dunmow.

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
ESSEX—*cont.*					
(c.) *Little Ilford* -	West Ham -	3,969	5	5 Aug. 1887	J. Turner, 4A, Broadway, Manor Park, E.
(c.) *Little Maplestead* - with *Gestingthorpe* (contributory).	Halstead - Sudbury -	236 620	5 2	3 June 1874	E. J. Potter, Halstead, Essex.
(c.) *Loughton* - -	Epping	3,880	7	16 Feb. 1887	J. H. Tee, Loughton, Essex.
(c.) *Low Leyton* -	West Ham -	43,906	11	15 July 1874	R. Vincent, Town Hall, Leyton, E.
(c.) *Manuden* - -	Bishop Stortford.	683	5	19 April 1875	C. Burls, Bishop Stortford.
(c.) *Mayland and Althorne* (U.D.) *Althorne* - *Mayland* -	Maldon -	516	5	6 Mar. 1875	E. Jolliffe, Wardens, Althorne, Maldon.
Mundon - -	Maldon -	263	5	21 Dec. 1874	H. Cooper, Mundon, Maldon.
Nazeing - -	Epping -	764	5	20 Jan. 1875	J. Windus, Epping.
Newport - -	Saffron Walden	984	5	5 May 1874	W. H. Wells, Newport, Essex.
(c.) *North Fambridge* -	Maldon -	151	5	9 April 1874	Rev. W. R. Beach (Hon.), North Fambridge, Maldon, Essex.
(c.) *Panfield* - -	Braintree -	273	5	15 Mar. 1875	E. Holmes, Bocking, Braintree.
(c.) *Ramsey* - -	Tendring -	1,877	5	16 Mar. 1887	A. J. H. Ward, Harwich.
**Rayleigh* - -	Rochford -	1,301	5	9 Jan. 1872	W. Pease, Rayleigh, Essex.
(c.) *Rettendon* - -	Chelmsford -	758	5	10 May 1875	W. W. Duffield, Chelmsford.
Rochford - - with *Eastwood* (contributory).	Rochford - - - -	1,612 —	5 2	29 Jan. 1873	W. Gregson, Southend, Essex.
**Romford* - -	Romford -	10,722	7	5 Feb. 1872	W. Smith, Romford.
Roydon -	Epping -	969	5	30 Sept. 1874	J. Windus, Epping.
**Sandon* - -	Chelmsford -	476	5	28 Sept. 1889	W. W. Duffield, Chelmsford.
(c.) *South Shoebury* -	Rochford -	2,990	5	30 Jan. 1885	W. Gregson, Southend, Essex.
Stebbing - -	Dunmow -	994	5	15 April 1876	F. J. Snell, Dunmow.
**Steeple* - -	Maldon -	460	5	28 Jan. 1887	E. A. Catchpole (Hon.), Steeple, Maldon.
(c.) *Thaxted* - -	Dunmow -	1,767	5	22 May 1878	F. J. Snell, Dunmow.
Tolleshunt Major -	Maldon -	405	5	27 Jan. 1873	J. Gurton, Tolleshunt Major, Kelvedon.
**Upminster* -	Romford -	1,409	5	30 Jan. 1885	W. Smith, Romford.
(c.) *Vange* - -	Billericay -	292	5	25 April 1874	C. C. Lewis, Brentwood.
(c.) *Wakering* (U.D.) - *Barling* - *Great Wakering* *Little Wakering* - *North Shoebury* -	Rochford -	2,505	7	30 Sept. 1874	G. Wood, Southend, Essex.
**Waltham Abbey* -	Edmonton -	6,066	7	19 Dec. 1872	H. Gough, Waltham Abbey.
(c.) *Walthamstow* -	West Ham -	46,346	9	17 Mar. 1885	T. W. Liddiard, Walthamstow.
(c.) *Wanstead* -	West Ham -	26,282	9	12 May 1880	W. Blewitt, 79½, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
Wendens Ambo -	Saffron Walden	358	5	26 Mar. 1878	W. H. Wells, Newport, Essex.
Wennington -	Romford -	310	5	24 May 1875	Rev. N. Brady, Rainham, Romford.
West Thurrock -	Orsett -	2,540	5	15 Feb. 1876	T. A. Capron, Grays, S.O., Essex.
(c.) *West Tilbury* -	Orsett -	539	5	9 Mar. 1875	T. James, West Tilbury, Grays, S.O.
White Roothing -	Dunmow -	383	5	14 Mar. 1873	F. J. Snell, Dunmow.
(c.) *Wimbish* - -	Saffron Walden	729	5	24 July 1874	H. C. Cox, Saffron Walden.
(c.) *Wivenhoe* - - with *Elmstead* (contributory).	Lexden and Winstree. Tendring -	2,309 928	5 2	23 April 1888	C. W. Tompson, Victoria Chambers, Colchester.
**Woodford* - -	West Ham -	10,984	7	9 Jan. 1872	J. E. Stacpoole, Woodford, Essex.
Writtle - -	Chelmsford -	2,462	5	27 Oct. 1888	A. P. Lindsell, Writtle, Chelmsford.

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
GLOUCESTER :					
BRISTOL - -	- - -	221,573	15	27 Jan. 1871	B. Wilson, Bristol.
(c.) GLOUCESTER -	- - -	39,444	9	1 Aug. 1876	P. Cooke, Gloucester.
*Ashchurch - -	Tewkesbury -	703	5	21 Dec. 1871	H. A Badham, Tewkesbury.
Ashton-under-Hill -	Evesham -	361	5	21 Oct. 1879	E. Wadams, Hampton, Evesham.
(c.) Barton, St. Mary (U.D.)	Gloucester -	872	7	22 May 1876	H. Tuthill, Bell Lane, Gloucester.
Tuffley - -					
(c.) Bishop's Cleeve (U.D.)	Winchcomb -	958	5	13 June 1874	H. A. Badham, Tewkesbury.
Bishop's Cleeve -					
Woodmancote -					
*Bitton - -	Keynsham -	3,023	5	8 Aug. 1883	A. Ladd, Kingswood, Bristol.
Bledington - -	Stow-on-the-Wold.	354	5	1 Jan. 1874	J. Vann, Stow-on-the-Wold, Glosters.
(c.) Boddington (U.D.)	Tewkesbury -	668	5	25 Oct. 1875	H. A. Badham, Tewkesbury.
Boddington -					
Staverton -					
Bourton-on-the-Water.	Stow-on-the-Wold.	1,127	5	25 June 1872	G. L. Jordan, Bourton-on-the-Water.
*Charlton Kings -	Cheltenham -	4,187	7	23 Oct. 1883	G. E. Brydges, Essex Place, Cheltenham.
(c.) Churcham and Bulley (U.D.)	Westbury-on-Severn.	577	5	11 Oct. 1881	J. J. Carefield, Newnham, Gloucestershire.
Bulley -					
Churcham -					
*Churchdown -	Gloucester -	750	5	13 April 1881	H. Tuthill, Gloucester.
(c.) Cirencester -	Cirencester -	7,521	7	9 Mar. 1877	R. Ellett, Cirencester.
(c.) Elmore - -	Gloucester -	430	5	31 Jan. 1876	Rev. P. J. Donovan, Elmore, Gloucester.
(c.) Elmstone Hardwicke (U.D.)	Tewkesbury -	345	5	22 Nov. 1875	H. A. Badham, Tewkesbury.
Elmstone Hardwicke.					
Uckington -					
Filton - -	Barton Regis-	311	5	19 Dec. 1877	F. W. Gayner (Hon.), Filton, Glos'ters.
(c.) Forest of Dean (U.D.)	Westbury-on-Severn.	23,752	11	22 Mar. 1875	J. S. Bradstock, Cinderford, Gloucestershire.
East Dean -					
West Dean -					
with Newland (contributory).	Monmouth -	4,237	2		
(c.) Gotherington -	Winchcomb -	364	5	10 Mar. 1875	J. H. Stephens, Winchcomb.
(c.) Great Rissington -	Stow-on-the-Wold.	419	5	20 Oct. 1875	W. Smith, Great Rissington, Stow-on-the-Wold.
(c.) Hinton on the Green.†	Evesham -	175	5	21 Nov. 1874	H. Wadams, Hampton, Evesham.
(c.) Hucclecote -	Gloucester -	459	5	20 May 1880	A. D. K. Godwin, 12, Queen Street, Gloucester.
Kingswood - -	Dursley -	938	5	3 May 1890	E. H. Henly, Wotton-under-Edge.
(c.) Mickleton (U.D.) -	Shipston-on-Stour.	720	7	13 Dec. 1871	C. W. G. Westmacott, Blockley, Moreton-in-Marsh.
Clopton - -					
Hidcote Bartrim-					
Mickleton -					
Naunton - -	Stow-on-the-Wold.	491	5	16 May 1873	S. G. Collett, Naunton, Glos.

† The School Board of Hinton-on-the-Green is now constituted under section 63 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870. (Order issued 5th April 1881.)

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
GLOUCESTER—*cont.*					
**Newent* - -	Newent -	2,605	5	6 June 1879	O. T. Price, Newent, Gloucester.
(c.) *Oldland* - -	Keynsham -	8,837	7	4 Nov. 1889	A. Ladd, Kingswood Hill, Bristol.
(c.) *Painswick* - -	Stroud -	4,134	5	27 Nov. 1877	F. Winterbotham, 5, Rowcroft, Stroud.
(c.) *Rodborough* -	Stroud -	2,955	5	25 June 1878	F. Winterbotham, 5, Rowcroft, Stroud.
(c.) *St. Briavels and Hewelsfield* (U.D.)	Chepstow -	1,521	5	24 Nov. 1874	T. R. Steel, Woolaston, Lydney.
Hewelsfield -					
St. Briavels -					
St. George -	Barton Regis-	36,718	9	30 Nov. 1874	J. Welsh, St. George, Bristol.
Southam and Brockhampton.	Winchcomb -	310	5	16 Nov. 1875	J. H. Stephens, Winchcomb.
(c.) *Stapleton* - -	Barton Regis	14,589	9	17 Jan. 1893	F. Rawle, Forest Road, Fishponds, Bristol.
(c.) *Stoke Orchard* (U.D.)	Tewkesbury -	266	5	18 Dec. 1877	H. A. Badham, Tewkesbury.
Stoke Orchard -					
Tredington -					
**Stow-on-the-Wold and Maugersbury* (U.D.)	Stow-on-the-Wold.	1,767	5	15 July 1887	W. C. Howman, Stow-on-the-Wold.
Maugersbury -					
Stow-on-the-Wold					
**Stroud* - -	Stroud -	11,519	7	29 June 1881	F. Winterbotham, 5, Rowcroft, Stroud.
(c.) *Twining* - -	Tewkesbury -	889	5	8 Nov. 1875	H. A. Badham, Tewkesbury.
Tytherington -	Thornbury -	464	5	31 Aug. 1875	Rev. G. H. Jackson (Hon.), Tytherington, Falfield, R.S.O. (Glos.).
(c.) *Welford* (U.D.) -	Stratford-on-Avon.	845	5	24 Nov. 1873	F. L. Thompson, Stratford-on-Avon.
Dorsington -					
Welford (Warwick).					
Weston-on-Avon (Warwick).					
Wickwar -	Chipping Sodbury.	933	5	22 Aug. 1892	W. Merrick, Chipping Sodbury.
(c.) *Winchcomb* (U.D.) -	Winchcomb -	3,102	7	24 Feb. 1875	E. S. Wood, Winchcomb, Cheltenham.
Prescott - -					
Stanley Pontlarge					
Sudeley Manor -					
Winchcomb -					
Woollaston -	Chepstow -	852	5	28 April 1874	W. Morgan, Woollaston, Lydney.
HANTS:					
BASINGSTOKE -	- - -	8,213	7	14 May 1885	F. S. Chandler, Basingstoke.
(c.) NEWPORT - -	- - -	10,216	7	30 Dec. 1873	F. Stratton, Newport, Isle of Wight.
PORTSMOUTH -	- - -	159,251	15	13 Jan. 1871	J. J. Bascombe, Portsmouth.
(c.) RYDE (U.D.)					
RYDE - -	- - -	10,952	7	1 Mar. 1871	J. Flux, Lind St., Ryde.
Ryde (extra municipal).	- - -	—			
SOUTHAMPTON -	- - -	65,325	13	16 Mar. 1871	J. Cruickshank, Southampton.
Aldershot - -	Farnham -	25,595	7	22 Dec. 1871	C. Bateman, Aldershot, Farnborough Station.
Bedhampton -	Havant -	700	7	15 Aug. 1871	J. W. L. Cooper, Havant.

School Boards	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
HANTS—*cont.*					
(c.) *Bishopstoke* -	New Winchester.	1,662	5	3 June 1878	H. Scovell, Bishopstoke, Southampton.
(c.) *Bishop's Waltham* -	Droxford -	2,842	5	27 Sept. 1878	F. Clark, Bishop's Waltham.
(c.) *Brading* - -	Isle of Wight -	8,994	7	27 Sept. 1881	H. C. Grapes, Sandown, Isle of Wight.
(c.) *Carisbrooke* (U.D.)	Isle of Wight -	—	7	30 Mar. 1874	F. Stratton, Newport, Isle of Wight.
Carisbrooke (extra municipal).					
Chillerton -					
Gatcombe -					
St. Nicholas in the Castle (extra municipal).					
(c.) *Cheriton* - -	Alresford -	596	5	16 Mar. 1874	M. H. Moss, Alresford, Hants.
with *Titchborne* (contributory).	Alresford -	301	2		
(c.) *Clanfield* - -	Catherington -	247	5	14 May 1879	W. C. Burley, Petersfield.
with *Catherington* (contributory).	Catherington -	1,413	1		
(c.) *Cliddesden* (U.D.) -	Basingstoke -	691	5	17 Mar. 1873	G. Lear, Basingstoke.
Cliddesden -					
Ellisfield -					
Farleigh Wallop -					
(c.) *Cove and Hawley* (U.D.).	Hartley Wintney.	2,295	5	29 April 1874	H. J. Joyce, Farnborough Station.
Cove - -					
Hawley and Minley.					
Crondall - -	Hartley Wintney.	3,898	7	25 May 1875	E. Kempson, Farnham, Surrey.
(c.) *East and West Wellow* (U.D.).	Romsey -	953	5	22 Aug. 1873	F. Allsop, Wellow, Romsey.
East Wellow -					
West Wellow (*Wilts*).					
Eling - -	New Forest -	6,462	7	10 Dec. 1892	T. E. Smith, Totton, near Southampton.
(c.) *Fareham* - -	Fareham -	7,934	7	4 Oct. 1875	T. Bishop, Fareham.
(c.) *Farlington* (U.D.) -	Havant -	1,788	5	27 Nov. 1875	W. J. Pennekett, Waterloo Villa, Cosham, Hants.
Farlington -					
Waterloo -					
**Fawley* - -	New Forest -	1,950	5	22 Mar. 1882	D. Davy, Cadland, Southampton.
Denny Lodge -	New Forest -	308	1		
and *Dibden* (contributories).	New Forest -	621	1		
Grately - -	Andover -	221	5	15 April 1876	Rev. F. de Paravicini (Hon.), Grately, Andover.
**Hambledon* -	Droxford -	2,026	5	8 Aug. 1872	J. A. Best, Hambledon, Hants.
(c.) *Hound* - -	South Stoneham.	4,706	5	7 Feb. 1874	G. C. Gandy, 19, Portland Street, Southampton.
Itchen Abbas -	New Winchester.	233	5	14 July 1873	Rev. S. Gillson (Hon.), Itchen Abbas, Alresford, Hants.
(c.) *Leckford* -	Stockbridge -	276	5	6 Mar. 1875	R. Hewett (Hon.), Leckford, Stockbridge.
**Liss* - -	Petersfield -	1,538	5	20 Dec. 1871	W. Brightwell (acting), Petersfield.
(c.) *Michelmersh* -	Romsey -	1,114	5	27 July 1875	Rev. G. H. Jones, Awbridge, Romsey.
(c.) *New Alresford* -	Alresford -	1,464	5	12 Sept. 1887	M. H. Moss, Alresford, Hants.
Newchurch -	Isle of Wight -	1,526	7	1 Mar. 1871	J. R. Dannatt, Aspley House, Newchurch, Isle of Wight.

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
HANTS—*cont.*					
(c.) *Newnham* (U.D.) -	Basingstoke -	621	5	31 Jan. 1874	G. Lear, Basingstoke.
Nately Scures -					
Newnham -					
with *Odiham* (contributory).	- - -	—	2		
(c.) *Newton Valance* -	Alton -	291	5	1 May 1875	M. H. Moss, Alresford.
Odiham - -	Hartley Wintney.	2,667	5	7 Mar. 1881	F. S. Chandler, Odiham, Hants.
Over Wallop -	Stockbridge -	516	5	17 Feb. 1877	W. Cole (Hon.), Over Wallop, Stockbridge.
**Owslebury* -	New Winchester.	764	5	15 July 1872	R. A. Anstey, Owslebury, Winchester.
with *Morestead* (contributory).	New Winchester.	116	2		
(c.) *Petersfield* (U.D.)	Petersfield -	2,786	5	26 Nov. 1877	W. Brightwell (Acting), Petersfield.
Petersfield -					
Sheet - -					
with *Buriton* (contributory).	Petersfield -	1,276	2		
Porchester - -	Fareham -	—	5	29 Nov. 1873	R. Priddy, Porchester, Fareham.
(c.) *St. Mary Bourne* -	Whitchurch (Hants).	1,032	5	2 Nov. 1875	S. Clarke, Whitchurch, Mitcheldever.
St. Mary Extra -	South Stoneham.	5,986	7	30 Mar. 1878	E. T. Westlake, Portland St., Southampton.
(c.) *South Stoneham* (extra municipal).	South Stoneham.	8,878	7	13 Aug. 1881	T. S. Vare, West End, Southampton.
Stockbridge -	Stockbridge -	879	5	9 Oct. 1876	A. Hillary, Stockbridge.
(c.) *Warnford* - -	Droxford -	255	5	29 April 1875	Mrs. E. A. Woods, Warnford, Bishop's Waltham.
Widley and Wymering (U.D.).	Fareham -	2,473	5	28 Sept. 1878	G. Boxall, Cosham.
Widley - -					
Wymering -					
(c.) *Wield* - -	Alton - -	234	5	17 Aug. 1875	M. H. Moss, Alresford.
(c.) *Wootton and Tadley* (U.D.)	Basingstoke -	2,332	7	29 Sept. 1874	G. Lear, Basingstoke.
Ewhurst - -					
Pamber - -					
Tadley - -					
West Sherborne -					
Wootton St. Lawrence.					
HEREFORD:					
Adforton (U.D.) -	Knighton -	371	5	27 July 1875	J. Brown, Adforton, Leintwardine.
Adforton Stanway, Paytoe and Grange.					
Walford Letton and Newton.					
**Allensmore* -	Hereford -	520	5	30 Jan. 1882	T. Llanwarne, Hereford.
Almeley - -	Weobley -	527	5	4 Nov. 1871	Rev. R. H. Warner (Hon.), Almeley, Eardisley, R.S.O.
Avenbury - -	Bromyard -	306	5	9 Jan. 1875	J. B. Weeks, Bromyard.

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
HEREFORD—*cont.*					
(c.) *Bromyard and Norton with Brockhampton,* (U.D.)	Bromyard -	2,010	5	9 Sept. 1885	A. S. Allen, Bromyard.
Bromyard - Norton-with-Brockhampton. with *Linton* and	Bromyard -	442	1		
Winslow - (contributories).	Bromyard -	461	1		
**Burghill* - -	Hereford -	1,341	5	30 Dec. 1884	Rev. D. C. Moore, Burghill, Hereford.
(c.) *Byton* (U.D.) -	Kington -	292	7	15 Feb. 1875	R. D. Cripps, Presteigne, Radnorshire.
Byton - -					
Combe - -					
Kinsham -					
(c.) *Cusop* - -	Hay - -	294	5	2 Oct. 1874	H. C. Lloyd, Bricklands, Hay, R.S.O.
Grendon Bishop (U.D.).	Bromyard -	357	5	20 July 1874	J. B. Weeks, Bromyard.
Bredenbury -					
Grendon Bishop-Wacton - -					
(c.) *Kington* - -	Kington -	2,888	5	15 Mar. 1875	G. Davies, Kington, Herefordshire.
(c.) *Longtown* (U.D.) -	Dore - -	1,933	7	1 June 1875	T. Llanwarne, Hereford.
Bacton - -					
Craswall -					
Llanveynoe -					
Longtown -					
Michaelchurch-Eskley.					
Newton - -					
St. Margaret -					
Marden - -	Hereford -	784	5	4 June 1872	F. Mattey, Marden, Hereford.
(c.) *Orcop* - -	Dore - -	474	5	27 Feb. 1877	C. Burleigh, Ebenezer House, Orcop, Hereford.
(c.) *Pencoyd* (U.D.) -	Ross - -	296	5	17 April 1875	G. F. Minett, Gloster Road, Ross, Herefords.
Pencoyd - -					
Tretire with Michaelchurch.					
**Ross* - -	Ross - -	4,897	5	13 Mar. 1872	W. R. Rootes, Ross, Herefords. F. W. Wintle (Deputy Clerk).
Stanford Bishop and Acton Beauchamp (U.D.).	Bromyard -	409	5	21 July 1875	J. B. Weeks, Bromyard.
Acton Beauchamp (*Worcester*).					
Stanford Bishop -					
(c.) *Stoke Prior* -	Leominster -	411	5	1 April 1875	J. B. Dowding, 5, Corn Square, Leominster.
**Sutton* - -	Hereford -	379	5	30 July 1883	T. Llanwarne, Hereford.
**Walford* - -	Ross - -	1,116	5	14 Aug. 1882	J.S.Bradstock, Cinderford, Glosters.
(c.) *Walterstone* (U.D.)	Dore - -	295	5	15 April 1875	J. A. G. Price, Abergavenny.
Llancillo -					
Rowlstone -					
Walterstone -					
(c.) *Wellington* - -	Hereford -	613	5	15 Nov. 1878	Rev. G. W. Voysey (Hon.), Wellington, Hereford.
(c.) *Woolhope* - -	Ledbury -	647	5	14 April 1875	R. Homes, Ledbury.

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
HERTFORD :					
ST. ALBANS -	- - -	12,898	7	4 June 1878	W. Wells, St. Albans.
(c.) *Ashwell* - -	Royston -	1,556	5	17 June 1875	T. Shell, Royston.
Berkhampstead St. Peter.	Berkhampstead	5,034	5	22 Mar. 1871	T. Penny, Berkhampstead, Herts.
Braughing - -	Bishop Stortford.	974	5	10 June 1874	C. P. Mole, Braughing, near Ware.
(c.) *Bushey* - -	Watford -	5,652	5	1 Feb. 1879	H. M. Turner, Watford.
(c.) *Caddington and Flamstead* (U.D.) *Caddington* (*Beds and Herts*). *Flamstead* - *Humbershoe* (*Beds*)	Luton -	4,051	7	28 Sept. 1875	M. Lacey, Markyate Street, near Dunstable.
(c.) *Great Gaddesden* -	Hemel Hempstead.	871	5	12 Jan. 1875	W. Grover, Hemel Hempstead.
Hemel Hempstead -	Hemel Hempstead.	9,678	7	5 Jan. 1875	V. H. Stallon, Hemel Hempstead.
(c.) *Hexton* - -	Hitchin -	167	5	1 Mar. 1875	G. A. Passingham, Hitchin.
(c.) *Hinxworth and Edworth* (U.D.) *Edworth* (*Beds*) *Hinxworth* -	Royston -	389	5	18 Dec. 1874	A. H. Christy, Ashwell, Baldock.
King's Walden -	Hitchin -	1,124	5	4 Nov. 1872	F. Shillitoe, Hitchin.
(c.) *Offley* - -	Hitchin -	1,268	5	10 Mar. 1875	H. Miller, Offley, Hoo.
(c.) *Pirton* - -	Hitchin -	1,016	5	24 Mar. 1875	G. A. Passingham, Hitchin.
St. Paul's Walden	Hitchin -	946	5	22 July 1881	G. A. Passingham, Hitchin.
(c.) *St. Peter* (*St. Albans*) (extra municipal)	St. Albans -	—	7	27 April 1881	H. Brabant, St. Albans.
Sandridge (extra municipal).	St. Albans -	—	7	6 June 1879	H. Brabant, St. Albans.
(c.) *Shenley* - -	Barnet -	1,425	5	29 Oct. 1878	The Clerk, Shenley, Barnet.
Therfield - -	Royston -	996	5	28 Jan. 1876	T. Shell, Royston.
Thorley - -	Bishop Stortford.	546	5	16 Feb. 1874	J. Tannar (Hon.), Thorley, Bishop Stortford.
(c.) *Watford* - -	Watford -	20,269	9	14 Dec. 1883	H. M. Turner, 66, High Street, Watford, Herts.
Widford - -	Ware - -	461	5	30 Nov. 1874	G. H. Gisby, Ware.
HUNTINGDON :					
GODMANCHESTER -	- - -	2,095	5	8 Oct. 1883	E. W. Hunnybun, Huntingdon.
*ST. IVES - -	- - -	3,037	5	5 April 1884	W. A. Watts, St. Ives, Hunts.
Brampton - -	Huntingdon -	1,075	5	11 May 1880	S. Croot, Brampton, Huntingdon.
(c.) *Covington* - -	Thrapston -	122	5	21 April 1875	Rev. R. L. Watson (Chairman), Covington, Kimbolton, St. Neots.
Grafham - -	St. Neots -	276	5	24 April 1872	J. A. Ennals, St. Neots, Hunts.
**Great Staughton* -	St. Neots -	957	5	21 Aug. 1883	J. Bass, Great Staughton, St. Neots.
(c.) *Hartford* - -	Huntingdon -	389	5	21 Dec. 1882	E. W. Hunnybun, Huntingdon.
Houghton and Wyton (U.D.) *Houghton* - *Wyton* -	St. Ives -	553	5	20 Sept. 1888	W. H. Mason, Houghton, Huntingdon.
Kimbolton - -	St. Neots -	993	5	7 Aug. 1880	C. Hull, Kimbolton, St. Neots.
Little Stukeley -	Huntingdon -	264	5	7 July 1874	E. W. Hunnybun, Huntingdon.

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
HUNTINGDON—*cont.*					
Offord (U.D.) -	St. Neots -	636	5	19 Mar. 1875	J. A. Ennals, St. Neots, Hunts.
Offord Cluney -					
Offord Darcy -					
(c.) *Sawtry* (U.D.) -	Huntingdon -	1,163	5	30 Jan. 1874	T. Branson, Sawtry, near Peterborough.
Sawtry All Saints and St. Andrew					
Sawtry St. Judith					
(c.) *Somersham* - -	St. Ives -	1,381	5	25 Sept. 1885	W. A. Watts, St. Ives, Hunts.
(c.) *Standground* -	Peterborough	1,230	5	3 Aug. 1875	E. Vergette, jun., Peterborough.
Stibbington -	Stamford -	480	5	10 Oct. 1876	F. Burdett, Wansford.
(c.) *Warboys* - -	St. Ives - -	1,661	5	13 July 1880	E. A. Wallingford, St. Ives, Hunts.
Woodhurst -	St. Ives - -	295	5	15 Feb. 1872	G. Cooper (Hon.), Woodhurst, Huntingdon.
(c.) *Yelling* (U.D.) -	Caxton and Arrington.	471	5	30 Jan. 1874	W. Farr (Hon.), Yelling, St. Neots, Hunts.
Toseland - -					
Yelling - -					
KENT:					
CANTERBURY - - - -		23,062	9	12 Jan. 1871	H. Fielding, Burgate Street, Canterbury.
(c.) FOLKESTONE - - -		23,905	9	7 Aug. 1882	A. H. Gardner, Folkestone.
(c.) GRAVESEND (U.D.)					
GRAVESEND - - - -		23,876	9	12 Nov. 1875	G. C. Hammond, 25, Harmer Street, Gravesend.
Denton - - - -		144			
*LYDD - - - -		2,051	5	19 Feb. 1879	H. Stringer, New Romney, Kent.
MAIDSTONE - - - -		32,145	9	7 Dec. 1870	S. L. Monckton, Maidstone.
(c.) MARGATE (U.D.)					
MARGATE - - - -		18,417	9	13 Jan. 1875	G. Foord-Kelcey, Margate.
St. John the Baptist, Margate (extra-municipal).		—			
QUEENBOROUGH - - - -		1,050	5	12 Dec. 1871	W. J. Harris, Queenborough.
ROCHESTER - - - -		26,290	9	13 Jan. 1871	R. Prall, Rochester.
(c.) SANDWICH (U.D.)					
SANDWICH - - - -		2,796	5	1 Oct. 1875	F. S. Cloke, Sandwich.
Stonar - - - -		25			
Acrise and Paddlesworth (U.D.)	Elham - -	241	5	16 Feb. 1875	C. Woollett, Acrise, Folkestone.
Acrise - -					
Paddlesworth -					
with *Elham* and	Elham - -	1,225	2		
Swingfield -	Elham - -	390	2		
(contributories).					
Ashford - -	West Ashford	10,728	7	22 Oct. 1877	J. Fraser, Ashford, Kent.
Beckenham -	Bromley -	20,707	9	17 July 1875	R. G. Mullen, Bromley, Kent.
**Bethersden* -	West Ashford	1,030	5	26 Mar. 1883	A. R. Cook, Bethersden, Ashford, Kent.
Boughton Monchelsea.	Maidstone -	1,117	5	22 May 1871	G. Hurn, 36, Earl Street, Maidstone.
Brenchley - -	Tonbridge -	3,822	5	11 May 1880	T. Else, Paddock Wood, R.S.O., Kent.
(c.) *Bromley* - -	Bromley -	21,684	9	5 May 1888	G. Wall, Bromley, Kent.
Burham - -	Malling - -	1,667	5	13 July 1875	S. Wagon, Aylesford, Maidstone.

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
KENT—*cont.*					
(c.) *Capel* (U.D.) -	Tonbridge -	1,128	5	3 Mar. 1873	W. Wickham, 180, High Street, Tonbridge.
Capel - -					
Chartham - -	Bridge - -	2,641	5	31 Mar. 1874	F. S. Cloke, Sandwich.
Chelsfield - -	Bromley -	1,122	5	12 July 1884	G. Wall, Bromley, Kent.
(c.) *Darenth* - -	Dartford -	2,801	5	9 Mar. 1875	W. J. Judge, Stone, Greenhithe.
Dartford - -	Dartford -	11,962	7	8 June 1874	E. Waterman, Dartford.
(c.) *Doddington* (U.D.) -	Faversham -	970	5	28 April 1875	Rev. W. J. Monk, Doddington, Kent.
Doddington -					
Newnham -					
Witchling -					
Dunkirk - -	Faversham -	813	5	13 May 1886	A. Tassell, Faversham.
(c.) *East Farleigh* -	Maidstone -	1,611	5	5 Dec. 1874	W. N. Pearson, Western Road, Maidstone.
Eastling - -	Faversham -	433	5	18 Nov. 1879	A. Tassell, Faversham.
East Peckham -	Malling -	2,002	5	1 Oct. 1878	H. A. Hughes, 6, Mill Street, Maidstone.
Erith - -	Dartford -	13,414	7	4 April 1871	H. W. Smith, Crescent Road, Erith, Kent.
Eynsford -	Dartford -	1,841	5	18 Aug. 1891	E. Vinson (Chairman), High Croft Hall, Swanley, Kent.
Farnborough -	Bromley -	1,627	5	10 April 1886	G. Wall, Bromley, Kent.
(c.) *Folkestone* (extra-municipal) (U.D.)	Elham -	431	5	10 Dec. 1875	C. Woollett, 7, Cambridge Gardens, Folkestone.
Hawkinge - with *Alkham* (contributory).	Dover -	593	1		
(c.) *Fordwich* (extra-municipal).	Bridge -	249	5	21 Dec. 1876	A. Fielding, Canterbury.
Frindsbury (extra-municipal).	Strood -	—	5	2 Nov. 1872	A. A. Arnold, Rochester.
Graveney (U.D.) -	Faversham -	344	5	29 July 1874	A. Tassell, Faversham.
Goodnestone (*nr. Faversham*).					
Graveney -					
**Great Chart* -	West Ashford	706	5	7 Aug. 1891	H. J. Bracher, Bank Street, Ashford, Kent.
(c.) *Guston* (extra-municipal).	Dover -	—	5	11 Feb. 1873	J. Gaskin, 308, London Road, Dover.
Hackington or St. Stephen (extra-municipal).	Blean -	575	5	9 June 1879	H. Fielding, 14, Burgate Street.
Hadlow - -	Tonbridge -	2,318	5	18 May 1881	W. Stow, Hadlow, Tonbridge.
(c.) *Halling* -	Strood -	2,095	5	17 Mar. 1874	R. T. Moore, 2, Boley Hill, Rochester.
Headcorn - -	Hollingbourn -	1,450	5	27 June 1871	T. W. Burden, Headcorn, Ashford, Kent.
**Herne* - -	Blean - -	5,482	9	22 July 1881	E. Collard, Herne Bay.
(c.) *Hollingbourn* -	Hollingbourn -	964	5	22 Mar. 1875	J. S. Roper, Hollingbourn, Maidstone.
(c.) *Hoo St. Werburgh* -	Hoo - -	1,400	5	3 Aug. 1874	A. A. Arnold, Rochester.
Ightham - -	Malling -	1,258	5	2 Oct. 1875	J. B. Nunn, St. John's Road, Sevenoaks.
Lenham - -	Hollingbourn -	1,896	5	26 June 1872	F. Day, Lenham, Maidstone.
Linsted - -	Faversham -	1,157	5	21 Oct. 1874	A. Tassell, Faversham.
(c.) *Lower Halstow* -	Milton -	653	5	23 Feb. 1875	J. Basset, Eastgate, Rochester.
(c.) *Mereworth* (U.D.) -	Malling -	797	5	24 Nov. 1875	F. J. Alleson, West Malling, Maidstone.
Mereworth -					
Mersham - -	East Ashford -	704	5	17 Oct. 1874	H. Hamilton, Ashford, Kent.
Milton next Sittingbourne.	Milton - -	5,213	5	28 Oct. 1875	W. J. Harris, Sittingbourne.

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
KENT—*cont.*					
(c.) *Minster in Sheppey*	Sheppey	16,111	9	7 Jan. 1875	A. S. Baskett, Sheerness.
(c.) *Mottingham*	Bromley	1,037	5	18 Feb. 1876	J. Dyer, Local Offices, Bromley, Kent.
(c.) *Northfleet*	Strood	11,717	7	24 Nov. 1884	F. Mitchell, Gravesend.
(c.) *Offham*	Malling	397	5	30 Dec. 1874	E. Goodwin, Wateringbury, Maidstone.
(c.) *Orlestone* (U.D.)	East Ashford	1,097	7	28 April 1873	H. Hamilton, Ashford, Kent.
Kenardington					
Orlestone					
Warehorne					
(c.) *Orpington*	Bromley	4,099	5	5 June 1880	G. Wall, Bromley, Kent.
Pembury	Tonbridge	1,662	5	18 Mar. 1872	A. T. Simpson, Tunbridge Wells.
Preston next Faversham (U.D.)	Faversham	—	7	15 June 1880	A. Tassell, Faversham.
Davington					
Oare					
Preston-next-Faversham (extra-municipal).					
Ripple (U.D.)	Eastry	422	5	19 July 1875	F. S. Cloke, Sandwich.
Ripple					
Sutton-by Dover					
River near *Dover*	Dover	758	5	26 Feb. 1872	T. D. Edgar, River, near Dover.
(c.) *Sellinge* near *Ashford.*	Elham	626	5	3 Dec. 1877	J. Hobbs, Sellinge, Hythe.
Sevenoaks	Sevenoaks	9,341	7	21 June 1875	J. B. Nunn, Sevenoaks.
Smarden	West Ashford	1,070	5	30 May 1873	G. Langley, Charing, Ashford, Kent.
**Smeeth*†	East Ashford	602	5	26 Feb. 1872	Rev. C. H. Robertson (Chairman), Smeeth, Ashford, Kent.
Stalisfield	Faversham	328	5	21 Oct. 1874	G. Langley, Charing, Ashford, Kent
Staplehurst	Maidstone	1,818	5	21 Aug. 1871	T. Reeves, Staplehurst.
Stoke (U.D.)	Hoo	1,063	5	29 July 1874	W. W. Hayward, Rochester.
Allhallows					
Stoke					
(c.) *Stone* near *Dartford*	Dartford	3,781	5	5 Jan. 1893	W. J. Judge, Stone, Dartford.
(c.) *Waltham*	Bridge	452	5	12 Dec. 1873	T. Vickers (Hon.), Waltham Canterbury.
(c.) *Whitstable and Sea Salter* (U.D.)	Blean	6,225	7	11 Jan. 1875	T. G. Browning, Whitstable.
Sea Salter					
Whitstable					
Willesborough	East Ashford	3,234	7	30 Oct. 1871	F. H. Hallett, Ashford, Kent.
with *Hinxhill*	East Ashford	111	2		
and *Sevington* (contributories).	East Ashford	111	2		
Wilmington	Dartford	1,722	5	12 Nov. 1873	C. R. Rowlatt, Wilmington, Dartford.
Worth or *Word*	Eastry	511	5	29 Dec. 1871	W. R. Harrison, Sandwich.
(c.) *Wye* (U.D.)	East Ashford	1,562	5	2 July 1875	J. Creery, Ashford, Kent.
Brook					
Wye					

† The School Board of Smeeth is now constituted under sections 32 and 63 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870. (Order issued 25th August 1875.)

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
LANCASTER :					
ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.		40,463	9	1 Feb. 1871	I. Marsland, Ashton-under-Lyne.
*BACUP		23,498	9	25 Aug. 1883	F. W. Goldsmith, Bacup.
BARROW-IN-FURNESS.		51,712	11	18 Dec. 1872	W. Hutchinson, Barrow-in-Furness.
BLACKBURN		120,064	13	16 Jan. 1871	W. Ditchfield, Blackburn.
BOLTON†		115,002	13	30 Nov. 1870	G. R. Rothwell, Nelson Square, Bolton.
BOOTLE-CUM-LINACRE.		49,217	9	30 Nov. 1870	F. K. Wilson, Bootle.
BURNLEY		87,016	13	12 Jan. 1871	J. Rawlinson, Burnley.
DARWEN		34,192	9	25 Nov. 1892	J. H. Sutcliffe, Railway Road, Darwen.
LIVERPOOL		517,980	15	25 Nov. 1870	E. W. B. M. Hance, Liverpool.
MANCHESTER		505,368	15	24 Nov. 1870	C. H. Wyatt, Deansgate, Manchester.
OLDHAM		131,463	13	9 Jan. 1871	J. Rennie, Oldham.
(c.) RAWTENSTALL		29,507	9	19 Dec. 1891	A. A. Whitehead, Askday Lea, Rawtenstall.
ROCHDALE		71,401	11	26 Nov. 1870	G. H. Wheeler, Rochdale.
SALFORD		198,139	15	30 Nov. 1870	O. Duthie, Salford.
(c.) WIDNES		30,011	11	3 Nov. 1874	G. H. Danty, Widnes.
WIGAN		55,013	11	27 Mar. 1872	L. R. Rowbottom, Wigan.
(c.) *Barrowford* (U.D.) *Barrowford* (extra municipal). *Brogden-with-Admergill* (*Yorks*).	Burnley	—	7	30 Dec. 1874	H. W. Haworth, Barrowford, Nelson.
(c.) *Birkdale*	Ormskirk	12,387	7	17 Sept. 1883	H. S. Threlfall, 12, London Street, Southport.
Briercliffe-with-Extwisle (extra-municipal).	Burnley	1,647	7	19 July 1889	T. Bannister, 8, Jubilee Street, Briercliffe, Burnley.
(c.) *Burton Wood*	Warrington	1,584	5	4 April 1876	Rev. W. Wilson, Burton Wood, Newton-le-Willows.
Chadderton	Oldham	22,087	9	18 Feb. 1893	J. Whitehead, Chadderton, Oldham.
(c.) *Dalton in Furness*	Ulverston	13,300	7	10 July 1876	T. Butler, Dalton in Furness.
(c.) *Edgeworth* (U.D.) *Edgeworth* *Entwisle* *Quarlton*	Bolton	2,399	5	14 Nov. 1874	E. Woods, Edgeworth, Bolton.
(c.) *Egton-with-Newland*	Ulverston	923	5	19 April 1875	R. A. Mahon, 38, Hartley Street, Ulverston.
(c.) *Forton* (U.D.) *Cleveley* *Forton* *Holleth*	Garstang	650	7	2 Nov. 1875	J. Noble, Garstang.
(c.) *Great Sankey*	Warrington	580	5	28 Aug. 1884	S. Sutton, Bewsey Chambers, Warrington.
(c.) *Hambleton*	Garstang	367	5	23 May 1877	J. Noble, Garstang.
Heaton	Bolton	1,599	5	20 Nov. 1883	F. Walmsley, 39, Mawdsley Street, Bolton.
(c.) *Kirkby Ireleth* (U.D.) *Angerton* *Kirkby Ireleth*	Ulverston	1,588	5	10 April 1876	M. J. A. Dickinson, Kirkby-in-Furness, Carnforth.
Moss Side (extra municipal).	Chorlton	23,325	9	28 Dec. 1892	W. E. Rowcliffe, 30, Cross Street, Manchester.
(c.) *Pleasington*	Blackburn	436	5	31 Jan. 1876	R. C. Radcliffe, Blackburn.

† The School Board of Bolton is now constituted under Section 32 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870. (Order issued 22 June 1892.)

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
LANCASTER—*cont.*					
(c.) *Poulton* - -	Lancaster -	6,476	7	29 Dec. 1874	W. Tilly, Poulton Hall, Morecambe.
Prescot - -	Prescot - -	5,839	7	13 April 1871	H. Cross, Prescot.
Royton - -	Oldham - -	12,568	9	20 Nov. 1879	J. W. Riley, Royton.
(c.) *Shevington* - -	Wigan - -	1,629	7	24 Feb. 1875	H. Dee, Shevington, Wigan.
(c.) *Skelmersdale* -	Ormskirk -	6,627	7	21 Nov. 1877	J. Spenceley, jun., Skelmersdale, Ormskirk.
Southworth - with-Croft.	Warrington -	914	5	21 Oct. 1875	R. Owen (Jr.), Croft, Warrington.
(c.) *Thornton-with-Fleetwood.*	The Fylde -	10,270	7	20 Dec. 1877	J. H. Kean, 6, Victoria Street, Fleetwood.
**Tottington, Higher End* (extra municipal).	Haslingden -	—	5	19 May 1882	E. Barlow, Edenfield, Bury, Lancs.
(c.) *Toxteth Park* (extra municipal).	Toxteth Park	21,046	7	30 Jan. 1888	F. Hartley, 15, Union Court, Castle Street, Liverpool.
(c.) *Ulnes Walton* -	Chorley -	490	5	20 Dec. 1877	J. Houseman, Leyland, Preston, Lancs.
(c.) *Ulverston* (U.D.) -	Ulverston -	10,082	7	11 Dec. 1874	J. Poole, Ulverston.
Mansriggs -					
Ulverston -					
(c.) *Walmersley-cum-Shuttleworth* (extra-municipal).	Bury - -	4,666	7	1 April 1878	F. Howarth, 63, Anglesey Terrace, Gigg Lane, Bury.
Walton-on-the-Hill	West Derby -	40,892	11	27 Jan. 1883	A. J. Cleaver, Hanington Chambers, North John St., Liverpool.
(c.) *Westhoughton* and *Lostock* (U.D.)	Bolton - -	11,968	7	12 Jan. 1875	J. Hartley, Westhoughton, Bolton.
Lostock -					
Westhoughton -					
Worsthorne-with-Hurstwood.	Burnley -	1,069	5	11 June 1892	R. Jackson, 14, Water Street, Worsthorne, Burnley.
LEICESTER:					
LEICESTER - - -		174,626	15	14 Dec. 1891	T. Groves, Leicester.
(c.) LOUGHBOROUGH (U.D.)	- - -	18,196	9	31 Mar. 1875	J. Jarratt, Loughborough.
LOUGHBOROUGH *Loughborough* (extra-municipal).	- - -	234			
Anstey - -	Barrow-on-Soar	1,759	5	27 Mar. 1872	A. H. Burgess, Leicester.
Ashby Folville (U.D.)	Melton Mowbray.	303	5	18 Aug. 1880	F. J. Oldham, Melton Mowbray.
Ashby Folville -					
Barsby - -					
(c.) *Bagworth* - -	Market Bosworth.	642	5	7 Mar. 1876	J. Roberts, jun., Bagworth, Leicester.
(c.) *Barrow-on-Soar* -	Barrow-on-Soar	2,245	5	12 Mar. 1875	T. J. Webb, Loughborough.
Buckminster and Sewstern (U.D.)	Melton Mowbray.	531	5	3 Oct. 1874	J. Allen, Buckminster, Grantham.
Buckminster -					
Sewstern -					

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
LEICESTER—*cont.*					
(c.) *Burton-on-the-Wolds* (U.D.).	Loughborough	744	7	8 July 1878	J. Hands, Loughborough.
Burton-on-the-Wolds.					
Cotes - -					
Hoton - -					
Prestwold -					
(c.) *Coston* and *Garthorpe* (U.D.)	Melton Mowbray.	229	5	6 July 1874	E. H. Cunnington, Coston, Melton Mowbray.
Coston - -					
Garthorpe -					
(c.) *Desford* - -	Market Bosworth.	794	5	5 Oct. 1874	T. B. Fitch, Twycross, Atherstone.
Dunton Bassett -	Lutterworth -	368	5	17 Mar. 1873	W. J. Thorne, Broughton Astley, Rugby.
(c.) *Easton Magna* (U.D.)	Uppingham -	648	5	1 Aug. 1874	C. Burgoine, Market Harborough.
Bringhurst -					
Drayton - -					
Easton Magna -					
(c.) *Foxton* - -	Market Harborough.	284	5	21 May 1874	C. Burgoine, Market Harborough.
Gaddesby - -	Melton Mowbray.	240	5	23 Aug. 1871	F. J. Oldham, Melton Mowbray.
Great Dalby -	Melton Mowbray.	392	5	14 July 1873	F. J. Oldham, Melton Mowbray.
**Hinckley* - -	Hinckley -	9,638	7	8 Feb. 1872	T. Kiddle, Hinckley.
(c.) *Keyham* - -	Billesdon -	137	5	4 April 1884	W. E. Beasley, 8, Friar Lane, Leicester.
(c.) *Lockington* (U.D.) -	Shardlow -	577	5	29 Feb. 1876	J. A. Utting, Kegworth, Derby.
Hemington -					
Lockington - -					
Nailstone -	Market Bosworth.	341	5	21 Dec. 1872	H. Jones, Congerstone, Atherstone.
**Oadby* - -	Blaby -	1,865	5	8 Jan. 1872	A. H. Burgess, Leicester.
(c.) *Odstone and Barton-in-the-Beans* (U.D.)	Market Bosworth.	316	5	25 Nov. 1873	T. B. Fitch, Twycross, Atherstone.
Barton-in-the-Beans.					
Odstone - -					
(c.) *Peckleton* - -	Market Bosworth.	242	5	17 Feb. 1875	Rev. T. E. Chataway, Peckleton, Hinckley.
Ratby - -	Market Bosworth.	2,201	5	21 Aug. 1871	A. H. Burgess, Leicester.
(c.) *Seagrave* - -	Barrow-on-Soar.	325	5	6 Aug. 1875	T. J. Webb, Loughborough.
(c.) *Somerby* - -	Melton Mowbray.	488	5	31 Mar. 1875	Rev. W. MacManus (Hon.), Somerby, Oakham.
(c.) *South Croxton* -	Barrow-on-Soar	234	5	28 Jan. 1881	H. C. Leatherland, South Croxton, Leicester.
Stathern - -	Melton Mowbray.	608	5	18 Oct. 1882	F. J. Oldham, Melton Mowbray.
(c.) *Thornton* - -	Market Bosworth.	500	5	6 Mar. 1876	S. Geary, Thornton, Leicester.
(c.) *Thorpeacre* (U.D.)	Loughborough	228	7	12 April 1875	T. J. Webb, Loughborough.
Garendon -					
Thorpeacre with Dishley					

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
LEICESTER—*cont.*					
Upper and Nether Broughton (U.D.) *Nether Broughton, Broughton Sulney,* or *Upper Broughton (Notts).*	Melton Mowbray.	745	5	2 Oct. 1874	E. A. Jarratt, Loughborough.
(c.) *Walton-on-the-Wolds*	Barrow-on-Soar	179	5	30 April 1875	T. J. Webb, Loughborough.
* *Wigston Magna and Glen Parva* (U.D.) *Glen Parva* - *Wigston Magna*	Blaby - -	7,496	7	26 Feb. 1872	J. T. Proctor, Oadby Road, Wigston Magna, Leicester.
LINCOLN: - -	- - -				
(c.) GRIMSBY - -	- - -	51,934	11	13 Dec. 1889	D. Chandler, Great Grimsby.
(c.) *Althorpe and Keadby* (U.D.) *Althorpe* - *Keadby* - -	Thorne - -	1,059	5	14 Jan. 1875	W. Burtonshaw, Crowle, Doncaster.
(c.) *Ashby* - -	Glanford Brigg	1,634	5	16 May 1879	Rev. F. J. Moore (Hon.), Ashby, Brigg.
Barnetby-le-Wold -	Glanford Brigg	926	5	27 April 1892	W. Green, Barnetby-le-Wold, Lincolnshire.
Baumber - -	Horncastle -	366	5	8 Aug. 1876	W.E. Brown, Baumber, Horncastle.
Belchford - -	Horncastle -	403	5	1 June 1871	G. Capps, Belchford, Horncastle.
Billingborough -	Bourn - -	1,123	5	27 July 1875	A. W. Hodgkinson, Billingborough, Folkingham.
(c.) *Billinghay* (U.D.) *Billinghay* - *Dogdyke* (principal part). *Walcott* (Billinghay).	Sleaford - -	—	7	7 Aug. 1879	W. Stennett, Billinghay, Lincoln.
(c.) *Bilsby* (U.D.) - *Bilsby* - - *Farlsthorpe* -	Spilsby - -	564	5	16 June 1876	Rev. C. Mason, Bilsby, Alford.
(c.) *Bitchfield* (U.D.) - *Bassingthorpe* - *Bitchfield* - *Boothby Pagnall*	Grantham -	428	7	8 Dec. 1875	R. Chapman, Corby, Grantham.
(c.) *Bottesford* (U.D.) - *Bottesford* - *Holme* - -	Glanford Brigg	385	5	16 May 1879	Rev. F. J. Moore, Ashby, Brigg.
Bourn - -	Bourn -	4,191	5	23 Dec. 1874	A. Farr, Bourn.
(c.) *Bracebridge* -	Lincoln -	2,494	5	22 June 1878	W. B. Danby, Lincoln.
with *Boultham* (contributory).	Lincoln -	527	2		
Caythorpe - -	Newark - -	897	5	16 June 1874	H. Crampton, 23, Market Place, Newark.
Clee with Weelsby (extra-municipal).	Grimsby -	124	7	24 May 1877	A. Bates, Great Grimsby.
(c.) *Corby* - -	Bourn -	745	5	17 Dec. 1875	J. L. Bell, Bourn.
Crowle - -	Thorne - -	2,641	7	27 Feb. 1871	W. Burtonshaw, Crowle, Doncaster.
Croyland - -	Peterborough -	2,800	5	25 June 1874	C. E. Sartain, Croyland, Peterborough.
(c.) *Deeping St. James*	Bourn - -	1,501	5	19 Mar. 1889	G. H. Dean, Deeping St. James, Market Deeping.

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
LINCOLN—*cont.*					
(c.) *Deeping St. Nicholas*	Spalding	1,325	5	28 Mar. 1874	G. H. Dean, Deeping St. James, Market Deeping.
(c.) *Eagle* (U.D.) *Eagle* *Eagle Hall*	Lincoln	463	7	23 May 1877	W. Bennett, Eagle, Lincoln.
East Butterwick	Glanford Brigg	274	5	25 June 1878	J. Outram, East Butterwick, Doncaster.
East Halton	Glanford Brigg	505	5	24 Feb. 1873	J. G. Crowther, East Halton, Ulceby.
Epworth	Thorne	1,903	7	29 Oct. 1874	G. Newborn, Epworth, Rotherham.
(c.) *Farforth-with-Maidenwell* (U.D.). *Farforth-with-Maidenwell.* *Oxcombe* *Ruckland*	Louth	205	7	20 Aug. 1885	T. E. Markham, 6, Lee Street, Louth.
Firsby (U.D.) *Bratoft* *Firsby* *Irby-in-the-Marsh*	Spilsby	559	7	1 April 1876	T. Ward, New Town, Spilsby.
Fleet	Holbeach	1,200	5	20 Sept. 1875	R. P. Mossop, Holbeach.
(c.) *Glentham* (U.D.) *Caenby* *Glentham*	Caistor	485	5	29 Feb. 1876	W. Good, Glentham, Market Rasen.
(c.) *Gosberton*	Spalding	1,825	5	16 Feb. 1877	N. Cooke, Gosberton, Risegate, Spalding.
(c.) *Great Steeping*	Spilsby	225	5	24 Aug. 1876	T. Ward, New Town, Spilsby.
Gunby St. Nicholas and Stainby (U.D.) *Gunby St. Nicholas.* *Stainby*	Grantham	303	5	13 Oct. 1881	Rev. W. A. H. Thorold, Stainby, Grantham.
Habrough and Immingham (U.D.). *Habrough* *Immingham*	Grimsby	605	5	10 June 1874	T. Dann, junr., Habrough Ulceby.
Hannah-cum-Hagnaby (U.D.). *Hannah-cum-Hagnaby.* *Markby*	Louth	185	5	1 Feb. 1877	T. E. Markham, 6, Lee Street, Louth.
(c.) *Helpringham*	Sleaford	758	5	12 Feb. 1876	J. Thorlby, Helpringham, Lincoln.
Hibaldstow	Glanford Brigg	818	5	4 Nov. 1871	J. Drayton, Hibaldstow, Kirton Lindsey.
(c.) *Holbeach*	Holbeach	4,771	7	10 Mar. 1875	J. W. Willders, Holbeach.
Holton le Clay	Louth	306	5	18 Mar. 1880	W. Capes, Holton le Clay, Great Grimsby.
(c.) *Ingham*	Lincoln	522	5	19 April 1875	H. C. Melbourn, Ingham, Lincoln.
Ingoldmells (U.D.) *Addlethorpe* *Ingoldmells*	Spilsby	421	5	31 Mar. 1876	T. Ward, New Town, Spilsby.
(c.) *Ingoldsby* (U.D.)† *Ingoldsby* *Keisby* *Lavington or Lenton.*	Grantham	564	7	25 Feb. 1876	A. H. Malim, Grantham.

† The School Board of Ingoldsby U.D. is now constituted under sections 6 and 63 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870. (Order issued 22nd July 1878.)

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
LINCOLN—*cont.*					
Keelby - -	Caistor -	702	5	11 Mar. 1873	Rev. J. Blackbourne, Keelby, Ulceby.
(c.) *Kirkby-cum-Osgodby* (U.D.)	Caistor - -	429	5	22 Nov. 1876	R. Wilkinson, Kingerby, Market Rasen.
Kingerby -					
Kirkby-cum-Osgodby - -					
Kirton - -	Boston - -	2,169	5	12 Oct. 1876	H. Bates, Boston.
with *Frampton* and	Boston - -	821	1		
Wigtoft (contributories) -	Boston - -	653	1		
Kirton-in-Lindsey -	Glanford Brigg	1,623	7	10 Mar. 1875	V. P. Palmer, Kirton-in-Lindsey.
Leake - -	Boston -	1,962	5	25 July 1881	T. Emmison, Leake, Boston.
Little Bytham (U.D.) - -	Bourn -	623	7	27 Oct. 1874	A. Farr, Bourn.
Counthorpe -					
Creeton - -					
Little Bytham -					
Long Sutton (formerly *Sutton St. Mary*).	Holbeach -	4,513	5	22 May 1871	S. P. Mossop, Long Sutton, Lincs.
with *Central Wingland* (contributory).	Holbeach -	180	1		
Luddington -	Goole - -	464	5	12 Mar. 1872	A. Lishman, Fockerby, Luddington, Goole.
Marton - -	Gainsborough	376	5	20 Sept. 1880	W. Hill, Marton, Gainsborough.
Messingham -	Glanford Brigg	1,060	5	28 April 1875	A. W. Bristow, Messingham, Kirton-in-Lindsey.
Middle Rasen -	Caistor -	776	5	3 Dec. 1878	A. A. Padley, Market Rasen.
(c.) *Minting* (U.D.) -	Horncastle -	428	5	28 Feb. 1876	J. Andrew, Minting, Horncastle.
Gautby - -					
Minting - -					
(c.) *Moulton* - -	Spalding -	2,088	5	29 Jan. 1879	H. S. Maples, Spalding.
(c.) *Nettleton* - -	Caistor -	446	5	28 Jan. 1880	Rev. H. S. Campbell, Nettleton, Caistor.
(c.) *Normanby* (U.D.)	Lincoln -	578	5	8 Mar. 1876	G. Denton, Normanby, Market Rasen.
Normanby -					
Owmby - -					
North and South Killingholme (U.D.)	Glanford Brigg	750	5	11 April 1874	A. W. Walker, South Killingholme, Ulceby.
North Killingholme.					
South Killingholme.					
(c.) *North-East Holland Fen* (U.D.)	Boston -	—	7	20 Feb. 1879	H. Bates, Boston.
Brothertoft -					
Conings by (two detached parts).					
Ferry Corner Plots.					
Fosdyke (detached part).					
Harts Grounds -					
North Forty-foot Bank.					
Pelham's Lands -					
Swineshead (detached part).					

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
LINCOLN—*cont.*					
North Kelsey	Caistor	824	5	3 Aug. 1886	A. Foston, North Kelsey, Brigg.
North Kyme	Sleaford	636	5	13 Feb. 1879	J. Clare, Sleaford.
(c.) *North Scarle*	Newark	482	5	28 Oct. 1875	C. Wells, North Scarle, Newark.
North Thoresby (U.D.) *Grainsby* - *North Thoresby* - *Waith*	Louth	771	7	10 Sept. 1886	T. E. Markham, 6, Lee St., Louth.
Orby	Spilsby	304	5	27 April 1878	T. Ward, New Town, Spilsby.
(c.) *Pickworth* (U.D.) - *Pickworth* - *Walcot* (*Falkingham*).	Grantham	378	5	1 Feb. 1877	J. Rose, Falkingham.
(c.) *Quadring*	Spalding	852	5	18 May 1877	R. Doubleday, Gosberton, Spalding.
(c.) *Rothwell*	Caistor	219	5	20 Jan. 1875	Rev. G. J. Boissier (Chairman), Rothwell, Caistor.
Ruskington	Sleaford	1,095	5	13 Dec. 1878	J. Clare, Sleaford.
(c.) *Scotton*	Gainsborough	219	5	29 May 1878	E. Slight, Scotter, Kirton Lindsey.
(c.) *Scredington*	Sleaford	319	5	29 Jan. 1876	P. Hunt, Scredington, Folkingham.
(c.) *South-West Holland Fen* (U.D.) *Algarkirk* (detached part). *Amberhill* - *Dogdike* (detached part). - *Sutterton* (detached part).	Boston	—	7	1 June 1880	H. Snaith, 10, New Street, Boston.
(c.) *South Witham*	Grantham	575	5	25 Sept. 1891	J. Allen, Buckminster.
(c.) *Spalding*	Spalding	9,014	7	20 Dec. 1877	A. Percival, Spalding.
Stickford	Spilsby	413	5	11 Oct. 1872	T. Ward, New Town, Spilsby.
(c.) *Stow - by - Gainsborough* (U.D.) *Coates* - *Stow and Normanby.* *Sturton and Bransby.*	Gainsborough	1,015	7	7 Feb. 1876	C. Parkin, Spital Villas, Gainsborough.
(c.) *Surfleet*	Spalding	979	5	17 Feb. 1877	E. Cammack, Spalding.
Sutton-in-the-Marsh	Spilsby	495	5	22 June 1887	J. Healy, Sutton-on-Sea, Alford.
Sutton St. Nicholas (*or Lutton*).	Holbeach	610	5	29 July 1872	S. P. Mossop, Long Sutton, Lincs.
(c.) *Swineshead* (principal part).	Boston	—	5	23 Dec. 1879	H. Snaith, 10, New St., Boston.
Tallington	Stamford	253	5	13 May 1884	G. H. Dean, Deeping St. James, Market Deeping.
Tetford	Horncastle	481	5	8 Mar. 1877	J. Maltby, junr., Belchford, Horncastle.
Tetney	Louth	775	5	25 Mar. 1873	R. Stark (Hon.), Tetney, Grimsby.
Thorpe St. Peter	Spilsby	540	5	8 Aug. 1879	T. Ward, New Town, Spilsby.
Thurlby by Bourn	Bourn	782	5	2 Nov. 1875	A. Farr, Bourn.
Wadingham	Caistor	610	5	5 April 1876	C. W. Rands, Wadingham, Kirton-in-Lindsey.
(c.) *Washingborough* (U.D.) *Heighington* - *Washingborough*	Lincoln	1,254	5	8 Nov. 1876	T. Cook, 49, West Parade, Lincoln.

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
LINCOLN—*cont.*					
(c.) *West Fen* (U.D.) -	Boston -	—	7	3 Feb. 1879	H. Bates, Boston.
Asgarby (detached part).					
Bolingbroke (detached part).					
Boston (extra municipal) (two detached parts)					
Carrington -					
Fishtoft (detached part) -					
Frithville (one detached part).					
Frithville (principal part).					
Miningsby (detached part).					
Revesby (detached part).					
Sibsey (one detached part).					
Westville -					
(c.) *West Halton* -	Glanford Brigg	235	5	14 Sept. 1874	A. Spencer, Winterton, viâ Doncaster.
(c.) *Whaplode* - -	Holbeach -	2,216	5	3 June 1876	R. P. Mossop, Holbeach.
(c.) *Wildmore Fen* (U.D.)	Boston -	—	7	4 Feb. 1879	H. Bates, Boston.
Copping Syke -					
Dalderby (detached part).					
Fishtoft (detached part).					
Great Beats -					
Kirkstead (two detached parts).					
Langriville -					
Little Beats -					
Martin (detached part).					
Scrivelsby (two detached parts).					
Tattershall Thorpe (detached part).					
Thornton le-Fen -					
Toynton, St. Peter's (two detached parts).					
Wildmore -					
Woodhall (two detached parts).					
(c.) *Willingham* -	Gainsborough -	406	5	28 Feb. 1876	W. Johnson, Fair View, North Marsh Road, Gainsborough.

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
MIDDLESEX :					
London - -	- - -	4,232,118	55	29 Nov. 1870	G. H. Croad, Victoria Embankment, W.C.
Acton - -	Brentford -	24,206	7	10 Dec. 1875	W. A. Brown, Acton, Middlesex.
Chiswick - -	Brentford -	21,963	9	8 Nov. 1872	R. F. Finnis, Turnham Green.
(c.) *Edgware* (U.D.) -	Hendon -	1,790	5	3 Aug. 1875	W. A. Tootell, Edgware.
Edgware -					
Little Stanmore -					
(c.) *Edmonton* - -	Edmonton -	36,351	9	12 Aug. 1880	J. Moule, Brettenham Road, Upper Edmonton.
Feltham - -	Staines -	3,661	5	25 July 1874	O. Jacob, Feltham, S.O., Middlesex.
**Finchley* - -	Barnet -	16,647	12	28 Jan. 1881	H. Stevens, Church End, Finchley.
Hampton Wick -	Kingston -	2,378	5	26 July 1884	E. J. Wilkinson, 14, Church Street, Kingston-on-Thames.
Hanworth - -	Staines -	1,309	5	16 July 1880	O. Jacob, Feltham, S.O., Middlesex.
Harmondsworth‡ -	Staines -	1,914	5	24 July 1874	W. W. Belch, Harmondsworth, Slough.
Harrow-on-the-Hill	Hendon -	12,988	9	10 Nov. 1877	A. Fillmore, Harrow-on-the-Hill.
with *Pinner* (contributory).	Hendon -	2,727	1		
(c.) *Heston* - -	Brentford -	10,389	7	10 Mar. 1879	H. R. Peake, Town Hall, Hounslow.
Hornsey - -	Edmonton -	61,097	11	21 Dec. 1874	H. White, Southwood Lane, Highgate, N.
(c.) *Kingsbury* - -	Hendon -	581	5	23 Dec. 1875	W. A. Tootell, Edgware.
Norwood - -	Uxbridge -	7,627	9	9 Aug. 1877	A. L. Houlder, Southall.
**Staines* - -	Staines -	5,060	5	21 Jan. 1885	J. A. Engall, Staines.
(c.) *Tottenham* -	Edmonton -	97,174	12	14 Nov. 1891	J. F. Adams, Tottenham.
**Willesden* - -	Hendon -	61,265	9	13 June 1882	W. Vincent, Dyne Road, Kilburn.
MONMOUTH - -					
Monmouth -	- - -	4,969	7	30 June 1875	B. H. Deakin, Monmouth.
Newport School District.					
Newport -	- - -	54,707			
Christchurch (extra municipal).	- - -	914	15	7 Jan. 1892	J. Hutchins, Newport, Mon.
St. Woollos (extra municipal).	- - -	—			
(c.) *Aberystruth* -	Bedwellty -	25,913	9	20 Feb. 1875	Rev. I. A. Jones, Blaina, Mon.
Bedwas - -	Newport (Mon.)	1,991	5	26 Sept. 1884	T. S. Edwards, 29, High Street, Newport (Mon.); W. P. Nicholas (Deputy).
Bedwellty - -	Bedwellty -	38,953	11	31 May 1871	C. Dauncey, Tredegar.
(c.) *Bishton* - -	Newport (Mon.)	166	5	17 Dec. 1875	Rev. J. Hooper (Hon.), Bishton, Newport, Mon.
Chepstow - -	Chepstow -	3,378	5	15 April 1872	J. W. Stanton, Chepstow.
Cwmyoy Lower -	Abergavenny -	181	5	24 May 1877	B. E. Hodgens, Abergavenny.
(c.) *Dingestow and Tregare* (U.D.)	Monmouth -	451	5	15 April 1874	G. Bushell, Monmouth.
Dingestow -					
Tregare -					

‡ The School Board of Harmondsworth is now constituted under section 63 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870. (Order issued 8th May 1885.)

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
MONMOUTH—*cont.*					
Duffryn and Graig (U.D.)	Newport(Mon.)	1,462	5	19 June 1874	W. Wade, Newport, Mon.
Duffryn - -					
Graig - -					
(c.) *East and West Newchurch, Kilgwrrwg, and Wolves Newton* (U.D.)	Chepstow -	782	5	11 Dec. 1874	Mr. T. Williams, Newchurch West, Chepstow.
East Newchurch -					
Kilgwrrwg -					
West Newchurch					
Wolves Newton -					
(c.) *Llanbaddock, Monkswood, and Glascoed* (U.D.).	Pontypool -	729	7	27 May 1879	H. S. Gustard, Usk.
Glascoed -					
Llanbaddock -					
Monkswood -					
Llanfihangel Llantarnam.	Newport(Mon.)	4,905	7	22 May 1871	T. B. Jones, Bank Chambers, Newport, (Mon.).
Llanfoist - -	Abergavenny -	1,541	5	30 April 1878	J. B. Walford, Abergavenny.
(c.) *Llangattock nigh Usk*	Abergavenny -	265	5	29 Mar. 1875	W. Harries, The Bryn, Abergavenny.
Llanhilleth - -	Pontypool -	1,956	5	5 April 1872	C. W. Carpenter, Aberbeeg, Mon.
(c.) *Llanishen, Llanvihangel-tor-y-Mynydd, and Trelleck Grange* (U.D.)	Chepstow -	461	7	30 Aug. 1875	W. Edmonds, Llanishen, Chepstow.
Llanishen -					
Llanvihangel-tor-y-Mynydd					
Trelleck Grange.					
Llanvihangel-pont-y-Moile and Mamhilad (U.D.)	Pontypool -	873	5	9 Nov. 1881	T. Watkins, Pontypool.
Llanvihangel-pont-y-Moile.					
Mamhilad -					
Llanvrechva, Lower	Pontypool -	1,128	5	19 April 1871	E. Lawrence, Bank Chambers, Newport, Mon.
Llanvrechva, Upper	Pontypool -	4,962	7	15 May 1871	H. Bythway, Pontypool.
(c.) *Machen and Waenfawr* (U.D.)	Newport(Mon.)	3,172	7	10 May 1880	C. Dauncey, Tredegar, Mon.
Lower Machen -					
Upper Machen -					
Rhydgwern (*Glamorgan*).					
(c.) *Matherne* (U.D.) -	Chepstow -	633	7	10 Dec. 1875	F. Evans, Chepstow.
Matherne and St. Pierre.					
Mounton -					
Mynyddyslwyn -	Newport(Mon.)	14,364	9	30 Mar. 1871	C. R. Lyne, Westgate Chambers, Newport, Mon.
Peterstone - -	Newport(Mon.)	135	5	11 Mar. 1873	J. F. Williams, Peterstone, Castleton, Cardiff.
Risca -	Newport(Mon.)	5,647	7	11 Dec. 1871	T. S. Edwards, 20, High Street, Newport, Mon.
with *Machen and Waenfawr* (U.D.) (contributory).	- - -	—	2		

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
MONMOUTH—*cont.*					
(c.) *Rogerstone and Henllis* (U.D.)	Newport(Mon.)	2,781	5	12 June 1874	T. H. Christophers, Rhiwderin, Newport, Mon.
Henllis - -					
Rogerstone -					
(c.) *Rumney* - -	Cardiff -	—	5	16 Feb. 1875	W. R. Davies, Charles Street Chambers, Cardiff.
St. Bride Wentllooge	Newport(Mon.)	241	5	16 July 1877	E. Baker, St. Bride's, Castletown, Cardiff.
(c.) *Shire Newton* -	Chepstow -	648	5	10 Oct. 1876	R. B. Burridge, Itton, Chepstow.
(c.) *Skenfrith* (U.D.) -	Monmouth -	1,551	7	9 May 1874	J. H. Farquhar, Abergavenny.
Grosmont - -					
Llangua - -					
Skenfrith - -					
Garway (*Herefordd*).					
(c.) *Trelleck* (U.D.) -	Monmouth -	874	5	10 May 1875	W. Price (Hon.), Trelleck, Monmouth.
Trelleck (Parish)					
Trelleck (Township).					
Trevethian -	Pontypool -	22,653	9	10 June 1874	H. Bythway, Pontypool.
NORFOLK :					
(c.) GREAT YARMOUTH -	- - -	49,334	11	16 Feb. 1875	C. H. Wiltshire, 12, South Quay, Great Yarmouth.
NORWICH - -	- - -	100,970	13	4 Nov. 1881	S. C. Hardy, Castle Chambers, Norwich.
(c.) THETFORD (U.D.)					
THETFORD -	- - -	4,247	7	21 Dec. 1875	G. O. Read, Thetford.
Great and Little Snarehill.	- - -	54			
Kilverstone -	- - -	68			
(c.) *Antingham and South Repps* (U.D.)	Erpingham -	1,537	7	2 Oct. 1875	F. Davies, North Walsham, Norwich.
Antingham -					
Bradfield -					
Gunton - -					
South Repps -					
Thorpe Market -					
(c.) *Aslacton* - -	Depwade -	367	5	18 June 1875	J. Furness, St. Stephen's Chambers, Norwich.
with *Bunwell* (contributory).	- - -	—	2		
Attleborough -	Wayland -	2,332	5	7 Mar. 1871	M. W. L. Brooke, Attleborough.
(c.) *Aylmerton* (U.D.) -	Erpingham -	671	5	1 Oct. 1874	Rev. W. W. Mills (Hon.), Aylmerton, Norwich.
Aylmerton -					
Felbrigg - -					
Metton - -					
Sustead - -					
(c.) *Banham* - -	Guiltcross -	1,059	5	20 May 1875	J. Roper, Banham, Attleborough.
(c.) *Barford* - -	Forehoe -	363	5	28 May 1875	R. Grigson, Upper King Street, Norwich.
Barney and Fulmodeston cum Croxton (U.D.)	Walsingham -	621	5	30 Oct. 1874	S. Aberdein, Hindolveston, East Dereham.
Barney - -					
Fulmodeston cum Croxton.					

School Board.	Union.	Population (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
NORFOLK—*cont.*					
(c.) *Barningham* (U.D.)	Erpingham -	664	5	16 July 1874	J. B. Newstead, Plumstead, Hanworth, Norwich.
Barningham Winter.					
Little Barningham.					
Matlask - -					
Plumstead by Holt					
(c.) *Barsham,* (U.D.) -	Walsingham -	575	7	31 Dec. 1873	R. Cowburn, Walsingham, Norfolk.
East Barsham -					
Houghton in the Hole.					
North Barsham -					
West Barsham -					
Bawburgh - -	Forehoe -	408	5	29 May 1874	D. W. Child, Bawburgh, Norwich.
(c.) *Beeston All Saints* -	Mitford and Launditch.	469	5	14 July 1875	J. Lovett, Little Fransham, East Dereham.
and Little Bittering					
Beetley (U.D.) -	Mitford and Launditch.	508	7	15 July 1874	Rev. H. Collison (Hon.), East Bilney, North Elmham, Norfolk.
Beetley - -					
East Bilney -					
(c.) *Blofield* (U.D.) -	Blofield -	1,347	5	3 June 1875	H. H. Cole, 67, London Street, Norwich.
Blofield - -					
Hemblington -					
(c.) *Bracon Ash* (U.D.)	Henstead -	449	5	1 July 1875	G. Plumstead, Wymondham.
Bracon Ash -					
Hethel - -					
(c.) *Bramerton and Kirby Bedon* (U.D.)	Henstead -	583	5	12 July 1875	W. Cheney, Swardestone, Norwich.
Bramerton -					
Kirby Bedon -					
(c.) *Bressingham* -	Guiltcross -	553	5	31 May 1875	F. Fowell, Hopton, East Harling.
(c.) *Bridgham* (U.D.) -	Wayland -	618	7	4 April 1876	The Clerk, Bridgham, Norfolk.
Bridgham -					
Larling - -					
Roudham -					
(c.) *Briningham* (U.D.)	Walsingham -	892	7	13 Aug. 1875	J. Simmons, Letheringsett, Holt, Dereham.
Briningham -					
Brinton - -					
Sharrington -					
Thornage -					
(c.) *Broome* - -	Loddon and Clavering.	491	5	11 Feb. 1874	E. Cadge, Loddon, Norwich.
(c.) *Bunwell* - -	Depwade -	807	5	2 July 1875	J. Furness, St. Stephen's Chambers, Norwich.
(c.) *Burnham Overy* -	Docking -	522	5	30 Mar. 1874	G. Hudson, Burnham Westgate Lynn.
Burnham Westgate (U.D.)	Docking -	1,449	9	6 Nov. 1871	G. Hudson, Burnham Westgate, Lynn.
Burnham Norton					
Burnham Sutton cum Burnham Ulph.					
Burnham Westgate.					
Burston and Shimpling (U.D.)	Depwade -	543	5	30 Dec. 1874	R. Borrett, Pulham Market, Harleston, Norfolk.
Burston - -					
Shimpling -					
Caister next Yarmouth.	East and West Flegg.	1,488	5	6 Nov. 1871	T. A. Rising, Great Yarmouth.

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
NORFOLK—*cont.*					
Cley-next-the-Sea -	Erpingham -	712	5	31 Jan. 1874	E. Hudson, Cley-next-the-Sea, S.O., Norfolk.
Coltishall and Hautbois Magna (U.D.)	Aylsham -	1,073	5	24 June 1872	H. H. Cole, London Street, Norwich.
Coltishall -					
Hautbois Magna					
(c.) *Corpusty* (U.D.) -	Aylsham -	668	7	21 June 1875	W. Bruce, Aylsham.
Corpusty -					
Irmingland -					
Saxthorpe -					
**Diss* - -	Depwade -	3,763	7	14 Mar. 1872	S. Newson, Diss, Norfolk.
Downham Market -	Downham -	3,006	5	20 May 1871	T. L. Reed, Downham Market.
with *Denver* and	Downham -	803	1		
Outwell (part of) -	Wisbeach -	—	1		
(contributories).					
(c.) *Dunton-cum-Doughton* (U.D.)	Walsingham -	358	7	16 July 1873	W. M. Rumbelow, Fakenham.
Dunton - cum - Doughton.					
Shereford -					
Toftrees -					
East Dereham -	Mitford and Launditch.	5,524	7	6 May 1873	C. B. L. Norgate, East Dereham.
with *Shipdham*	Mitford and	1,471	2		
(contributory).	Launditch.				
(c.) *East Ruston* (U.D.)	Smallburgh -	862	5	12 Nov. 1875	T. W. Durrell, Horning, Smallburgh, Norwich.
East Ruston -					
Ridlington -					
(c.) *Edgefield* - -	Erpingham -	452	5	2 Oct. 1874	Rev. W. H. Marcon (Hon.), Edgefield, Melton Constable, S.O., Norfolk.
(c.) *Elsing* - -	Mitford and Launditch.	362	5	20 Jan. 1875	G. Rix, Elsing, Dereham.
(c.) *Felmingham* (U.D.)	Smallburgh -	673	5	14 July 1875	H. J. Gidney, Aylsham, Norfolk.
Banningham -					
Felmingham -					
with *Colby* -	Aylsham -	276	1		
and *Suffield* (contributories).	Erpingham -	236	1		
Feltwell (U.D.) -	Thetford -	1,614	5	2 Aug. 1887	E. N. Cole, Croxton, Thetford.
Feltwell-Anchor-					
Feltwell St. Mary and St. Nicholas.					
**Fersfield* - -	Guiltcross -	256	5	20 Dec. 1872	I. Vertigen, New Buckenham, Attleborough.
(c.) *Field Dalling* (U.D.)	Walsingham -	485	5	22 June 1875	S. Fox, Binham, Wighton, R.S.O., Norfolk.
Field Dalling -					
Saxlingham -					
(c.) *Filby* - -	East and West Flegg.	581	5	25 Feb. 1875	Rev. H. H. Lucas, Filby, Great Yarmouth.
with *Mautby* (contributory).	East and West Flegg.	112	2		
Foulsham - -	Aylsham -	1,015	5	27 July 1874	S. Blade, Foulsham, Dereham.
with *Themelthorpe*	Aylsham -	85	2		
(contributory).					
Frettenham -	St. Faith's -	229	5	12 Mar. 1875	C. Cushion, Buxton, Norwich.
(c.) *Garvestone* (U.D.)	Mitford and Launditch	410	5	27 May 1875	R. Grigson, Upper King Street, Norwich.
Garvestone -					
Thuxton -					

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
NORFOLK—*cont.*					
Gaywood - -	Freebridge Lynn.	952	5	19 Mar. 1875	H. Bradfield, Chapel Street, King's Lynn.
(c.) *Gissing* - -	Depwade -	434	5	18 May 1875	J. Furness, St. Stephen's Chambers, Norwich.
(c.) *Great Dunham* -	Mitford and Launditch.	416	5	1 Dec. 1873	R. Curtis, Blackfriars Street, King's Lynn.
Great Ellingham -	Wayland -	603	5	3 June 1873	H. F. Grigson, Watton, S.O., Norfolk.
Great Plumstead -	Blofield -	352	5	1 Dec. 1874	H. H. Cole, 67, London Street, Norwich.
(c.) *Great Walsingham* -	Walsingham -	422	5	15 Mar. 1875	R. Cowburn, Walsingham.
c.) *Gresham* (U.D.) -	Erpingham -	605	5	28 Feb. 1873	G. H. Pigott, North Barningham, Norwich.
Barningham Norwood.					
Bessingham -					
East Beckham -					
Gresham -					
(c.) *Grimstone* - -	Freebridge Lynn.	1,141	5	26 Jan. 1881	H. Bradfield, Chapel Street, King's Lynn.
Hackford and Whitwell (U.D.)	Aylsham -	1,069	5	30 Jan. 1890	W. Hudson, Reepham, Norwich.
Hackford-next-Reepham.					
Whitwell -					
(c.) *Hales and Heckingham* (U.D.)	Loddon and Clavering.	546	5	30 Sept. 1875	J. C. Copeman, Loddon, Norwich.
Hales - -					
Heckingham -					
Hempnall - -	Depwade -	884	5	2 May 1873	J. Bullen, Hempnall, Norwich.
Hevingham -	Aylsham -	760	5	26 Oct. 1874	Rev. J. H. Beevor, Hevingham, Norwich.
Hindolveston -	Aylsham -	613	5	31 July 1874	S. Aberdein, Hindolveston, East Dereham.
Hingham - -	Forehoe -	1,560	5	21 May 1873	J. Rivett, Hingham, Attleborough.
Hockham - -	Wayland -	518	5	18 July 1871	H. F. Grigson, Watton, S.O., Norfolk.
with *Breckles* (contributory).	Wayland -	121	2		
(c.) *Holme-next-the-Sea*	Docking -	288	5	14 July 1875	G. Whitby, Hunstanton.
(c.) *Holt* (U.D.) -	Erpingham -	2,034	5	21 Dec. 1877	J. Simmons, Letheringsett, Holt, Dereham.
Holt -					
Letheringsett -					
(c.) *Horning* - -	Smallburgh -	415	5	11 Dec. 1873	T. Curtis, Hoveton St. John, Norwich.
Horstead with Stanninghall.	St. Faith's -	583	5	4 Aug. 1874	C. T. Cushion, Buxton, Horstead, Norwich.
Hunstanton -	Docking -	1,725	5	29 May 1874	G. Whitby, Hunstanton.
Kenninghall -	Guiltcross	1,121	5	22 May 1871	A. G. Williams, Kenninghall, Thetford.
(c.) *Kirstead* - -	Loddon and Clavering.	215	5	29 July 1873	R. F. Yallop, Brooke, Norwich.
(c.) *Lessingham and Hempstead* (U.D.)	Smallburgh -	339	5	26 May 1875	W. H. Cooke, Stalham, S.O., Norwich.
Hempstead with Eccles.					
Lessingham					
Little Fransham -	Mitford and Launditch.	181	5	14 Sept. 1886	J. Lovett, Little Fransham, Norfolk.
(c.) *Loddon* (U.D.) -	Loddon and Clavering.	1,238	5	25 May 1880	J. C. Copeman, Loddon, Norwich.
Loddon -					
Sisland -					
**Ludham* - -	Smallburgh	767	5	18 April 1872	W. H. Cooke, Stalham, S.O. Norwich.

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
NORFOLK—*cont.*					
Marsham - -	Aylsham -	561	5	3 April 1889	Rev. W. S. Trapp, Marsham, Norwich.
Martham - -	East and West Flegg.	1,177	5	14 Mar. 1872	D. Rust (jun.), Martham, Great Yarmouth.
(c.) *Melton Parva* (U.D.)	Henstead -	451	5	27 Nov. 1873	Rev. J. J. Soden (Hon.), Little Melton, Norwich.
Colney - -					
Melton Parva -					
(c.) *Mileham* - -	Mitford and Launditch.	462	5	18 Jan. 1875	S. Moore, Mileham, Swaffham.
with *Stanfield* (contributory).	Mitford and Launditch.	175	2		
Mundsley - -	Erpingham -	411	5	21 Nov. 1874	A. Larter, Mundsley, North Walsham.
New Buckenham -	Guiltcross -	525	5	13 Aug. 1875	A. T. Clowes, New Buckenham, Attleborough.
(c.) *North Lopham* -	Guiltcross -	598	5	26 May 1877	F. Fowell, Garboldisham, East Harling.
North Repps -	Erpingham -	625	5	25 Jan. 1879	J. T. Willis, 3, Church Street, Cromer.
North Walsham -	Smallburgh -	3,612	7	13 April 1871	B. Scott, North Walsham, Norwich.
(c.) *Ormesby* (U.D.) -	East and West Flegg.	1,538	5	1 Mar. 1875	C. Diver, 23, King Street, Great Yarmouth.
St. Margaret with Scratby Ormesby.					
St. Michael Ormesby.					
(c.) *Palling next the Sea* (U.D.)	Smallburgh -	506	5	11 Mar. 1875	W. H. Cooke, Stalham, S.O., Norwich.
Palling next the Sea.					
Waxham -					
(c.) *Paston* (U.D.) -	Smallburgh -	501	5	24 May 1875	J. S. Empson, North Walsham.
Edingthorpe -					
Paston - -					
(c.) *Poringland* (U.D.) -	Henstead -	1,618	7	16 June 1874	H. H. Cole, 67, London Street, Norwich.
Arminghall -					
Caistor, St. Edmunds.					
Earl Framingham					
Framingham Pigot					
Markshall -					
Poringland -					
Stoke, Holy Cross					
Potter Heigham -	Smallburgh -	475	5	9 Feb. 1872	W. H. Cooke, Stalham, S.O., Norwich.
(c.) *Reepham with Kerdiston.*	Aylsham -	447	5	13 April 1876	Rev. M. M. U. Wilkinson, Reepham, Norwich.
with *Booton* (contributory).	St. Faith's -	251	1		
(c.) *Repps with Bastwick*	East and West Flegg.	259	5	25 May 1875	T. Wright, Great Yarmouth.
(c.) *Rockland* (U.D.) -	Wayland -	667	7	27 Jan. 1874	C. H. Colman, Rockland, Attleborough.
Rockland, All Saints and St. Andrew.					
Rockland, St. Peter.					
(c.) *Rockland St. Mary* (U.D.)	Henstead -	476	5	15 Nov. 1882.	G. Rudd (Hon.), Rockland St. Mary, Norwich.
Holverstone -					
Rockland St. Mary.					

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
NORFOLK—*cont.*					
**Roydon* - -	Guiltcross -	739	5	16 Sept. 1872	S. Newson, Diss.
(c.) *Runham* (U.D.) -	East and West Flegg.	346	5	19 Nov. 1889	H. Chamberlin, 13, Queen Street, Great Yarmouth.
Runham (extra-municipal)(principal part).					
Thrigby - - with *Mautby* (contributory).	East and West Flegg.	(See Filby.)	1		
(c.) *Runham Vauxhall* (U.D.)	East and West Flegg.	—	5	8 May 1876	H. Chamberlin, 13, Queen Street, Great Yarmouth.
Runham Vauxhall (part of).					
(c.) *St. Peter Walpole* -	Wisbeach -	1,149	5	6 Mar. 1876	J. T. Hill, Wisbeach.
(c.) *Shelton and Hardwick* (U.D.)	Depwade -	385	5	30 Jan. 1874	J. Furness, St. Stephen's Chambers, Norwich.
Hardwick -					
Shelton - -					
Shernbourne -	Docking -	146	5	14 June 1875	Rev. T. Tweeddale (Hon.), Shernbourne, King's Lynn.
Snettisham -	Docking -	1,318	5	20 Aug. 1873	W. T. Brown, Snettisham, King's Lynn.
Southery - - with *Methwold* (contributory).	Downham - Thetford -	1,122 1,362	5 1	11 July 1874	H. Wayman, Downham Market.
(c.) *Stalham* (U.D.) -	Smallburgh -	968	5	26 Nov. 1875	J. Meale, Stalham, Norwich.
Bramstead -					
Stalham - -					
(c.) *Stoke Ferry*	Downham -	724	5	24 April 1875	F. Spinks, Downham Market.
(c.) *Stokesby with Herringby.*	East and West Flegg.	370	5	12 July 1875	H. Chamberlin, 13, Queen Street, Great Yarmouth.
(c.) *Stow - Bardolph* (U.D.)	Downham -	1,891	5	10 Mar. 1877	W. A. Mellor, Downham Market.
Stow-Bardolph -					
Wimbotsham -					
(c.) *Stow-Bedon* -	Wayland -	320	5	7 June 1876	H. F. Grigson, Watton S.O., Norfolk.
Strumpshaw (U.D.)	Blofield -	733	5	19 May 1873	H. H. Cole, 67, London Street, Norwich.
Brundall -					
Strumpshaw -					
(c.) *Surlingham* -	Henstead -	409	5	26 April 1875	H. H. Cole, 67, London Street, Norwich.
Swanton Abbott -	Aylsham -	462	5	23 Sept. 1874	Rev. E. E. Montford (Hon.), Swanton Abbott, Norwich.
(c.) *Swardeston* -	Henstead -	401	5	25 Feb. 1875	G. B. Feltham (Hon.), Swardeston, Norwich.
(c.) *Terrington St. John*	Wisbeach -	603	5	6 Aug. 1880	J. Kiddle, Terrington St. John, King's Lynn.
(c.) *Thurlton* (U.D.) -	Loddon and Clavering.	456	5	27 July 1875	E. Cadge, Loddon, Norwich.
Thorpe next Haddiscoe.					
Thurlton -					
(c.) *Tibenham* - -	Depwade -	628	5	25 May 1875	J. Furness, St. Stephen's Chambers, Norwich.
Tilney St. Lawrence	Wisbeach -	728	5	11 Dec. 1871	F. W. Taylor, Tilney St. Lawrence, King's Lynn.
(c.) *Tivetshall* (U.D.) -	Depwade -	671	5	26 May 1875	R. Borrett, Pulham Market, Harleston.
Tivetshall St. Margaret's.					
Tivetshall St. Mary					

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
NORFOLK—*cont.*					
(c.) *Toft Monks and Haddiscoe* (U.D.)	Loddon and Clavering.	787	5	1 July 1873	H. T. Smith, Toft Monks, Beccles.
Haddiscoe -					
Toft Monks -					
(c.) *Trowse Newton* -	Henstead -	795	5	30 Mar. 1874	S. C. Hardy, Castle Chambers, Norwich.
with *Bixley* (contributory).	Henstead -	133	2		
(c.) *Upwell* (U.D.) -	Wisbeach -	3,494	5	11 Dec. 1874	J. Webber, Upwell, Wisbeach.
Upwell (*Norfolk*)					
Upwell (*Cambs*) -					
(c.) *Walpole, St. Andrew*	Wisbeach -	602	5	23 July 1878	W. Welchman, Wisbeach.
(c.) *Walsoken* - -	Wisbeach -	2,771	5	13 Dec. 1875	W. Welchman, Wisbeach.
Watlington -	Downham -	579	5	17 July 1875	T. L. Reed, Downham Market.
(c.) *Wells next the Sea* -	Walsingham -	2,555	5	22 Mar. 1875	E. B. Loynes, Buttlands, Wells-next-the-sea.
(c.) *Wendling* - -	Mitford and Launditch.	393	5	16 Mar. 1875	A. Bartle, Wendling, East Dereham.
Wereham - -	Downham -	554	5	16 May 1874	F. Spinks, Downham Market.
(c.) *West Beckham* (U.D.)	Erpingham -	520	5	17 April 1875	J. Kemp, Runton Mill, Cromer.
Bodham - -					
West Beckham -					
(c.) *Weybourne* (U.D.) -	Erpingham -	730	7	14 May 1875	H. Lewis, Salthouse, Holt, Norfolk.
Kelling - -					
Salthouse -					
Weybourne -					
(c.) *Wheatacre* (U.D.) -	Loddon and Clavering.	505	5	6 Mar. 1875	J. C. Copeman, Loddon, Norwich.
Burgh St. Peter -					
Wheatacre All Saints.					
with *Aldeby* (contributory).	Loddon and Clavering.	605	2		
(c.) *Whinbergh and Westfield* (U.D.)	Mitford and Launditch.	364	5	16 Feb. 1875	R. Grigson, Upper King St., Norwich.
Westfield -					
Whinbergh -					
(c.) *Whissonsett* (U.D.)	Mitford and Launditch.	761	5	9 Dec. 1873	A. Staugroom, Whissonsett, Dereham.
Horningtoft -					
Whissonsett -					
(c.) *Wicklewood* (U.D.) -	Forehoe -	961	7	20 April 1875	W. P. Smith, Wicklewood, Wymondham.
Crownthorpe -					
Hackford -					
Wicklewood -					
(c.) *Wickmere*, (U.D.) -	Aylsham -	510	7	15 July 1880	R. Howlett, Aylsham.
Calthorpe -					
Wickmere -					
Wolterton -					
Wiggenhall St. Mary Magdalen.	Downham -	678	5	25 April 1874	W. M. Narborough, Wiggenhall St. Mary Magdalen, King's Lynn.
Wiggenhall (U.D.) -	Downham -	982	7	16 Oct. 1875	E. Beloe, Lynn.
Wiggenhall St. Germans.					
Wiggenhall St. Mary the Virgin.					
Wiggenhall St. Peter.					

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
NORFOLK—*cont.*					
(c.) *Winterton* (U.D.) -	East and West Flegg.	1,038	7	2 Mar. 1875	A. Smith, 23, King Street, Great Yarmouth.
East Somerton -					
West Somerton -					
Winterton -					
**Wood Dalling* -	Aylsham -	473	5	5 Oct. 1882	H. J. Mills, 69, London Street, Norwich.
(c.) *Woodton* - -	Loddon and Clavering.	445	5	14 Oct. 1875	R. W. Packer (jun.), Chedgrave, Loddon, Norwich.
Wretton - -	Downham -	322	5	12 Feb. 1876	A. E. R. Micklefield (Hon.), Stoke Ferry, Brandon.
(c.) *Wroxham* - -	St. Faith's -	415	5	5 Mar. 1875	R. Grigson, Upper King St., Norwich.
with *Hoveton St. John's* (contributory).	Smallburgh -	304	2		
Wymondham -	Forehoe -	4,764	7	7 Nov. 1872	G. Plumstead, Wymondham.
(c.) *Yelverton and Alpington* (U.D.)	Loddon and Clavering.	238	5	4 June 1888	J. C. Copeman, Loddon, Norwich.
Alpington -					
Yelverton -					
NORTHAMPTON:					
HIGHAM FERRERS - - -		1,810	5	17 July 1871	J. Sargent, Higham Ferrers.
NORTHAMPTON - - -		61,012	11	13 Jan. 1871	J. B. Hensman, Northampton.
(c.) *Ashby St. Ledgers* -	Daventry -	293	5	29 Nov. 1880	G. V. Hefford, Rugby.
Bozeat - -	Wellingborough	1,273	5	14 July 1871	C. Matthews, Wellingborough.
Braybrooke -	Market Harborough.	294	5	13 Aug. 1892	C. Burgoine, Market Harborough.
Bugbrooke -	Northampton -	857	5	24 Aug. 1871	H. Lovell, Bugbrooke, Weedon.
Burton Latimer -	Kettering -	1,948	5	13 Aug. 1891	F. W. Bull, Kettering.
Cold Ashby -	Brixworth -	276	5	21 May 1872	T. Smalley, 137, Colwyn Road, Northampton.
(c.) *Collyweston* -	Stamford -	400	5	17 Feb. 1876	R. M. English, Stamford.
(c.) *Desborough* -	Kettering -	2,872	5	24 Aug. 1874	C. Burgoine, Market Harborough.
Duston (U.D.) -	Northampton -	5,196	7	25 Aug. 1871	J. B. Hensman, Northampton.
Dallington -					
Duston - -					
Earls Barton -	Wellingborough	2,602	5	19 Feb. 1872	W. Jackson, Wellingborough.
Ecton - -	Wellingborough	572	5	25 Sept. 1874	W. Jackson, Wellingborough.
Everdon - -	Daventry -	497	5	4 Feb. 1876	J. Hopcraft, Everdon, Daventry.
(c.) *Farthinghoe* -	Brackley -	308	5	21 July 1875	Rev. R. E. Elliott (Hon.), Farthinghoe, Brackley.
Hardingstone -	Hardingstone -	3,016	5	21 Dec. 1871	W. C. Woodford, 18, Market Square, Northampton.
Hargrave - -	Thrapston -	236	5	12 Nov. 1875	Rev. R. S. Baker, Hargrave, Kimbolton.
(c.) *Helmdon* (U.D.) -	Brackley -	590	7	8 Feb. 1878	Rev. F. Barnes (Chairman), Helmdon, Brackley.
Astwell and Falcutt					
Helmdon					
Stutchbury -					
**Helpstone* - -	Peterborough	616	5	28 April 1891	G. H. Dean, Deeping St. James, Market Deeping.
Irthlingborough -	Wellingborough	2,998	5	3 May 1872	W. Jackson, Wellingborough.
Isham - -	Wellingborough	358	5	24 Feb. 1873	C. Matthews, Wellingborough.

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
NORTHAMPTON—*cont.*					
(c.) *Kettering* - -	Kettering -	19,454	9	12 May 1890	F. W. Bull, High Street, Kettering.
King's Cliffe -	Oundle -	1,082	5	21 Dec. 1874	W. Richardson, Oundle.
Long Buckby -	Daventry -	2,267	5	3 Nov. 1871	J. W. Ewart, Long Buckby, Rugby.
(c.) *Marston St. Lawrence* (U.D.)	Brackley -	511	5	11 Mar. 1876	Rev. G. E. M. Jackson, Greatworth, Banbury.
Greatworth -					
Marston St. Lawrence.					
Maxey - -	Peterborough -	313	5	9 Dec. 1875	G. H. Dean, Deeping St. James, Market Deeping.
Middleton Cheney -	Banbury -	1,100	5	6 Aug. 1879	J. Tomkins, Middleton Cheney, Banbury.
Moulton - -	Brixworth -	1,382	5	28 Aug. 1876	B. J. Madge, Moulton, Northampton.
(c.) *Northborough* (U.D)	Peterborough -	550	7	5 Aug. 1875	G. H. Dean, Deeping St. James, Market Deeping.
Deeping Gate -					
Etton - -					
Northborough -					
(c.) *Piddington* (U.D.) -	Hardingstone -	1,123	7	13 Aug. 1875	J. B. Hensman, Northampton.
Hackleton -					
Horton - -					
Piddington -					
Preston Deanery-Roade - -	Hardingstone -	674	5	12 Jan. 1875	F. Ellen, 13, Market Square, Northampton.
**Rothwell* - -	Kettering -	3,378	7	29 May 1884	W. Thurnall, Kettering.
Rushden - -	Wellingborough	7,443	7	9 Mar. 1877	J. Heygate, Wellingborough.
(c.) *Rushton Glendon and Barford* (U.D.)	Kettering -	511	7	4 Dec. 1890	C. W. Lane, Kettering.
Barford - -					
Glendon - -					
Rushton - -					
(c.) *Stanwick* - -	Thrapston -	714	5	26 Aug. 1874	E. J. Whitney, Raunds, Thrapston.
(c.) *Sutton Bassett* (U.D.)	Market Harborough.	326	5	24 Nov. 1873	C. Burgoine, Market Harborough.
Sutton Bassett -					
Weston-by-Welland.					
Welham (Leicester).					
Thornhaugh (U.D.)	Stamford -	345	5	11 July 1876	G. F. Haseldine, Wansford.
Thornhaugh -					
Wansford - -					
Warmington -	Oundle -	622	5	21 Aug. 1871	W. E. Dolby, Oundle.
Watford - -	Daventry -	394	5	8 Dec. 1871	J. Ruffell, Watford Locks, Kilsby, Rugby.
Wellingborough -	Wellingborough	15,068	7	24 Mar. 1871	J. Heygate, Wellingborough.
Wollaston -	Wellingborough	1,905	5	6 Nov. 1871	J. Heygate, Wellingborough.
(c.) *Yelvertoft* (U.D.) -	Rugby -	556	5	13 April 1874	W. Palmer, Yelvertoft, Rugby.
Clay-Coton -					
Elkington -					
Yelvertoft -					

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
NORTHUMBERLAND:					
NEWCASTLE - ON - TYNE - -	- - -	186,300	15	25 Jan. 1871	A. Goddard, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
TYNEMOUTH - -	- - -	23,678	11	16 Jan. 1871	J. W. Lambton, Howard St., North Shields.
with *Whitley* (contributory).	Tynemouth -	2,444	2		
Allendale - -	Hexham- -	3,009	11	2 April 1877	B. Dixon, Allendale Town, Northumberland.
(c.) *Alnmouth* - -	Alnwick -	593	5	23 Nov. 1874	H. W. Walton, Alnwick.
Backworth -	Tynemouth -	2,240	5	7 Nov. 1873	V. Wilkinson, Backworth, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
**Benwell* - -	Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	10,354	5	3 June 1889	F. Purvis, 42, Scotswood Road, South Benwell, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
(c.) *Black Callerton* (U.D.)	Castle Ward -	363	5	11 Dec. 1874	Rev. G. E. Richmond, Manor House, Newburn-on-Tyne.
Black Callerton -					
East and West Whorlton.					
Newbiggin -					
(c.) *Callaley and Yetlington* (U.D.).	Rothbury -	307	5	29 Dec. 1874	J. R. Arkle, Meldon Park Farm, Morpeth.
Callaley and Yetlington.					
Lorbottle -					
(c.) *Chevington* (U.D.)	Morpeth . . -	2,230	7	17 Mar. 1873	W. Webb, Newgate Street, Morpeth.
Bullocks Hall -					
East Chevington					
Hadstone -					
West Chevington-					
(c.) *Cornhill* - -	Berwick-upon-Tweed.	634	5	8 Feb. 1876	A. L. Miller, 11, Silver Street, Berwick-on-Tweed.
**Corsenside* -	Bellingham -	621	5	23 Nov. 1882	R. Riddle, Conheath, Bellingham, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Cowpen (U.D.) -	Tynemouth -	16,710	7	2 Feb. 1874	H. T. Rutherford, Blyth, Northumberland.
Cowpen - -					
South Blyth and Newsham.					
Cramlington -	Tynemouth -	5,967	7	27 Aug. 1883	J. B. Polwarth, Cramlington, R.S.O., Northumberland.
(c.) *Eltringham* -	Hexham -	522	5	11 Aug. 1884	W. Dodd, 18, Hedley Street, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
(c.) *Glanton* (U.D.) -	Alnwick -	633	5	19 Dec. 1873	H. W. Walton, Alnwick.
Glanton - -					
Shawdon -					
Haltwhistle -	Haltwhistle -	2,305	5	8 Mar. 1871	J. Maxwell, Westgate, Haltwhistle, Carlisle.
Hexham - -	Hexham -	5,945	7	6 Feb. 1874	L. C. Lockhart, Hexham.
(c.) *Ingoe* (U.D.) -	Castle Ward -	129	7	4 April 1876	M. T. Wales, Kearsley, Matfen, Corbridge, Northumberland.
Ingoe - -					
Kearsley -					
Walridge -					
Longbenton -	Tynemouth -	22,162	9	19 May 1873	T. M. Sturgess, 34, Collingwood Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
(c.) *Mason* - -	Castle Ward -	965	5	8 Feb. 1875	G. Steele, Dinnington, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
(c.) *Murton or Moortown.*	Tynemouth -	630	5	13 Nov. 1874	J. Robinson, Earsdon, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
NORTHUMBERLAND —*cont.*					
(c.) *Netherton* (U.D.) -	Rothbury -	371	7	31 Mar. 1884	J. R. Arkle, Meldon Park Farm, Morpeth.
Biddlestone -					
Burrowden -					
Netherton North Side.					
Netherton South Side.					
(c.) *Nether Witton* (U.D.)	Morpeth -	300	7	30 Oct. 1875	J. Lawton, jun., Nether Witton, Morpeth.
Ewesley -					
Healey and Comb Hill.					
Nether Witton -					
Nunnykirk -					
Stanton -					
Witton Shields -					
(c.) *Plashetts and Tynehead.*	Bellingham -	340	5	24 May 1877	L. C. Lockhart, Hexham.
Seghill - -	Tynemouth -	2,269	5	30 Oct. 1875	T. Spencer, Seghill, Dudley, Northumberland.
(c.) *South Gosforth* (U.D.).	Castle Ward -	7,252	7	19 Jan. 1875	R. Reay, Coxlodge, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Coxlodge -					
Fawdon - -					
South Gosforth -					
West Brunton -					
(c.) *Thropton* (U.D.) -	Rothbury -	693	7	15 May 1880	A. Snaith, Rothbury, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Cartington -					
High and Low Trewhitt.					
Snitter - -					
Thropton -					
Tosson - -					
Warton - -					
(c.) *Twizel* - -	Berwick-upon-Tweed.	215	5	15 Feb. 1884	A. L. Miller, Bank Buildings, Berwick-on-Tweed.
Wallsend - -	Tynemouth -	20,113	12	11 Jan. 1875	C. W. Newlands, Willington-on-Tyne.
NOTTINGHAM:					
*East Retford -	- - -	10,603	7	4 Feb. 1879	S. Jones, East Retford.
Newark - -	- - -	14,457	7	2 Feb. 1871	W. N. Nicholson (Chairman), Newark.
Nottingham -	- - -	213,877	15	6 Dec. 1877	W. J. Abel, Nottingham.
Arnold - -	Basford - -	7,769	7	5 Oct. 1877	J. R. Swift, Arnold, Nottingham.
(c.) *Awsworth* - -	Basford - -	1,247	5	2 Feb. 1877	F. Chambers, Awsworth Road, Ilkeston.
Balderton -	Newark - -	1,404	5	17 July 1871	W. Sibey, Balderton, Newark.
(c.) *Beeston* - -	Basford -	6,948	7	16 Dec. 1880	G. H. Astill, Beeston, Nottingham.
(c.) *Besthorpe* (U.D.) -	Newark -	455	7	25 Sept. 1875	A. W. Saunders, South Scarle, Newark.
Besthorpe -					
Girton - -					
Meering -					
South Scarle -					
Bestwood Park -	Basford -	736	5	4 Dec. 1877	F. Barkby, Bestwood, Nottingham.

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
NOTTINGHAM—*cont.*					
**Bingham* - -	Bingham -	1,487	5	19 Dec. 1871	L. Louder, Bingham, Nottingham.
Car Colston -	Bingham -	215	5	29 Sept. 1874	J. Shimeld, Bingham.
Carlton (extra-municipal).	Basford - -	—	7	25 May 1877	E. Browne, Pelham Street, Nottingham.
Clareborough (extra municipal).	East Retford -	—	5	31 May 1878	F. W. Wells, Retford.
(c.) *Cropwell Bishop* -	Bingham -	575	5	19 Oct. 1875	J. Hallam, Cropwell Bishop, Notts.
(c.) *Eakring* - -	Southwell -	390	5	5 Feb. 1876	G. E. Kirkland, Southwell.
with *Rufford* (contributory).	Southwell -	350	2		
(c.) *East Leake* -	Loughborough	819	5	19 May 1874	T. J. Webb, Loughborough.
East Markham (U.D.).	East Retford -	912	7	25 May 1875	J. Cowlishaw, East Markham, Tuxford, Newark.
Askham - -					
East Markham -					
Gotham - -	Basford - -	1,134	5	4 Jan. 1872	S. Pepper, Gotham, Kegworth, Derby.
(c.) *Greasley* - -	Basford -	11,143	7	18 April 1876	E. Chambers, Lynn Croft, Eastwood, Nottingham.
Hickling - -	Bingham -	448	5	27 April 1874	J. Featherstone, Hickling, Melton Mowbray.
Hucknall Torkard -	Basford - -	13,094	9	20 April 1871	R. Rowe, Hucknall Torkard, Nottingham.
Keyworth - -	Bingham -	771	5	28 April 1871	W. Hodgett, Keyworth, Nottingham.
Kirkby-in-Ashfield -	Basford - -	6,533	7	2 Nov. 1875	S. C. Smalley, East Kirkby, Nottingham.
(c.) *Langford*† -	Newark - -	181	5	6 Dec. 1876	J. Toule, Langford, Newark.
Misterton -	Gainsborough -	1,411	5	22 May 1871	J. H. Hastings, Misterton, Gainsborough.
(c.) *Normanton-on-Soar*	Loughborough	339	5	14 May 1875	T. J. Webb, Loughborough.
(c.) *North and South Collingham* (U.D.)	Newark -	1,580	5	18 Dec. 1875	C. A. Payling, South Collingham, Newark.
North Collingham					
South Collingham					
(c.) *North Muskham* (U.D.)	Southwell -	875	7	4 Oct. 1875	F. B. Foottit, Newark.
Bathley - -					
Cromwell -					
Holme - -					
North Muskham					
(c.) *Ranskill* (U.D.) -	East Retford -	880	7	3 May 1876	J. G. Dimock, East Retford.
Barnby Moor -					
Ranskill - -					
Torworth -					
Ratcliffe on Soar -	Shardlow -	135	5	11 Dec. 1880	J. A. Utting, Kegworth, Derby.
South Muskham -	Southwell -	221	5	3 Nov. 1891	J. E. Fletcher, South Muskham, Newark.
Stapleford - -	Shardlow -	4,255	5	20 Aug. 1881	P. Scattergood, jun., Stapleford, Nottingham.
Sutton in Ashfield -	Mansfield -	10,562	7	31 Mar. 1871	W. A. Plumbe, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Mansfield.
Sutton-upon-Trent -	Southwell -	969	5	9 Jan. 1872	J. Day, Sutton-on-Trent, Newark.
(c.) *Tuxford* - -	East Retford -	938	5	18 Nov. 1875	T. T. Briggs, Tuxford, Notts.
West Stockwith -	Gainsborough -	723	5	8 June 1874	J. H. Hastings, Misterton, Gainsborough.

† The School Board of Langford is now constituted under sections 32 and 63 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870. (Order issued 21st January 1889.)

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
NOTTINGHAM—*cont.*					
Willoughby-on-the-Wolds.	Loughborough	414	5	2 June 1871	E. A. Jarratt, Loughborough.
(c.) *Winthorpe* - - with *Langford* (contributory).	Newark - - - -	277 —	5 2	19 May 1876	C. C. Foottit, Newark.
OXFORD:					
OXFORD - -	- - -	45,742	9	1 Feb. 1871	F. P. Morrell, Oxford.
(c.) *Ambrosden* (U.D.)	Bicester -	653	5	14 July 1873	E. Harper (Hon.), Arncot, Bicester.
Ambrosden -					
Arncot - -					
Blackthorn -					
Bix - -	Henley - -	387	5	4 Feb. 1876	W. Persey, Bix Bottom, Henley-on-Thames.
(c.) *Brightwell* (U.D.) -	Henley - -	427	7	11 May 1874	B. Glass, Watlington, Tetsworth.
Brightwell Baldwin.					
Brightwell (or *Britwell*) *Prior.*					
Brightwell Salome					
Brizenorton -	Witney - -	610	5	16 June 1874	W. A. Rigden, Bampton, Oxon.
Burford (U.D.) -	Witney - -	1,605	5	28 April 1874	T. Brown, Burford R.S.O.
Burford - -					
Upton and Signett					
(c.) *Chalgrove* (U.D.) -	Thame - - -	494	5	6 Feb. 1875	Rev. C. R. Powys, Rofford, Chalgrove, Wallingford.
Chalgrove -					
Easington -					
Warpsgrove -					
(c.) *Charlbury* - -	Chipping Norton.	1,478	5	13 Jan. 1888	T. Mace, Chipping Norton.
(c.) *Claydon* (U.D.) -	Banbury -	248	5	22 Mar. 1875	G. Astell, Claydon, Banbury.
Clattercot -					
Claydon -					
**Enstone* - -	Chipping Norton.	1,144	5	8 Nov. 1872	T. Mace, Chipping Norton.
with *Spelsbury* (contributory).	Chipping Norton.	501	2		
Eynsham - -	Witney -	1,998	7	13 Jan. 1873	N. J. G. Ravenor, Witney, Oxon.
**Hanwell* - -	Banbury -	225	5	11 Oct. 1872	J. L. Baker, 30, The Green, Banbury.
(c.) *Hornton* - -	Banbury -	426	5	5 July 1875	R. Andrews, Hornton, Banbury.
Milton (U.D.) -	Chipping Norton.	1,218	5	27 July 1874	T. Mace, Chipping Norton.
Bruern - -					
Lyneham -					
Milton - -					
Nettlebed - -	Henley - -	697	5	4 Oct. 1875	Rev. H. A. Baumgartner (Hon.), Henley-on-Thames.
Nuffield - -	Henley - -	236	5	2 Oct. 1874	Rev. F. W. O. Ward (Hon.), Nuffield, Henley-on-Thames.
(c.) *Shorthampton with Chilson and Pudlicot.*	Chipping Norton.	198	5	16 Mar. 1875	Rev. C. F. C. West (Chairman), Charlbury, Enstone.
(c.) *South Stoke* -	Wallingford -	717	7	2 June 1875	G. F. Slade, Market Place, Wallingford.

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
OXFORD—*cont.*					
(c.) *Stadhampton* (U.D.)	Abingdon -	410	5	21 Dec. 1876	B. Challenor, jun., Abingdon.
Ascott - -					
Chislehampton -					
Stadhampton -					
Stokenchurch -	Wycombe -	1,780	5	30 Oct. 1875	W. T. Pycraft, High Wycombe.
Tadmarton† -	Banbury -	320	6	18 Dec. 1872	Rev. A. E. Riddle (Hon.), Tadmarton, Banbury.
Tetsworth (U.D.) -	Thame - -	485	5	14 Dec. 1877	E. Parker, Thame, Oxon.
Attington -					
Tetsworth -					
Watlington -	Henley - -	1,734	5	23 Dec. 1872	B. Glass, Shirburn Street, Watlington, Oxon.
with *Cuxham* (contributory).	Henley - -	135	1		
Woolvercott (extra-municipal).	Woodstock -	—	5	28 Mar. 1874	T. Mallam, 126, High Street, Oxford.
RUTLAND:					
(c.) *Caldecott* - -	Uppingham -	300	5	4 Oct. 1875	T. Spendlove, Gretton, Kettering.
(c.) *Essendine* (U.D.) -	Stamford -	320	5	21 Dec. 1875	R. M. English, Stamford.
Essendine -					
Carlby (Lincoln)					
SALOP:					
(c.) OSWESTRY- -	- - -	8,496	7	1 Dec. 1876	J. C. Bull, Oswestry.
(c.) SHREWSBURY -	- - -	26,967	9	9 Dec. 1881	T. M. How, Shrewsbury.
Bettws, or *Bettws-y-Crwyn*.	Knighton -	469	5	3 July 1874	E. H. Deacon, Knighton, Radnor.
(c.) *Bishop's Castle* (U.D.)	Clun - -	207	5	20 Nov. 1873	H. S. Newill, Bishop's Castle, R.S.O. (Salop).
Bishop's Castle (extra - municipal).					
Chelmarsh - -	Bridgnorth -	425	5	12 Sept. 1889	Rev. R. T. Seddon (Chairman), Chelmarsh, Bridgnorth.
(c.) *Chetton* (U.D.) -	Bridgnorth -	828	7	22 May 1878	W. Reynolds, 2, Mill Street, Bridgnorth.
Billingsley -					
Chetton - -					
Deuxhill -					
Glazeley -					
Middleton Scriven					
Sidbury - -					
(c.) *Chetwynd and Pickstock* (U.D.)	Newport (Salop).	974	5	14 May 1880	T. P. Pritchard, Chetwynd, Newport, Salop.
Chetwynd -					
Pickstock -					

† The School Board of Tadmarton is now constituted under section 63 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, and section 27 of the Elementary Education Act, 1876. (Order issued 16th April 1883.)

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
SALOP—*cont.*					
(c.) *Clee St. Margaret* -	Ludlow - -	224	5	5 Mar. 1880	Rev. A. Clowes (Chairman), Clee St. Margaret, Bromfield, Salop.
(c.) *Dawley Magna* -	Madeley -	6,996	7	10 May 1875	O. Harries, Dawley, Salop.
Ercall Magna -	Wellington (Salop).	1,597	5	3 Nov. 1875	J. Jones, Wellington, Salop.
(c.) *Kinlet* - -	Cleobury Mortimer	558	5	1 Oct. 1889	S. Hemingway, Bewdley.
(c.) *Mainstone* -	Clun - -	217	5	15 Aug. 1882	H. S. Newill, Bishop's Castle, R.S.O., Salop.
with *Clun* (contributory).	Clun -	2,115	1		
(c.) *Melverley* - -	Atcham - -	181	7	9 Mar. 1875	J. Pugh, Melverley, Llanymynech, R.S.O. (Montgomery).
Stirchley - -	Madeley -	187	5	20 Feb. 1879	O. Harries, Dawley, Salop.
**Stokesay* - -	Ludlow -	942	5	12 Oct. 1892	W. Medlicott, Craven Arms, R.S.O., Salop.
Stoke-upon-Tern -	Market Drayton	790	5	12 Feb. 1886	J. Green (Hon.), Ollerton, Stoke-upon-Tern.
Wellington - -	Wellington (Salop).	12,276	9	14 Sept. 1872	I. Knowles, Wellington, Salop.
Wombridge -	Wellington (Salop).	2,786	5	13 Mar. 1875	J. Leake, Shifnal, Salop.
(c.) *Woore* - -	MarketDrayton	830	5	3 Aug. 1874	W. Hill, Mill House, Bearstone, Market Drayton.
Wrockwardine Wood.	Wellington (Salop).	4,603	5	9 Jan. 1875	J. Leake, Shifnal, Salop.
SOMERSET:					
BATH - -	- - -	51,844	11	31 Jan. 1871	H. A. Simmons, Bath.
(c.) BRIDGWATER (U.D.)					
BRIDGWATER	- - -	12,436	7	29 Nov. 1870	Messrs. P. O. H. and T. M. Reed, Bridgwater.
Bridgwater (extra-municipal).	- - -	905			
CHARD (U.D.) -	- - -	2,575	10	9 Nov. 1892	W. J. Tucker, Chard.
Chard (Borough) -		3,500			
Chard (Parish) -					
YEOVIL - -	- - -	9,648	7	11 Jan. 1871	G. W. Custard, P.O., Yeovil.
with *Yeovil* (extra-municipal) contributory.	Yeovil - -	1,295	2		
(c.) *Ashbrittle* (U.D.) -	Wellington (Som.).	509	5	30 Sept. 1874	T. Palmer, Stawley, Wellington, Som.
Ashbrittle -					
Stawley - -					
Ashcott - -	Bridgwater -	656	5	16 Jan. 1891	Messrs. P. O. H. & T. M. Reed, Bridgwater.
(c.) *Ashill* (U.D.) -	Chard - -	552	5	6 Oct. 1875	C. Mear, Ashill, Ilminster.
Ashill - -					
Babcary - -	Langport -	336	5	31 Mar. 1890	Rev. T. J. Burke (Chairman), Babcary, Somerset.
Barwick - -	Yeovil -	454	5	27 June 1891	G. J. H. Pearse, Barwick, Yeovil.
(c.) *Bedminster* (extra-municipal).	Bedminster -	8,567	7	15 July 1874	W. A. Pitt, 35, Nicholas Street, Bristol.
Bishop's Hull Without.	Taunton -	1,097	5	4 April 1891	R. Easton (Hon.), Rumwell Hill, Bishop's Hull, Taunton.

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
SOMERSET—*cont.*					
(c.) *Blagdon* (U.D.) -	Axbridge -	974	5	17 Dec. 1879	W. Reece, Axbridge, R.S.O.
Blagdon - -					
Charterhouse on Mendip.					
Bradford - -	Wellington (Som.).	444	5	27 Oct. 1885	J. B. Langford, Wellington, Som.
(c.) *Brompton Ralph* (U.D.)	Williton -	467	5	16 Mar. 1875	Rev. H. C. Launder (Hon.), Brompton Ralph, Taunton.
Brompton Ralph					
Tolland - -					
**Castle Cary* -	Wincanton -	2,096	5	12 July 1889	R.B.Drewett,CastleCary,Somerset.
(c.) *Chaffcombe* -	Chard - -	192	5	22 June 1876	A. P. Indge, Holyrood Street, Chard.
(c.) *Charlton Musgrove*	Wincanton -	407	5	28 Nov. 1876	J. Feltham, Springfield, Wincanton.
(c.) *Chedzoy* - - -	Bridgwater -	315	5	15 Oct. 1874	Messrs. P. O. H. and T. M. Reed, Bridgwater.
**Chew Magna* -	Clutton - -	1,481	5	13 Oct. 1874	W. E. Milton, Chew Magna, Bristol.
Chipstable - -	Wellington (Som.).	290	5	14 Feb. 1874	Rev. W. Nicholetts (Hon.), Chipstable, Wiveliscombe.
(c.) *Crewkerne and Wayford* (U.D.)	Chard - -	5,313	7	2 Dec. 1875	F. E. Swabey, Crewkerne.
Crewkerne -					
Wayford -					
(c.) *Cudworth* - -	Chard - -	115	5	6 Mar. 1875	R. Smith, Chard.
Ditcheat (principal part).	Shepton Mallet	718	5	9 Nov. 1874	G. E. Kingwill, Evercreech, Bath.
(c.) *East Pennard* -	Shepton Mallet	553	5	15 May 1875	F. G. Bradbury, Shepton Mallet.
Englishcombe -	Bath - -	398	5	15 April 1882	J. E. F. Wason, Odd Down Lodge, Bath.
**Hemington* -	Frome - -	630	5	5 Sept. 1881	J. Mattick, The Row, Hemington, Bath.
(c.) *Hillfarrance, Oake, and Heathfield* (U.D.)	Wellington (Som.).	579	7	26 Mar. 1877	J. Kidner, Blagroves, Milverton, Somerset.
Heathfield -					
Oake - -					
Huntspill - -	Bridgwater -	2,004	5	11 May 1875	Messrs. P. O. H. and T. M. Reed, Bridgwater.
(c.) *Ilchester* - -	Yeovil - -	564	5	6 April 1875	R. Baker, Ilchester, Taunton.
with *Northover* (contributory).	Yeovil - -	79	2		
(c.) *Ilminster* - -	Chard - -	3,135	5	3 Oct. 1874	H. Paull, Ilminster.
(c.) *Isle Abbots* -	Langport -	252	5	14 Nov. 1874	J. E. G. Sandford, North Curry, Taunton.
(c.) *Keinton Mandeville*	Langport -	506	5	20 Dec. 1878	F. P.Pitman(Hon.), Keinton Mandeville, Somerton, Somerset.
(c.) *Kingsbury Episcopi*	Langport -	1,440	5	4 June 1874	J. Louch, Langport.
(c.) *Langport-Eastover, and Huish Episcopi* (U.D.)	Langport -	1,527	5	12 Dec. 1874	J. Louch, Langport.
Huish Episcopi -					
Langport - Eastover.					
with *Currey Rivell* (contributory).	Langport -	1,549	2		
(c.) *Lopen* - -	Chard - -	292	5	1 Mar. 1876	Rev. R. P. Billing, Lopen, Somerset.

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
SOMERSET—*cont.*					
(c.) *Loxton and Christon* (U.D.)	Axbridge -	216	5	19 April 1875	E. F. Wade, Axbridge.
Christon -					
Loxton - -					
(c.) *Lydeard St. Lawrence.*	Taunton -	508	5	26 Nov. 1875	J. Coles, Bishop's Lydeard, Taunton.
(c.) *Lyng* - -	Bridgwater -	285	5	2 June 1874	P. O. H. Reed, Bridgwater.
Meare - -	Wells - -	1,391	5	2 Oct. 1874	F. Richards, Meare, Glastonbury.
(c.) *Merriott* - -	Chard -	1,349	5	11 Mar. 1875	E. Taylor, Merriott, Crewkerne.
Middlezoy - -	Bridgwater -	592	5	11 May 1874	P. O. H. Reed, Bridgwater.
Milverton - -	Wellington (Som.).	1,562	5	23 June 1871	T. Harris, Milverton, Wellington, Somerset.
(c.) *Moorlinch* - -	Bridgwater -	249	5	31 May 1878	P. O. H. Reed, Bridgwater.
(c.) *North Petherton and St. Michaelchurch* (U.D.)	Bridgwater -	3,578	7	16 April 1875	Messrs. P. O. H. and T. M. Reed, Bridgwater.
North Petherton -					
St. Michaelchurch					
Nunney - -	Frome - -	914	5	21 Aug. 1874	S. Russell, Nunney, Frome.
(c.) *Othery* - -	Bridgwater -	575	5	20 Mar. 1877	Messrs. P. O. H. and T. M. Reed, Bridgwater.
(c.) *Otterford* - -	Taunton -	391	5	18 Oct. 1876	W. Westlake, Royston, Churchstanton, Honiton.
(c.) *Otterhampton* -	Bridgwater -	478	5	16 July 1880	Rev. C. G. Anderson (Chairman), Otterhampton, Bridgwater.
Out St. Cuthbert-in - Wells and Priddy (U.D.)	Wells - -	3,697	7	3 Aug. 1883	E. A. Serel, Wells, Somerset.
Out St. Cuthbert-in-Wells.					
Priddy - -					
Pawlett - -	Bridgwater -	483	5	6 Dec. 1887	R. Draper, Pawlett, Bridgwater.
Puriton - -	Bridgwater -	744	5	5 Nov. 1872	P. O. H. Reed, Bridgwater.
Radstock - -	Clutton - -	3,438	5	8 Feb. 1875	T. Martin, Radstock, Somerset.
(c.) *Sampford Arundell*	Wellington (Som.).	336	5	30 Mar. 1875	W. T. Booker, Wellington, Somerset.
Somerton - -	Langport -	1,962	5	25 Oct. 1888	J. S. Taylor, Somerton, Taunton.
**Stanton Drew* -	Clutton -	690	5	16 Feb. 1887	G. Batten, Pensford, Bristol.
Stoke St. Michael -	Shepton Mallet	667	5	22 June 1871	F. G. Bradbury, Shepton Mallet.
(c.) *Street* - -	Wells -	3,517	5	21 Aug. 1874	J. B. Gifford, Street, Somerset.
(c.) *Thorne St. Margaret.*	Wellington (Som.).	115	5	29 April 1874	E. L. Michell, Wellington (Som.).
(c.) *Treborough*† -	Williton -	126	5	(No election)	Rev. A. Gale, Treborough, Taunton.
(c.) *Twerton* - -	Bath - -	7,685	5	12 Nov. 1875	J. Hippisley, Twerton, Bath.
(c.) *Upton Noble* -	Shepton Mallet	202	5	7 Nov. 1881	F. G. Bradbury, Shepton Mallet.
(c.) *Wedmore* - -	Axbridge -	2,891	5	5 April 1875	J. B. Millard, Wedmore, Weston-super-Mare.
(c.) *Wellington* -	Wellington (Som.).	6,808	7	28 April 1874	E. L. Michell, Wellington (Som.).
(c.) *West Bradley and Lottisham Green* (U.D.)	Shepton Mallet	237	3	1 June 1875	W. J. Pearce, Batonsborough Glastonbury.
(Now known as the parish of *West Bradley*).					
with *East Pennard* (contributory).	- - -	—	3		

† The School Board of Treborough is constituted under sections 32 and 63 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870 (Order issued 12th January 1881.)

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
SOMERSET—*cont.*					
West Buckland -	Wellington (Som.).	785	7	12 Feb. 1873	W. A. Richards, West Buckland, Wellington, (Som.).
(c.) *Weston Zoyland* -	Bridgwater -	659	5	27 Sept. 1878	G. W. Boulting, Bridgwater.
Wincanton - -	Wincanton -	2,109	5	16 Mar. 1871	J. Lancaster, Wincanton, R.S.O. (Som.).
**Winscombe* -	Axbridge -	1,379	5	4 Mar. 1881	W. Reece, Winscombe, Weston-super-Mare.
(c.) *Withiel Florey*† -	Williton -	114	5	(No election)	J. H. Coles, Withiel Florey, Taunton.
(c.) *Withypool* - -	Dulverton -	197	5	22 April 1875	J. Land, Withypool, Minehead, R.S.O. (Som.).
(c.) *Wiveliscombe* -	Wellington (Som.).	2,246	5	24 Nov. 1874	R. Bere, Milverton (Som.).
(c.) *Wookey* - -	Wells -	961	5	20 Oct. 1875	Rev. T. S. Holmes, Wookey, Wells (Som.).
Woolavington -	Bridgwater -	293	5	6 July 1874	Messrs. P. O. H. and T. M. Reed, Bridgwater.
STAFFORD:					
(c.) BURSLEM (U.D.)					
BURSLEM - - -	- - -	31,999	9	9 Mar. 1874	A. T. Sheldon, Burslem.
Burslem (extra municipal).	- - -	768			
(c.) BURTON-UPON-TRENT (U.D.)					
BURTON-UPON-TRENT.	- - -	46,047			
Branstone (extra municipal).	- - -	—			
Horninglow (extra municipal).	- - -	—			
Stretton - -	- - -	825	11	21 Feb. 1873	W. N. Graham, Burton-on-Trent.
Stapenhill (extra municipal) (Derby).	- - -	—			
Winshill (extra municipal) (Derby).	- - -	—			
HANLEY - -	- - -	54,946	11	19 Dec. 1870	A. Smith, Hanley.
LONGTON - -	- - -	34,327	9	30 Jan. 1871	G. C. Kent, Longton, Staffs.
NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME.	- - -	18,452	9	21 Feb. 1871	R. Fenton, Newcastle-under-Lyme.
STAFFORD - -	- - -	20,270	9	21 Mar. 1871	W. Morgan, Stafford.
STOKE-ON-TRENT (U.D.)					
STOKE-UPON-TRENT (Boro').	- - -	24,027	9	20 Mar. 1871	W. T. Copeland, Stoke-on-Trent.
Stoke-upon-Trent (extra municipal).	- - -	—			
(c.) TAMWORTH -	- - -	6,614	7	25 Nov. 1874	J. H. Dewes, Tamworth.
WALSALL - -	- - -	71,789	11	2 Feb. 1871	A. Jeffries, Walsall.
WEDNESBURY -	- - -	25,347	9	15 Mar. 1871	W. H. Bytheway, Wednesbury.
WEST BROMWICH -	- - -	59,474	11	8 Mar. 1886	G. Fillmore, West Bromwich.
WOLVERHAMPTON	- - -	82,662	11	28 Nov. 1870	W. H. Hewitt, Wolverhampton.
(c.) *Abbots Bromley* -	Uttoxeter -	1,411	5	2 Oct. 1874	T. S. Wilkins, Uttoxeter.

† The School Board of Withiel Florey is constituted under sections 32 and 63 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870. (Order issued 21st December 1878.)

School Board.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
STAFFORD—*cont.*					
Barton-under-Needwood.	Burton-on-Trent.	1,765	5	13 Dec. 1871	F. G. Smith, Barton-under-Needwood, Burton-on-Trent.
(c.) *Burntwood* -	Lichfield -	7,113	5	6 July 1876	J. R. Winterton, Cannock Wood, Rugeley.
Cannock - -	Cannock -	20,613	9	8 May 1874	J. P. Gardner, Cannock.
(c.) *Caverswall* (extra municipal).	Cheadle -	—	7	19 Jan. 1875	H. Marson, Marsh House, Blyth Bridge, Stoke-on-Trent.
(c.) *Cheslyn Hay and Great Wyrley* (U.D.)	Cannock -	3,217	7	28 Sept. 1880	J. Simkin, Cannock, Stafford.
Cheslyn Hay -					
Great Wyrley -					
(c.) *Curborough and Elmhurst.*	Lichfield -	212	5	16 June 1881	W. Worsfold, Curborough, Lichfield.
(c.) *Darlaston* - -	Walsall -	14,422	9	4 June 1883	J. Corbett, Darlaston, Wednesbury.
(c.) *Farewell and Chorley.*	Lichfield -	196	5	16 Mar. 1876	J. R. Winterton, Cannock Wood, Rugeley.
Handsworth -	West Bromwich.	35,066	9	1 July 1892	T. H. Moon, Soho Road, Handsworth.
(c.) *Harborne* (extra-municipal).	Kings Norton -	36,179	11	29 Nov. 1873	B. G. Walker, Smethwick.
(c.) *Heathylee* - -	Leek - -	361	5	7 June 1880	H. Hand, Ball Bank House, Longnor, Buxton.
Kingswinford -	Stourbridge -	36,411	9	6 Mar. 1871	A. Price, Brierley Hill, Staffs.
Kinver - -	Seisdon - -	2,160	5	13 Mar. 1871	J. D. Cooper, Foster Street, Kinver, Stourbridge.
Mucklestone -	Market Drayton	709	5	29 June 1875	W. Hill, Bearstone, Market Drayton.
(c.) *Norton-in-the-Moors*	Leek - -	9,919	7	11 Feb. 1876	E. Alcock, 53, Newcastle Street, Burslem.
(c.) *Norton-under-Cannock* (U.D.)	Lichfield -	12,680	7	17 Feb. 1876	G. Ashmall, Lichfield.
Hammerwich -					
Norton-under-Cannock.					
Ogley Hay -					
Walsall Foreign (extra-municipal).					
Onecote - -	Leek - -	401	5	20 May 1878	E. Clowes, Leek, Staffs.
Rocester - -	Uttoxeter -	1,288	5	29 May 1891	F. J. Ridley, Rocester, Stafford.
(c.) *Rowley Regis* -	Dudley - -	30,791	9	10 Dec. 1873	A. Wright, 35, Bridge Street, Old Hill, Dudley.
**Rushall* - - (extra municipal).	Walsall -	2,006	5	10 Feb. 1872	T. H. Stanley, Walsall.
(c.) *Sedgley* - -	Dudley -	36,860	11	23 May 1876	A. E. Greenway, Coseley, Bilston.
Seighford - -	Stafford -	793	5	28 April 1873	F. Woolley, Stafford.
Tipton -	Dudley -	29,314	9	20 Mar. 1871	E. Richards, Tipton.
(c.) *Warslow and Elkstone.*	Leek - -	503	5	29 Nov. 1875	A. Wain, Warslow, Ashbourne.
Wednesfield -	Wolverhampton.	12,024	7	7 April 1875	G. Hughes, Heath Town, Wolverhampton.
(c.) *Willenhall and Bentley* (U.D.)	Wolverhampton.	19,721	9	17 Oct. 1876	G. Baker, 33, Market Place, Willenhall.
Bentley -					
Willenhall -					
(c.) *Wolstanton* -	Wolstanton and Burslem.	50,885	13	12 Mar. 1874	H. Farmer, Tunstall, Stoke-upon-Trent.

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
SUFFOLK - -	- - -				
Beccles - -	- - -	6,669	5	2 Mar. 1872	G. B. Angell, Beccles.
Ipswich - -	- - -	57,360	11	28 Jan. 1871	J. H. Hume, Ipswich.
Sudbury - -	- - -	7,059	7	23 April 1888	T. Bates, Friars Street, Sudbury
Aldham - -	Cosford -	228	5	21 Mar. 1874	A. Newman, Hadleigh, Suffolk.
Aldringham (or *Aldringham-with-Thorpe*).	Blything -	577	5	30 Nov. 1887	Rev. C. du Gard Makepeace, Aldringham, Saxmundham.
Ash Bocking	Bosmere and Claydon.	289	5	8 Nov. 1873	Rev. M. B. Cowell (Chairman), Ash-Bocking, NeedhamMarket.
Ashfield with Thorpe	Bosmere and Claydon.	194	5	14 Dec. 1880	T. W. Read, Framlingham, S.O., Suffolk.
Bacton - -	Hartismere -	646	5	17 July 1871	C.W. Hearn, Bacton, Stowmarket.
(c.) *Barnardiston* (U.D.)	Risbridge -	181	5	1 April 1876	C. F. Freeman, Haverhill, Suffolk.
Barnardiston -					
Monks Risbridge					
Barton Mills -	Mildenhall -	407	5	12 Mar. 1888	O. F. Read, Mildenhall.
Battisford - -	Bosmere and Claydon.	399	5	14 July 1873	S. T. Harwood (Chairman), Battisford, Needham.
Beyton - -	Stow - -	338	5	9 Mar. 1875	H. Bonner, St. Peter's Terrace, Bury St. Edmunds.
Bildeston - -	Cosford -	736	5	25 July 1876	J. Gibbs, jun., Bildeston, Ipswich.
(c.) *Blakenham* (U.D.)	Bosmere and Claydon.	1,351	7	4 Oct. 1875	J. J. King, Old Post Office Buildings, Butter Market, Ipswich.
Claydon - -					
Gt. Blakenham -					
Lit. Blakenham -					
Somersham -					
(c.) *Blythburgh* -	Blything -	746	5	4 June 1878	J. E. Turner, Hinton, Saxmundham.
Brandon - -	Thetford -	2,384	5	5 June 1873	F. Rolfe, Brandon.
Bredfield - -	Woodbridge -	375	5	14 Mar. 1874	W. Arnott, Woodbridge.
(c.) *Brockley* - -	Thingoe -	279	5	11 Mar. 1875	Rev. J. A. Drake, Brockley, Bury St. Edmunds.
Brundish -	Hoxne -	377	5	20 Aug. 1873	G. W. White, Brundish, Framlingham.
(c.) *Bucklesham* -	Woodbridge -	289	5	14 Oct. 1874	S. Dixon, Hatton Court, Tavern Street, Ipswich.
with *Foxhall* -	Woodbridge -	213	2		
and *Brightwell* -	Woodbridge -	60	2		
(contributories).					
(c.) *Bungay* (U.D.) -	Wangford -	3,885	7	16 April 1875	J. O. Rees, Flixton Road, Bungay.
Bungay Holy Trinity.					
Bungay St. Mary					
Mettingham -					
(c.) *Buxhall* - -	Stow - -	424	5	20 Mar. 1876	Rev. H. Hill (Hon.), Buxhall, Stowmarket.
Clare - -	Risbridge -	1,657	5	29 Sept. 1875	F. C. Wayman, Clare, Suffolk.
(c.) *Clopton* - -	Woodbridge -	358	5	22 Dec. 1873	H. E. Kell, Woodbridge.
Combs - -	Stow - -	1,184	5	15 June 1874	Miss Durrant, Moat Farm, Combs, Stowmarket.
Copdock and Washbrook (U.D.)	Samford -	656	5	22 July 1874	P. Plumb, Copdock, Ipswich.
Copdock -					
Washbrook -					
(c.) *Cowlinge* - -	Risbridge -	592	5	24 Mar. 1880	E. W. Fitch, Fitzroy Street, Cambridge.
Cretingham - -	Plomesgate -	298	5	7 Jan. 1874	T. W. Read, Framlingham, Woodbridge.

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
SUFFOLK—*cont.*					
Darsham - -	Blything -	365	5	14 Dec. 1881	B. Johnson, Darsham, Saxmundham.
(c.) *Earl Soham* -	Plomesgate -	572	5	16 July 1875	T. W. Read, Framlingham, Woodbridge.
Elmswell - -	Stow -	781	5	1 Nov. 1886	R. E. Wilkes, Stowmarket.
Exning - -	Newmarket -	2,757	5	20 Dec. 1872	A. A. Ruston, Exning, Newmarket.
(c.) *Fornham All Saints* (U.D.)	Thingoe -	553	5	21 June 1875	J. J. Sparke, Bury St. Edmunds.
Fornham All Saints.					
Westley - -					
Glemsford - -	Sudbury -	2,375	5	4 April 1871	H. C. Canham, Sudbury.
Gosbeck - -	Bosmere and Claydon.	288	5	20 May 1875	Rev. F. S. Barry, Gosbeck, Needham Market.
(c.) *Great and Little Bealings* (U.D.)	Woodbridge -	893	7	23 April 1875	W. Walker, Woodbridge.
Great Bealings -					
Little Bealings -					
Kesgrave -					
Playford -					
(c.) *Great Cornard* -	Sudbury -	966	5	1 Feb. 1876	H. C. Canham, Sudbury.
(c.) *Grundisburgh* (U.D.)	Woodbridge -	1,042	5	30 June 1873	Rev. T. Hedley, Grundisburgh, Woodbridge.
Burgh - -					
Grundisburgh -					
Henley - -	Bosmere and Claydon.	220	5	22 May 1875	Rev. H. Pearson, Henley, Ipswich.
Hollesley - -	Woodbridge -	607	5	11 Nov. 1874	W. Arnott, Woodbridge.
(c.) *Hundon* - -	Risbridge -	838	5	20 May 1873	J. Bigmore, 2, Queen Street, Haverhill.
(c.) *Ilketshall St. Lawrence* (U.D.)	Wangford -	615	7	19 April 1875	C. H. White, Halesworth.
Ilketshall St. Lawrence.					
Redisham -					
Spexhall - -					
(c.) *Kettleburgh* -	Plomesgate -	284	5	21 June 1875	T. W. Read, Framlingham.
Lakenheath -	Mildenhall -	1,825	5	6 Dec. 1875	F. E. Rolph, Lakenheath, Suffolk.
(c.) *Lidgate* - -	Newmarket -	390	5	28 Jan. 1876	W. C. Fuller, Wickhambrook, Newmarket.
Little Waldingfield	Sudbury -	406	5	10 Aug. 1877	Rev. D. Hughes (Chairman), The Priory, Little Waldingfield, Sudbury.
Marlesford -	Plomesgate -	375	5	9 July 1890	T. W. Read, Framlingham.
Melton - -	Woodbridge -	1,510	5	12 Oct. 1892	E. Gammage, Priory Gate, Seckford Street, Woodbridge.
(c.) *Mendham* - -	Hoxne -	590	5	4 Dec. 1874	G. Good, Harleston.
Mildenhall -	Mildenhall -	3,732	5	30 Mar. 1871	O. F. Read, Mildenhall, Suffolk.
(c.) *Nedging and Naughton* (U.D.)	Cosford -	344	5	24 Jan. 1874	Rev. T. S. Harries, Nedging, Bildeston, Ipswich.
Naughton -					
Nedging -					
Newmarket St. Mary.	Newmarket -	2,543	5	27 June 1872	H. H. Ecles, Newmarket.
(c.) *Occold* (U.D.) -	Hartismere -	666	5	28 Dec. 1874	W. Cook, Rishangles, Eye.
Occold - -					
Rishangles -					
(c.) *Otley* - -	Woodbridge -	525	5	19 Dec. 1873	Rev. H. Gretton, Otley, Ipswich.
Oulton - -	Mutford and Lothingland.	1,314	5	30 Sept. 1875	J. E. Cook, 140, High Street, Lowestoft.

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
SUFFOLK—*cont.*					
Peasenhall - -	Blything -	801	5	4 Feb. 1874	J. Moore, Peasenhall, Saxmundham.
(c.) *Polstead* - -	Cosford - -	745	5	23 June 1875	W. Ffennell, A. Newman } Hadleigh.
(c.) *Ramsholt* - -	Woodbridge -	157	5	2 Oct. 1875	W. Arnott, Woodbridge.
(c.) *Raydon* - -	Samford -	541	5	12 Feb. 1876	W. S. Calvert, East Bergholt, Colchester.
(c.) *Rumburgh* (U.D.) *Rumburgh* - *St. Michael, South Elmham.*	Blything -	494	5	5 June 1873	S. Calver (junr.), Rumburgh, Halesworth.
(c.) *Shadingfield* -	Wangford -	159	5	26 Jan. 1881	F. Peskett, Lowestoft.
(c.) *Shelley*† - -	Samford -	91	5	(No election)	H. Taylor, Shelley, Ipswich.
(c.) *Stansfield* - -	Risbridge -	410	5	5 Nov. 1874	Rev. J. R. Little (Hon.), Stansfield, Clare, Suffolk.
Stanton - -	Thingoe -	791	5	15 Aug. 1874	R. Simkin, Stanton, Bury St. Edmunds.
Stow Upland (U.D.) *Creeting St. Peter Stow Upland* -	Stow - -	1,488	5	8 Feb. 1875	T. E. Carter, Stow Upland, Suffolk.
(c.) *Stradishall* -	Risbridge -	362	5	29 Nov. 1875	W. C. Fuller, Wickhambrook, Newmarket.
(c.) *Stratford St. Mary* (U.D.) *Higham* - - *Stratford St. Mary.*	Samford -	716	5	31 Jan. 1876	W. S. Calvert, East Bergholt, Colchester.
**Swilland* - -	Bosmere and Claydon.	214	5	28 April 1873	W. Smyth, Swilland, Ipswich
Tannington -	Hoxne -	167	5	21 Aug. 1873	Rev. G. W. Jones, Tannington, Wickham Market.
(c.) *Trimley* (U.D.) - *Falkenham* - *Kirton* - - *Trimley St. Martin.* *Trimley St. Mary*	Woodbridge -	1,896	9	10 April 1874	S. Dixon, Hatton Court, Tavern Street, Ipswich.
(c.) *Tuddenham St. Martin* (U.D.) *Culpho* - - *Tuddenham St. Martin.*	Woodbridge -	441	5	2 Jan. 1874	H. Skeet, 58, Alexandra Road, Ipswich.
**Ufford* - -	Woodbridge -	532	5	8 April 1872	H. E. Kell, Chapel Lane, Woodbridge.
Walton (U.D.) - *Felixstowe* - *Walton* -	Woodbridge -	3,507	5	1 May 1876	S. Dixon, Hatton Court, Tavern Street, Ipswich.
Wenhaston -	Blything -	832	5	2 Mar. 1876	C. H. White, Halesworth.
(c.) *Westhorpe* - -	Hartismere -	216	5	14 July 1875	G. L. Barber, Westhorpe, Stowmarket.
Westleton - -	Blything -	807	5	28 Dec. 1887	I. Newson, Westleton, Saxmundham.
(c.) *Whepstead* -	Thingoe -	502	5	1 Dec. 1873	Rev. T. J. Steele (Chairman), Whepstead, Bury St. Edmunds.
(c.) *Whixoe* - -	Risbridge -	109	5	23 Nov. 1875	C. F. Freeman, Haverhill, Suffolk.
with *Stoke-by-Clare* (contributory).	Risbridge -	658	2		

† The School Board of Shelley is constituted under sections 32 and 63 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870. (Order issued 21st November 1878.)

School Boards.	Union.	Population (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
SUFFOLK—*cont.*					
(c.) *Wickhambrook*	Risbridge	1,218	5	13 July 1875	W. C. Fuller, Wickhambrook, Newmarket.
Wickham-Skeith	Hartismere	439	5	31 July 1876	Rev. H. Reeve, Wickham Skeith, Stonham.
(c.) *Wissett*	Blything	376	5	27 Sept. 1878	J. O. Green, Rumburgh, Halesworth.
(c.) *Woolpit*	Stow	1,018	5	6 Dec. 1877	C. D. Leech (junr.), Bury St. Edmunds.
* *Wortham*	Hartismere	852	5	28 Sept. 1881	S. Newson, Diss.
Wrentham	Blything	1,018	5	29 July 1875	J. Gunn, Wrentham.
* *Yoxford*	Blything	1,047	5	17 April 1882	E. Cotton, Yoxford.
SURREY:					
CROYDON		102,695	13	27 May. 1885	B. Rule, South End, Croydon.
GUILDFORD (U.D.)					
GUILDFORD		14,020	7	2 April 1883	R. Sparkes, Guildford.
Stoke-next-Guildford (extra municipal).		—			
Alfold	Hambledon	540	5	24 June 1874	W. Charman, Wisborough Green, Horsham.
(c.) *Banstead and Kingswood* (U.D.)	Epsom	5,168	5	28 April 1874	J. C. Morten (jun.), Worcester Road, Sutton, Surrey.
Banstead					
Kingswood					
(c.) *Barnes*	Richmond	8,445	7	4 June 1878	J. Williams, 2, Beverley Road, Barnes, S.W.
Betchworth	Reigate	1,868	5	16 July 1877	F. C. Morrison, High Street, Reigate.
(c.) *Bletchingley*	Godstone	1,882	5	29 Nov. 1873	W. Brooker, Bletchingley, Red Hill.
(c.) *Burstow*	Reigate	1,225	5	23 July 1874	F. C. Morrison, High Street, Reigate.
with *Bletchingley* and *Nutfield* (contributories).	Reigate	1,642	2		
Carshalton	Epsom	5,425	5	15 April 1873	W. H. Gutteridge, Carshalton, Sutton, Surrey.
Caterham	Godstone	7,298	5	9 Dec. 1871	W. Brough, Caterham S.O., Surrey.
(c.) *Egham*	Windsor	10,187	7	4 July 1884	J. A. Engall, Staines.
* *Frimley*	Farnham	5,295	5	8 Sept. 1883	H. Potter, Farnham.
Horley	Reigate	3,300	5	9 Nov. 1872	F. C. Morrison, High Street, Reigate.
Lingfield	East Grinstead	3,204	5	25 Oct. 1880	E. A. Head, East Grinstead.
Merstham	Reigate	937	5	6 Sept. 1889	T. Haben, Merstham, Redhill.
Mitcham	Croydon	12,127	9	24 Feb. 1871	W. R. Harwood, Mitcham.
* *Pirbright*	Guildford	889	5	1 April 1885	G. H. White, Guildford.
(c.) *Pyrford*	Chertsey	431	5	19 Dec. 1891	Rev. T. M. Ridsdale (Chairman), Pyrford, Woking.
(c.) *Sanderstead*	Croydon	509	5	15 Jan. 1875	S. J. Cowdrey, Sanderstead, Croydon.
Shalford (extra-municipal).	Hambledon	—	5	14 Feb. 1881	E. Crouch, Shalford, Guildford.
Sutton	Epsom	13,977	7	19 Mar. 1874	S. Nye, Sutton, Surrey.

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
SURREY—*cont.*					
**Thames Ditton* -	Kingston -	3,710	7	9 April 1881	J. Edgell, Kingston-on-Thames.
(c.) *Walton-on-Thames*	Chertsey -	7,988	9	2 Sept. 1878	P. H. Webb, Walton-on-Thames.
Warlingham -	Godstone -	1,488	5	30 April 1872	H. T. E. Jarrett, Stafford Villa, Whyteleaf, Surrey.
(c.) *West Moulsey* -	Kingston -	730	5	4 Oct. 1879	J. Edgell, Kingston-on-Thames.
Windlesham -	Chertsey -	2,965	5	16 Dec. 1871	G. Frimbley, Bagshot, Surrey.
Woking - -	Guildford -	9,776	7	30 April 1874	G. H. White, Guildford.
**Worplesdon* -	Guildford -	1,820	5	5 June 1882	G. H. White, Guildford.
SUSSEX :					
BRIGHTON and *Preston* (U.D.)					
BRIGHTON - - -		115,873	15	8 Oct. 1878	J. Carden, jun., 54, Old Steine, Brighton.
Preston (extra municipal). - - -		159			
HASTINGS (U.D.)					
HASTINGS - - -		52,223	9	17 Feb. 1871	J. H. Tendall, 4, Bank Buildings, Hastings.
St. Leonard-on-Sea (extra-municipal). - - -		3,694			
St. Mary in the Castle (extra-municipal). - - -		1,402			
RYE - - -		3,871	5	12 Jan. 1871	T. J. Smith, Rye.
Aldingbourne - -	Westhampnett	798	5	11 Feb. 1875	O. Lloyd, Chichester.
(c.) *Alfriston* (U.D.) -	Eastbourne -	722	7	14 Nov. 1878	E. Catt, jun., Willingdon, Eastbourne.
Alfriston -					
Litlington -					
Lullington -					
with *Arlington* (contributory). - - -		—	1		
(c.) *Arlington* -	Hailsham -	648	5	5 Feb. 1876	H. J. Woodhams, Berwick Station, Polegate, R.S.O.
with *Hellingly* (contributory).	Hailsham -	1,571	2		
(c.) *Ashburnham and Penhurst* (U.D.)	Battle -	749	5	4 Dec. 1874	J. Philcox, Burwash, Sussex.
Ashburnham -					
Penhurst -					
Brede - -	Rye - -	1,046	5	9 Feb. 1877	T. J. Smith, Rye.
(c.) *Chiddingly* -	Hailsham -	882	5	24 Feb. 1875	B. Hide, Chiddingly, Hawkhurst.
(c.) *Clayton and Keymer* (U.D.)	Cuckfield -	5,811	5	5 April 1873	T. Sinnock, Station Lodge, Burgess Hill, Sussex.
Clayton - -					
Keymer - -					
East Grinstead -	East Grinstead	7,569	7	8 Nov. 1875	E. A. Head, East Grinstead.
(c.) *Fernhurst* (U.D.) -	Midhurst -	1,303	7	7 Feb. 1881	J. Hill, Fernhurst, Sussex.
Fernhurst -					
North Ambersham					
**Funtington* - -	Westbourne -	1,020	5	25 May 1872	R. Cuttle, Westbourne, Emsworth.
(c.) *Hailsham* - -	Hailsham -	3,369	5	9 Mar. 1875	F. W. Terry, Hailsham.
(c.) *Heathfield* - -	Hailsham -	2,300	5	11 May 1875	C. F. Pratt, Heathfield, Sussex.
Hollington -	Battle -	2,056	5	2 June 1871	C. Clements, St. Wilfrid's, Baldslow Road, Hastings.
(c.) *Horsham* (U.D.) -	Horsham -	11,063	7	28 Nov. 1873	A. W. Rawlison, West Street, Horsham.
Horsham -					

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
SUSSEX—*cont.*					
Hove	Steyning	26,097	9	18 Dec. 1876	S. G. Dancy, Connaught Road, Hove, Brighton.
Itchingfield	Horsham	492	5	11 Mar. 1887	A. Rawlison, Horsham.
Leominster (now known as Lyminster).	East Preston	1,693	5	9 Jan. 1875	R. Holmes, Arundel.
**Linchmere*	Midhurst	351	5	28 May 1884	J. Hill, Fernhurst, Shotter Mill, Petersfield.
**Lindfield*	Cuckfield	2,233	5	19 May 1881	E. Waugh, Haywards Heath.
Littlehampton	East Preston	4,452	5	10 May 1875	J. H. Snewin, Littlehampton.
Newhaven	Newhaven	4,522	6	22 Aug. 1874	E. Bedford, Newhaven, S.O., Sussex.
with *Denton* (contributory).	Newhaven	534	1		
(c.) *Newick*	Chailey	1,033	5	20 Mar. 1875	W. B. Funnell, Newick, Lewes.
New Shoreham	Steyning	3,393	5	4 Oct. 1872	H. S. Brigden, New Shoreham.
(c.) *North Mundham* (U.D.)	Westhampnett	668	5	1 Oct. 1874	O. Lloyd, Chichester.
Hunston					
Merston					
North Mundham					
Ore (extra-municipal)	Hastings	4,586	5	2 Feb. 1878	J. E. Carter, 8, Grove Road, Ore, Hastings.
(c.) *Patcham*	Steyning	1,064	5	2 Oct. 1874	E. Cripps (junr.), Steyning, Sussex.
(c.) *Plumpton*	Chailey	468	5	3 Mar. 1875	T. Sinnock, Burgess Hill.
**Pulborough*	Thakeham	1,787	5	24 April 1884	R. Blagden, Seagate House, Littlehampton.
(c.) *Ringmer*	Chailey	1,497	5	16 Dec. 1875	J. Miles, 173, High Street, Lewes.
(c.) *Rotherfield*	Uckfield	5,099	5	21 Aug. 1874	W. Sprott, Mayfield, Hawkhurst.
Rudgwick	Horsham	1,177	5	22 Nov. 1877	A. T. Harms, Carfax, Horsham.
Rusper	Horsham	584	5	2 April 1874	C. Martin, Rusper, Horsham.
(c.) *Seaford* (U.D.)	Eastbourne	2,425	5	4 Mar. 1874	W. Chapman, Seaford, Sussex.
East Blatchington					
Seaford					
Sidlesham	Westhampnett	920	5	28 May 1874	J. Skinner, Sidlesham, Chichester.
(c.) *Slaugham*	Cuckfield	1,616	5	14 Nov. 1874	G. Wenham, Slaugham, Crawley.
**Slinfold*	Horsham	853	5	23 May 1882	A. T. Harms, Carfax, Horsham.
South Bersted	Westhampnett	4,953	7	28 Feb. 1871	H. L. Staffurth, Bognor.
Southwick	Steyning	2,564	5	3 July 1874	J. Boyling, Southwick, Brighton.
(c.) *Stedham*	Midhurst	558	5	28 July 1874	E. Albery, Midhurst.
(c.) *Thakeham*	Thakeham	486	5	2 Oct. 1874	G. F. Mant, Storrington, Pulborough.
Udimore	Rye	410	5	9 Oct. 1874	F. Atkinson, Rye.
**Upper Beeding*	Steyning	506	5	15 July 1885	E. Couzens, Upper Beeding, Steyning.
Warninecamp	East Preston	159	5	8 Jan. 1875	A. Shelley, Littlehampton.
Westbourne	Westbourne	2,409	7	19 May 1875	G. B. Wilks, Westbourne, Emsworth.
West Chiltington	Thakeham	620	5	11 Sept. 1879	T. Greenfield, West Chiltington, Pulborough.
(c.) *Westfield*	Battle	1,051	5	30 Aug. 1874	R. Noakes, Westfield, Hawkhurst.
(c.) *Westham* (U.D.)	Eastbourne	1,577	7	26 May 1873	E. Catt, jun., Willingdon, Polegate R.S.O.
Pevensey					
Westham					
(c.) *Wilmington*	Eastbourne	274	5	12 May 1875	J. Gosden, Marshfoot Farm, Hailsham, Sussex.
Wisborough Green	Petworth	1,629	7	16 July 1874	W. Charman, Wisborough Green, Billinghurst.
(c.) *Wivelsfield*	Chailey	1,983	5	5 Mar. 1875	J. Miles, 173, High Street, Lewes.

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
WARWICK :					
BIRMINGHAM -	- - -	478,113	15	28 Nov. 1870	G. B. Davis, Birmingham.
COVENTRY - -	- - -	52,724	11	30 Nov. 1870	A. Kirby, Coventry.
*ROYAL LEAMINGTON SPA.	- - -	26,930	9	7 April 1881	C. I. Blaker, Leamington.
*STRATFORD - ON - AVON.	- - -	8,318	7	24 Mar. 1881	F. L. Thompson, 5, Alcester Road, Stratford-on-Avon.
WARWICK - -	- - -	11,903	7	17 May 1882	F. R. Moore, 36, High Street, Warwick.
(c.) *Aston* (extra municipal).	Aston - -	79,624	13	28 July 1875	T. G. Pratt, Albert Road, Aston, Birmingham.
Atherstone - -	Atherstone -	4,991	7	5 June 1878	J. C. Fowke, Atherstone.
(c.) *Bearley* - -	Stratford - on - Avon.	188	5	25 Mar. 1875	J. Douglas, Claverdon, Warwick.
(c.) *Bickenhill* - -	Meriden -	516	5	19 Dec. 1874	F. Benbow, Marston Green, Bickenhill, Birmingham.
Bishop's Itchington	Southam -	772	5	18 Aug. 1871	W. P. Bourne, Southam, Rugby.
(c.) *Bolehall and Glascote* (extra-municipal).	Tamworth -	—	5	24 Nov. 1874	S. A. Proudman, Tamworth.
Burton Dassett -	Southam -	632	5	18 June 1873	The Clerk, Burton Dassett, Leamington.
(c.) *Claverdon* (U.D.) -	Stratford on - Avon.	692	5	24 Nov. 1873	J. Douglas, Claverdon, Warwick.
Claverdon -					
Langley - -					
(c.) *Exhall* (*Coventry*) -	Foleshill -	1,004	5	17 Dec. 1874	J. Ashley, 13, Bishop Street, Coventry.
(c.) *Foleshill* - -	Foleshill -	8,664	7	29 Nov. 1873	G. Thorpe, 44, Bishop Street, Coventry.
Great Alne	Alcester -	358	7	19 Sept. 1883	S. A. Gothard, Alcester.
(c.) *Haseley and Hatton* (U.D.)	Warwick -	1,923	7	12 April 1875	J. Douglas, Claverdon, Warwick.
Beausall - -					
Haseley - -					
Hatton - -					
Honiley - -					
Shrewley - -					
(c.) *Haselor* - -	Alcester -	285	5	1 Mar. 1875	W. M. Holland, Alcester.
Hillmorton -	Rugby -	1,136	5	30 Jan. 1873	J. Smith, Hillmorton, Rugby.
Kingsbury - -	Tamworth -	2,049	5	17 Aug. 1882	H. S. Martin, Bonehill, Tamworth.
(c.) *Lea Marston* (U.D.)	Aston -	1,228	7	27 Sept. 1878	F. Fowler, 84, Vauxhall Road, Birmingham.
Curdworth -					
Lea Marston -					
Minworth -					
Wishaw -					
Milverton (extra-municipal).	Warwick -	—	5	22 Oct. 1877	H. W. Blenkinsop, 1, New Street, Warwick.
(c.) *Newbold-upon-Avon* (U.D.)	Rugby -	1,567	7	11 Feb. 1876	W. Atkinson, Albert Street, Rugby.
Cosford - -					
Little Lawford -					
Long Lawford -					
Newbold - upon - Avon.					
(c.) *Norton Lindsey and Wolverton* (U.D.)	Stratford - on - Avon.	278	5	23 Feb. 1875	J. Douglas, Claverdon, Warwick.
Norton Lindsey -					
Wolverton -					
Oxhill - -	Shipston - on - Stour.	209	5	12 Nov. 1873	T. Mace, Chipping Norton.
(c.) *Polesworth* -	Atherstone -	3,758	5	3 Oct. 1879	W. Armishaw Atherstone.

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
WARWICK—*cont.*					
Snitterfield -	Stratford - on-Avon.	790	5	28 Feb. 1882	J. Douglas, Claverdon, Warwick.
Southam - -	Southam -	1,738	5	30 Sept. 1874	W. Wood, Southam, Rugby.
Stockton - -	Southam -	702	5	13 Nov. 1878	W. Wood, Southam, Rugby.
(c.) *Stoke* - -	Foleshill -	1,739	5	1 Dec. 1873	W. S. Perkins, Stoke Green, Coventry.
(c.) *Warmington* -	Banbury -	277	5	7 July 1874	J. L. Baker, 6, South Bar Street, Banbury.
(c.) *Wilnecote* (U.D.) -	Tamworth -	—	5	9 Dec. 1875	S. H. Proudman, Tamworth.
Tamworth Castle (extra-municipal).		—			
Wilnecote - - -		2,251			
(c.) *Wootton Wawen* -	Stratford - on-Avon.	2,215	5	9 April 1881	J. Lord, Henley-in-Arden.
WESTMORELAND:					
KENDAL - -	- - -	14,430	7	13 Jan. 1871	L. G. Thompson, Kendal.
Asby -	East Ward -	424	5	18 June 1873	R. Jackson, Whygill Head, Appleby.
Brough (U.D.) -	East Ward -	853	5	24 Sept. 1874	G. W. Bailey, Brough, Westmoreland.
Brough -					
Brough Sowerby					
Hilbeck - -					
Brougham - -	West Ward -	295	5	25 Mar. 1874	G. Hutchinson, Brougham, Penrith.
Cliburn - -	West Ward -	258	5	23 Mar. 1877	C. N. Arnison, Penrith.
(c.) *Clifton* - -	West Ward -	337	5	9 Nov. 1874	C. N. Arnison, Penrith.
(c.) *Crosby Garrett* -	East Ward -	211	5	13 Oct. 1892	Rev. G. Ridley (Chairman), Crosby Garrett, Westmoreland.
(c.) *Dillicar* - -	Kendal -	128	5	23 Nov. 1874	Rev. F. A. Dwyer (Hon.), Grayrigg, Kendal.
(c.) *Kaber* - -	East Ward -	163	5	19 Oct. 1892	J. W. Braithwaite, Kirby Stephen.
(c.) *Kirkby Stephen* (U.D.)	East Ward -	1,896	5	6 Jan. 1875	J. Sayer, Kirkby Stephen.
Hartley - -					
Kirkby Stephen -					
(c.) *Kirkby Thore* (U.D.)	East Ward -	546	5	28 Feb. 1873	Rev. T. Heelis, Kirkby Thore, Penrith.
Kirkby Thore -					
Newbiggin -					
Little Strickland and Thrimby (U.D.)	West Ward -	174	5	29 Sept. 1874	M. Sarginson, Shap, Westmoreland.
Little Strickland					
Thrimby -					
(c.) *Mallerstang* -	East Ward -	232	5	17 Dec. 1874	Rev. W. Alnwick, Mallerstang, Kirkby Stephen.
(c.) *Nateby and Wharton* (U.D.)	East Ward -	228	5	9 Dec. 1874	J. Sayer, Kirkby Stephen.
Nateby -					
Wharton -					
Ormside - -	East Ward -	208	5	8 April 1874	T. Udale, Ormside, Appleby.
Shap - -	West Ward -	1,260	5	24 Aug. 1874	M. Sarginson, Shap, Westmoreland.
Soulby - -	East Ward -	253	5	25 Nov. 1874	R. Balmer, The Fold, Soulby, Kirkby Stephen.
Stainmore -	East Ward -	507	5	5 Mar. 1879	N. Raine, Stainmore, Kirkby Stephen.

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
WILTS:					
SALISBURY - - -	- - -	15,533	7	17 Feb. 1871	G. Harris, Salisbury.
Box - -	Chippenham	2,360	5	23 May 1871	T. Vezey (Hon,), Box, Chippenham.
**Brinkworth* -	Malmesbury -	1,185	5	3 Feb. 1887	M. H. Chubb, Malmesbury.
(c.) *Colerne* - -	Chippenham -	1,076	5	11 Aug. 1875	R. T. Weeks, Colerne, Chippenham.
**Corsham* - -	Wilts - -	3,931	5	4 Jan. 1893	H. J. Lucas, Paul Street, Corsham.
Donhead St. Mary	Tisbury -	1,207	5	11 May 1874	L. Smith, Tucking Mill, Tisbury, Salisbury.
Edington and East Coulston (U.D.)	Westbury and Whorwellsdown.	949	5	8 Dec. 1875	H. H. Hillman, Westbury.
East Coulston -					
Edington -					
Great Cheverell -	Devizes -	370	5	20 Dec. 1875	F. M. Lush, Devizes.
Hullavington -	Malmesbury -	543	5	19 July 1886	J. A. Clarke, Corston, Malmesbury.
**Kemble* - -	Cirencester -	482	5	15 Sept. 1888	J. Dallman, Kemble, Cirencester.
Luckington -	Malmesbury -	394	5	4 Nov. 1872	J. A. Clarke, Corston, Malmesbury.
(c.) *Milton Lilborne* -	Pewsey -	590	5	11 April 1876	S. B. Dixon, Pewsey, Wilts.
(c.) *North Bradley* -	Westbury and Whorwellsdown.	809	5	21 June 1880	Rev. W. A. S. Merewether (Hon.), North Bradley, Trowbridge, Wilts.
**Pewsey* - -	Pewsey -	1,781	5	30 Dec. 1887	J. Hitchens, Pewsey, Wilts.
Ramsbury - -	Hungerford -	2,164	5	16 Sept. 1872	W. J. Phelps, Ramsbury, Hungerford.
Rodborne Cheney -	Highworth and Swindon.	1,004	5	8 Mar. 1879	W. West, Swindon.
(c.) *Stratton St. Margaret.*	Highworth and Swindon.	3,232	5	12 Feb. 1876	J. Cox, Stratton St. Margaret, Swindon.
Swindon - -	Highworth and Swindon.	33,001	11	10 Nov. 1877	H. Kinneir, Swindon.
(c.) *Wanborough*	Highworth and Swindon.	816	5	25 Sept. 1880	W. Winchcomb, Wanborough, Shrivenham.
**Westwood-with-Iford.*	Bradford - on - Avon.	540	5	24 July 1882	C. Patrick, Bradford-on-Avon.
(c.) *Wroughton* - -	Highworth and Swindon.	2,511	5	21 April 1877	H. Copleston, Wroughton, Swindon.
WORCESTER:					
DROITWICH - - -	- - -	4,021	5	19 Aug. 1874	J. Harriss, Droitwich.
DUDLEY - - -	- - -	45,740	11	17 Jun. 1871	J. Napier, Dudley.
KIDDERMINSTER -	- -	24,803	9	14 April 1871	W. M. Roden, Kidderminster.
WORCESTER - -	- - -	42,908	11	31 Jan. 1871	F. T. Spackman, Worcester.
Abberton (U.D.) -	Pershore -	696	7	28 Oct. 1874	J. Ll. Bozward, Worcester.
Abberton -					
Dormston -					
Flyford Flavel -					
Kington -					
Naunton Beauchamp.					
North Piddle -					

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
WORCESTER—*cont.*					
(c.) *Alfrick, Lulsley and Suckley* (U.D.)	Martley -	1,195	7	13 Nov. 1874	A. W. Knott, Worcester.
Alfrick - -					
Lulsley - -					
Suckley - -					
(c.) *Beoley* - -	King's Norton	643	5	23 Nov. 1874	A. Whitmore, Beoley, Redditch.
(c.) *Bredon* - -	Tewkesbury -	1,099	5	17 Feb. 1888	H. A. Badham, Tewkesbury.
Bretforton -	Evesham -	529	5	8 Feb. 1881	H. Wadams, Hampton, Evesham.
(c.) *Bromsgrove* -	Bromsgrove -	13,006	7	24 Feb. 1875	B. H. Sanders, Bromsgrove.
(c.) *Chaddesley-Corbett*	Kidderminster	1,400	5	12 July 1880	F. Burcher, 8, Church Street, Kidderminster.
Clifton-on-Teme -	Martley -	454	5	7 Mar. 1883	E. Lucas, Clifton - on - Teme, Worcester.
(c.) *Evenlode* - -	Stow - on - the-Wold.	248	5	27 Oct. 1875	J. Newman, Evenlode, Worcester.
(c.) *Feckenham* - -	Alcester -	4,584	7	25 Nov. 1874	S. A. Gothard, Alcester.
(c.) *Hartlebury* - -	Droitwich -	2,362	5	1 Dec. 1874	C. H. Watson, Stourport.
(c.) *Inkberrow* (U.D.) -	Alcester -	1,886	7	9 Mar. 1874	G. Timson, Astwood, Redditch.
Inkberrow (*or Inborough*).					
Stock and Bradley					
(c.) *King's Norton* (extra municipal.)	King's Norton	17,750	9	19 Mar. 1875	J. J. Bailey, Clifton Road, Sparkbrook, Birmingham.
(c.) *Rock* - -	Cleobury Mortimer.	1,603	5	25 June 1883	A. P. Trow, Cleobury Mortimer.
Shipston-on-Stour -	Shipston - on - Stour.	1,646	5	10 Nov. 1873	J. E. Hiron, Shipston-on-Stour.
(c.) *Stoke Prior* (U.D.)	Bromsgrove -	4,455	7	2 June 1880	F. Holyoake, Droitwich.
Dodderhill -					
Stoke Prior -					
(c.) *Stourbridge* -	Stourbridge -	9,386	7	27 Jan. 1880	H. Mills, Stourbridge.
(c.) *The Lye* - -	Stourbridge -	6,707	7	19 Nov. 1877	E. Treleaven, Stourbridge.
(c.) *Warley* (U.D.) -	West Bromwich.	2,354	5	19 April 1876	W. Shakespeare, Oldbury, Birmingham.
Warley.					
(c.) *Welland* - -	Upton - on - Severn.	851	5	25 Nov. 1874	G. Powell, Upton-on-Severn.
Wollescote - -	Stourbridge -	3,458	5	25 Oct. 1880	T. Parish, Wollescote, Stourbridge.
(c.) *Yardley* - -	Solihull - -	17,141	9	9 Sept. 1892	J. H. Worrall, Warwick Road, Greet, near Birmingham.
YORK:					
BARNSLEY - -	- - -	35,427	9	2 Feb. 1871	T. Baldwin, Barnsley.
BATLEY - -	- - -	28,719	9	27 Jan. 1871	J. I. Wilson, Batley.
BRADFORD - -	- - -	216,361	15	30 Nov. 1870	J. A. Palmer, Manor Row, Bradford, Yorks.
DEWSBURY -	- - -	29,847	9	13 Jan. 1871	Rev. G. G. Waddington, Dewsbury.
HALIFAX - -	- - -	89,832	15	16 Jan. 1871	W. H. Ostler, Halifax.
HEDON - -	- - -	979	5	21 Dec. 1872	G. R. Park, Hedon, Hull.
HUDDERSFIELD -	- - -	95,420	13	6 Feb. 1871	G. Gaunt, Huddersfield.
KEIGHLEY (U.D.)					
KEIGHLEY -	- - -	30,810	11	31 Mar. 1875	A. L. Denby, Cook Lane, Keighley.
Keighley (extra municipal).	- -	5,366			

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
YORK—*cont.*					
KINGSTON-ON-HULL		200,044	15	2 May 1883	D. J. O'Donoghue, Kingston-on-Hull.
LEEDS		367,505	15	28 Nov. 1870	W. Packer, Leeds.
MIDDLESBOROUGH		75,532	9	29 Nov. 1870	J. T. Belk, Middlesborough.
(c.) MORLEY		21,068	9	29 Jan. 1879	R. Brown, Morley, Leeds.
(c.) ROTHERHAM (U.D.)					
ROTHERHAM		42,061	9	23 Nov. 1875	T. Swann, Rotherham.
Brinsworth (extra municipal).		—			
SCARBOROUGH†		33,776	9	3 Feb. 1871	W. Ascough, Scarborough.
SHEFFIELD		324,243	15	28 Nov. 1870	J. F. Moss, Sheffield.
THORNABY-ON-TEES		15,637	7	4 March 1871	W. J. Watson, Thornaby-on-Tees.
WAKEFIELD		33,146	9	31 Jan. 1871	G. W. Marsden, Wakefield.
(c) YORK		67,004	11	15 Feb. 1889	C. G. Rushworth, Clifford Street, York.
Ackton	Pontefract	729	5	20 June 1876	C. Keith, Ackton, Wakefield.
Acomb and Knapton (U.D.).	Great Ouseburn.	2,282	5	25 May 1893	F. A. Camidge, 7, Stonegate, York.
Acomb					
Knapton					
Adlingfleet	Goole	211	5	28 Sept. 1874	A. Lishman, Fockerby, Goole.
(c.) *Adwick-on-Dearne*	Doncaster	246	5	20 Dec. 1876	J. Batty, Bolton-on-Dearne, Rotherham.
(c.) *Airton* (U.D.)	Settle	414	7	30 Oct. 1875	Rev. T. C. Henley, Kirkby Malham, Leeds.
Airton					
Calton					
Otterburn					
Scosthrop					
(c.) *Alverthorpe with Thornes* (extra municipal).	Wakefield	—	5	30 Nov. 1875	J. T. Hall, Snow Hill View, St. John's, Wakefield.
(c.) *Appleton-le-Street* (U.D.)	Malton	890	7	28 Oct. 1892	H. F. Bradford, Appleton-le-street, Malton.
Appleton-le-Street					
Amotherby					
Broughton					
Hildenley					
Swinton					
Appleton-upon-Wiske	Northallerton	294	5	22 Feb. 1872	J. Delafield, Appleton-on-Wiske, Northallerton.
Ardsley	Barnsley	4,494	5	20 Sept. 1886	T. Harper, Ardsley, Barnsley.
Armin (or *Airmyn*)	Goole	1,091	5	11 Aug. 1891	G. England, Goole.
(c.) *Askern*	Doncaster	593	5	9 Aug. 1877	J. Jubb, Askern, Doncaster.
Aston with Aughton	Rotherham	2,927	5	8 Oct. 1874	W. Dust, Eckington, Chesterfield.
with *Handsworth* (contributory).		—	2		
(c.) *Atwick*	Skirlaugh	298	5	28 Feb. 1876	Rev. E. Gordon (Hon.), Atwick, Hull.
(c.) *Austerfield*	Doncaster	341	5	1 Feb. 1881	J. Walker, Bawtry.
Awkley	Doncaster	253	5	29 Sept. 1874	F. J. Forth, 38, Baxter Gate, Doncaster.
(c.) *Baildon*	Wharfedale	5,785	7	11 Nov. 1874	J. Bentley, Baildon, Shipley, Yorks.
(c.) *Balby-with-Hexthorpe.*	Doncaster	4,270	5	21 Feb. 1883	W. Rockett, 34, Oxford Place Doncaster.

† The School Board of Scarborough is now constituted under Section 32 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870. (Order issued 8th March, 1893.)

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
YORK—*cont.*					
(c.) *Barmby on the Marsh and Asselby* (U.D.)†	Howden -	611	5	16 Nov. 1874	H. Green, Howden.
Asselby - -					
Barmby on the Marsh.					
(c.) *Barnborough* -	Doncaster -	509	5	18 Oct. 1876	J. Batty, Bolton - on - Dearne Rotherham.
(c.) *Bawtry and Scrooby* (U.D.)	Doncaster -	1,166	5	22 Sept. 1887	J. Walker, Bawtry.
Bawtry - -					
Scrooby (*Notts.*)					
(c.) *Beal* (U.D.) -	Pontefract -	—	7	9 Aug. 1875	T. Mollett, Beal, Ferrybridge.
Beal - -					
Birkin - -					
Kellington -					
(c.) *Bentley with Arksey*	Doncaster -	1,880	5	7 Jan. 1875	J. E. Hindle, Arksey, Doncaster.
Bewerley - -	Pateley Bridge	1,013	5	9 Dec. 1874	R. Benson, Pateley Bridge, Leeds.
(c.) *Biggin* - -	Selby - -	118	5	8 June 1882	J. C. Rhodes, Sherburn in Elmet, South Milford.
(c.) *Bilbrough*†† -	Tadcaster -	172	5	4 Mar. 1874	Rev. J. P. Metcalfe, Bilbrough, York.
Bingley with Micklethwaite.	Keighley - -	19,284	9	29 May 1875	B. Hartley, Mornington Road, Bingley.
Blacktoft and *Yokefleet* (U.D.).	Howden - -	514	5	9 Jan. 1892	H. Green, Howden, Yorks.
Blacktoft -					
Yokefleet -					
Bolton-upon-Dearne	Doncaster -	1,205	5	23 Oct. 1878	J. Batty, Bolton, Rotherham.
(c.) *Bridlington* (U.D.)	Bridlington -	8,779	7	10 June 1879	F. J. Brigham, Bridlington Quay.
Bessingby -					
Bridlington and Bridlington Quay.					
Easton - -					
Hilderthorpe -					
Brompton - -	Northallerton -	1,245	5	20 June 1872	W. Fowle, Northallerton.
Brompton and Sawdon (U.D.)	Scarborough -	702	5	16 April 1875	A. Walker, Brompton, York.
Brompton -					
(c.) *Broomfleet* - -	Howden -	243	5	13 Dec. 1880	R. Bruce, South Cave, R.S.O., Yorks.
with *Faxfleet* (contributory).	- - -	—	2		
Brotherton - -	Pontefract -	1,308	5	18 Nov. 1892	J. Roberts, Ferry Bridge, *vid* Normanton.
Brotton - -	Guisbrough -	3,544	7	21 May 1874	T. Welford, Brotton, Yorks.
Bubwith (U.D.) -	Howden -	752	7	11 Mar. 1875	H. Green, Howden.
Breighton-cum-Gunby.					
Bubwith - -					
Harlthorpe -					
Burniston - -	Scarborough -	299	5	9 Jan. 1892	H. E. Donner, 20, Huntriss Row, Scarborough.

† The School Board of Barmby on the Marsh and Asselby, U.D., is now constituted under section 63 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, and section 27 of the Elementary Education Act, 1876. (Order issued 26th May 1882.)

†† The School Board of Bilbrough is now constituted under sections 32 and 63 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870. (Order issued 15th July 1879.)

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
YORK—*cont.*					
Burstwick-cum-Skeckling.	Patrington	437	5	8 Nov. 1872	A. P. Iveson, Hedon, Hull.
Burton Fleming or North Burton.	Bridlington	425	5	16 May 1873	Rev. J. Clarke (Hon.), Burton Fleming, Hunmanby, R.S.O., East Yorks.
Calverley-with-Farsley (extra municipal).	North Bierley	7,853	7	7 Feb. 1874	W. Thornton, Calverley, Leeds.
(c.) *Carleton-in-Pontefract.*	Pontefract	317	5	20 Dec. 1878	W. R. Wilkinson, Ropergate, Pontefract.
Carleton (*in Skipton*).	Skipton	1,644	5	14 Mar. 1871	G. Trenwith, Carleton, Skipton.
(c.) *Carlton* (*Barnsley*)	Barnsley	1,401	5	11 Jan. 1875	H. Horsfield, Church Street, Barnsley.
(c.) *Carlton Husthwaite* (U.D.)	Easingwold	318	7	18 April 1876	J. Rhodes, Thirsk.
Birdforth					
Carlton Husthwaite.					
Thormanby					
(c.) *Carlton Miniott*	Thirsk	419	5	24 Nov. 1883	J. Rhodes, Thirsk.
Castleford	Pontefract	14,143	7	26 April 1871	A. Wilson, Castleford, Normanton, Yorks.
Catcliffe	Rotherham	532	5	18 Aug. 1875	J. J. Robinson, Catcliffe, Rotherham.
Cayton (U.D.)	Scarborough	666	7	22 Nov. 1875	C. Beal, Cayton, Scarborough.
Cayton					
Lebberston					
(c.) *Clayton*	North Bierley	7,484	7	16 May 1891	W. Claridge, Tanfield Buildings, Bradford, Yorks.
Clifton-with-Norwood.	Wharfedale	334	5	5 April 1873	T. Grange, Hampsthwaite, Ripley, Leeds.
Cloughton	Scarborough	571	5	7 Jan. 1892	H. E. Donner, 20, Huntriss Row, Scarborough.
Commondale	Guisborough	128	5	1 Dec. 1873	W. C. Trevor, Guisborough.
Conisbrough	Doncaster	4,499	5	18 July 1871	G. Harrison, Conisbrough, Yorks.
Copmanthorpe	York	309	5	20 April 1891	W. C. Gypson, Copmanthorpe, York.
(c.) *Cottingham* (extra municipal).	Sculcoates	3,880	5	31 Jan. 1877	J. P. Chatham, Bowlalley Lane, Hull.
Cowling	Skipton	1,828	5	27 May 1871	B. Snowden, Cross Hills, Yorks.
Crathorne	Stokesley	216	5	14 Nov. 1878	J. G. Wilson, Crathorne, Yarm, Yorks.
(c.) *Cridling Stubbs*	Pontefract	210	5	4 Oct. 1875	J. W. Ingle, Cridling Stubbs, Yorks.
(c.) *Crofton*	Wakefield	824	5	14 Nov. 1874	T. Leedal, Bond Street, Wakefield.
Dacre	Pateley Bridge	605	5	1 April 1874	T. Grange, Hampsthwaite, Ripley, Leeds.
Danby	Guisborough	1,198	5	24 Aug. 1871	R. W. White, Whitby.
Darton	Barnsley	3,679	5	17 Dec. 1874	B. Sheldon, Staincross, Barnsley.
Drighlington	North Bierley	4,322	7	5 April 1871	W. Claridge, Tanfield Buildings, Bradford, Yorks.
(c.) *East and West Rounton* (U.D.)	Northallerton	364	5	1 Feb. 1876	C. H. Wailes (Hon.), West Rounton, Northallerton.
East Rounton					
West Rounton					
East Ardsley	Wakefield	3,075	5	22 Aug. 1873	J. Batty, East Ardsley, Wakefield.
(c.) *East Ayton*	Scarborough	353	5	29 Jan. 1876	H. E. Donner, 20, Huntriss Row, Scarborough.

School Board.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
YORK—*cont.*					
(c.) *East Cottingwith* (U.D.)	Pocklington -	316	5	10 Mar. 1876	J. T. Slights (Hon.), East Cottingwith, Yorks.
East Cottingwith					
Storthwaite or Storwood.					
(c.) *Eastrington* (U.D.)	Howden -	614	7	11 Feb. 1876	H. Green, Howden.
Balkholme -					
Eastrington -					
Portington and Cavil.					
**Ecclesfield* -	Wortley -	25,885	9	5 June 1882	T. H. Bingley, Sheffield.
Eccleshill -	North Bierley	7,928	7	17 May 1871	J. Mellor, Eccleshill, Bradford, Yorks.
(c.) *Edstone* (U.D.) -	Kirkby Moorside.	118	5	25 Aug. 1881	R. Jennings, Kirkby Moorside.
Great Edstone -					
Little Edstone -					
(c.) *Elland with Greetland.*	Halifax -	14,679	7	6 Nov. 1874	J. L. Garsed, Elland, Halifax.
Ellerby (U.D.) -	Whitby -	310	7	21 Oct. 1875	W. Jefferson, Hinderwell, R.S.O., Yorks.
Ellerby - -					
Mickleby -					
Newton Mulgrave					
Eston - -	Middlesborough	10,695	7	19 April 1871	H. J. Parrington, 11, Queen's Terrace, Middlesborough.
**Exelby, Leeming, and Newton.*	Bedale -	655	5	30 Nov. 1874	R. C. Jackson, Bedale, Yorks.
(c.) *Fairburn* - -	Pontefract -	647	5	18 May 1881	J. Quarterman, Pontefract.
(c.) *Faxfleet* - -	Howden -	206	5	13 Dec. 1880	R. Bruce, South Cave, R.S.O., Yorks.
**Featherstone*	Pontefract -	4,132	5	28 Sept. 1882	J. Kaberry, Pontefract.
Fellisciffe - -	Knaresborough	278	5	17 Feb. 1873	T. Grange, Hampsthwaite, Ripley, Leeds.
Fenwick and Moss (U.D.)	Doncaster -	427	5	12 Nov. 1874	T. Latham, jun., Fenwick, Doncaster.
Fenwick - -					
Moss - -					
(c.) *Ferry Frystone* -	Pontefract -	1,880	7	30 Dec. 1874	J. Roberts, Ferrybridge, Normanton.
(c.) *Fewston* (U.D.)	Wharfedale -	443	7	18 May 1875	J. Penpington, Fewston, Otley.
Blubberhouses -					
Fewston - -					
Great Timble -					
Little Timble -					
(c.) *Fridaythorpe* -	Pocklington -	280	5	14 July 1880	Rev. T. H. Barton, Fridaythorpe, York.
Gildersome	Bramley -	3,175	5	29 Mar. 1871	J. Ellis, Gildersome, Leeds.
Glaisdale -	Whitby -	1,009	5	5 Mar. 1873	T. H. Woodwark, 53, Baxtergate, Whitby.
(c.) *Glass Houghton* -	Pontefract -	1,477	5	6 April 1875	C. A. Phillips, Castleford, Yorks.
Glusburn - -	Skipton	1,942	5	14 April 1871	G. U. Metcalfe, Crosshills, viâ Leeds.
(c.) *Goathland* -	Whitby -	497	5	14 June 1875	A. Peirson, Goathland, York.
(c.) *Goole* (U.D.) -	Goole - -	15,735	9	13 Feb. 1873	Major R. S. Best, Goole, Yorks.
Goole - -					
Hook -					
Greasbrough (extra municipal).	Rotherham -	—	5	26 July 1876	W. G. Sutton, 7, Wellgate, Rotherham.
Great Driffield -	Driffield -	5,703	7	6 Mar. 1871	F. J. Brigham, Driffield.
(c.) *Guisborough* -	Guisborough	5,623	7	10 Feb. 1876	A. Buchannan, Guisborough.
**Handsworth* -	Sheffield -	10,295	7	11 Dec. 1880	B. Bagshawe, 63, Norfolk Street, Sheffield.

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
YORK—*cont.*					
(c.) *Harthill-with-Woodall.*	Worksop -	1,309	5	10 July 1876	G. H. Stringfellow, Harthill, Sheffield.
(c.) *Hartoft* - -	Pickering -	134	5	25 Jan. 1893	W. Wood (Chairman), Castlegate, Pickering.
**Hartshead* -	Halifax -	991	5	27 Mar. 1882	B. Clough, Cleckheaton, Normanton.
Hartwith-with-Winsley.	Pateley Bridge	857	5	30 July 1885	S. Buck, Dacre Banks, Leeds.
(c.) *Hatfield* (in *Thorne*)	Thorne -	1,686	5	5 Oct. 1875	G. Kenyon, Thorne, Doncaster.
(c.) *Hawes* - -	Aysgarth -	1,615	5	30 Mar. 1876	W. Shaw, Hawes, R.S.O., Yorks.
with *Garsdale* and *High Abbotside* - (contributories).	Sedbergh -	535	2		
	- - -	—	2		
(c.) *Haworth* - -	Keighley -	8,023	7	10 May 1879	R. E. Weatherhead, Bingley.
Hawsker with Stainsacre.	Whitby -	1,062	5	3 Oct. 1877	J. Middleton, Whitby.
(c.) *Hazby* - -	York - -	619	5	13 Aug. 1875	G. Hodsman, 8, Feversham Terrace, York.
Heckmondwike -	Dewsbury -	9,709	7	21 June 1871	W. Claridge, Heckmondwike Normanton.
Hemingbrough -	Howden -	507	5	12 Feb. 1875	C. Clark, Bank View, Selby.
High Abbotside -	Aysgarth -	412	5	13 Feb. 1874	W. Shaw, Hawes, R.S.O., Yorks.
High and Low Bishopside.	Pateley Bridge	2,212	5	2 Mar. 1871	R. Oddie, Pateley Bridge, Leeds.
(c.) *Hinderwell* -	Whitby -	2,021	5	4 Feb. 1876	W. Jefferson, Hinderwell, Saltburn-by-the-Sea.
with *Easington* (*North Riding*), (contributory).	Guisborough -	546	2		
Holme (*in Huddersfield*).	Huddersfield -	566	5	22 Feb. 1875	V. McGrath, Woodhouse Huddersfield.
(c.) *Holme on Spalding Moor* (U.D.)	Howden -	1,979	7	10 Dec. 1874	H. Green, Howden.
Foggathorpe -					
Harswell -					
Holme on Spalding Moor.					
(c.) *Holmpton* (U.D.) -	Patrington -	237	5	19 June 1876	G. Kendall, Keyingham, Hull.
Holmpton -					
Out Newton -					
Hornsea-with-Burton.	Skirlaugh -	2,013	5	4 Nov. 1884	J. B. Ridges (Hon.), Hornsea, Hull.
(c.) *Hunshelf* - -	Penistone -	1,559	5	5 Feb. 1877	H. W. Butterworth, 31, New Haywoods, Deepcar, Sheffield.
(c.) *Huntington* (U.D.)	York - -	950	7	12 July 1876	R. Grantham, Huntington Grange, Malton Road, York.
Earswick -					
Huntington -					
Towthorpe -					
(c.) *Hunton and Arrathorne* (U.D.)	Leyburn -	393	5	28 Nov. 1876	W. P. Eyles, Hunton, Bedale.
Arrathorne -					
Hunton - -					
(c.) *Hutton Cranswick* (U.D.)	Driffield -	1,170	7	17 April 1872	S. Stead, 4, Church Street, Driffield.
Hutton Cranswick					
Rotsea - -					
Sunderlandwick -					

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election	Name and Address of Clerk.
YORK—*cont.*					
Hutton Rudby (U.D.)	Stokesley	970	7	30 Sept. 1878	J. G. Wilson, 5, North Bailey, Durham.
Hutton Rudby					
Rudby					
Sexhow					
Skutterskelfe					
(c.) *Huttons Ambo*	Malton	392	5	10 Feb. 1876	A. E. B. Soulby, Saville Street, Malton.
**Idle*	North Bierley	14,462	7	21 Jan. 1882	N. W. Wright, 52, Leeds Road, Bradford, Yorks.
(c.) *Ilkley*	Wharfedale	5,767	7	21 Dec. 1878	G. Brumfitt, Ilkley.
**Kettlewell - with - Starbotton.*	Skipton	313	5	5 Jan. 1883	G. Raw, Kettlewell, Skipton.
(c.) *Keyingham*	Patrington	587	5	30 Jan. 1873	G. Kendall, Keyingham, Hull.
Killinghall	Knaresborough	671	5	13 Nov. 1874	T. Grange, Hampsthwaite, Ripley, Leeds.
(c.) *Kippax*	Tadcaster	2,744	5	29 July 1875	C. A. Phillips, Castleford, Normanton, Yorks.
(c.) *Kirk Bramwith*	Doncaster	149	5	6 April 1875	J. Duckitt, Barnby Don, Doncaster.
Kirkby Moorside	Kirkby Moorside	1,639	5	21 Nov. 1883	J. A. Harrison, Kirkby Moorside.
**Kirkleatham*	Guisborough	4,209	5	1 June 1881	J. M. Meek, 7, Albert Road, Middlesborough.
**Knottingley*	Pontefract	5,425	5	23 July 1872	E. S. Atkinson, Knottingley, Yorks.
Lepton	Huddersfield	2,855	5	29 Mar. 1875	J. Sharp, Queen Street, Huddersfield.
Levisham	Pickering	116	5	21 Dec. 1877	Rev. G. Heslop, Levisham, Pickering.
Liversedge	Dewsbury	13,668	7	22 Aug. 1874	H. Horrox, Liversedge, Normanton.
Lockton	Pickering	352	5	10 July 1878	J. Dixon, Lockton, Pickering.
(c.) *Lofthouse with Carlton* (U.D.)	Wakefield	3,967	5	12 Dec. 1874	J. H. Lee, St. John's, Wakefield.
Lofthouse with Carlton.					
Thorpe					
(c.) *Marrick* (U.D.)	Reeth	282	5	20 Mar. 1876	F. Greathead, Reeth, Richmond, Yorks.
Marrick					
New Forest					
(c.) *Melbourne*	Pocklington	388	5	13 Aug. 1875	R. C. Bruce, Melbourne, Pocklington.
**Menstone*	Wharfedale	1,742	5	6 Dec. 1886	E. C. Newstead, Otley.
Menwith-with-Darley.	Pateley Bridge	463	5	20 May 1871	T. Grange, Hampsthwaite, Ripley, Leeds.
(c.) *Methley*	Pontefract	4,357	5	8 Dec. 1874	A. Willey, East Parade, Leeds.
(c.) *Mexborough*	Doncaster	7,734	7	30 Mar. 1875	W. R. Holmes, Mexborough, Rotherham.
Midgley	Halifax	3,055	5	14 Aug. 1874	M. Crossley, 35, Cavendish Terrace, Halifax.
Monk Bretton	Barnsley	3,426	5	29 Mar. 1878	G. W. Atkinson, Barnsley.
(c.) *Moorsholm cum Gerrick.*	Guisborough	427	5	19 Dec. 1874	W. Robinson, 55, Redcar Road, Guisborough.
Nether Hoyland	Barnsley	11,006	9	14 Nov. 1873	W. E. Raley, Barnsley.
(c.) *Newport Wallingfen* (U.D.) (now known as the *Parish of Wallingfen*).	Howden	787	7	22 Feb. 1877	E. Shaw, Howden.
Normanby-in-Eston (extra municipal).	Middlesborough	9,109	7	9 Feb. 1876	W. R. Thomas, South Bank, R.S.O., Yorks.
Normanton	Wakefield	10,234	7	24 Oct. 1874	J. Pickles, Normanton, Yorks.

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
YORK—*cont.*					
(c.) *North and South Cowton* (U.D.)	Richmond (Yorks).	419	5	7 Dec. 1875	T. Metcalfe, Cramble Cross, North Cowton, Northallerton.
North Cowton -					
South Cowton -					
(c.) *Northowram* (extra municipal).	Halifax -	6,977	7	4 Feb. 1886	J. Walshaw, Halifax.
**Ormesby* (extra municipal).	Middlesborough	8,633	7	9 Feb. 1872	J. Gilchrist, 4, Exchange Place, Middlesborough.
(c.) *Osmotherley* (U.D.)	Northallerton -	823	7	5 Jan. 1875	W. Fowle, Northallerton.
Ellerbeck -					
Osmotherley -					
Thimbleby -					
(c.) *Otley* (U.D.) -	Wharfedale -	8,206	7	2 Dec. 1876	J. E. Lowrey, Otley, Yorks.
Newall with Clifton.					
Otley - -					
(c.) *Oulton-with-Woodlesford.*	Hunslet -	2,776	5	4 Mar. 1878	R. J. Smith, Woodlesford, Leeds.
(c.) *Owthorne* (U.D.) -	Patrington -	1,276	7	28 July 1875	Messrs. Park & Son, 25, Bishop Lane, Hull.
Owthorne -					
Rimswell -					
South Frodingham					
Waxholme -					
Withernsea -					
(c.) *Oxspring* - -	Penistone -	322	5	11 June 1877	W. Dransfield, Penistone, Sheffield
**Pannal* (extra-municipal).	Knaresborough	3,759	5	8 Dec. 1888	C. Kirby (jun.), Harrogate.
Preston - -	Sculcoates -	948	5	26 April 1875	J. Watson, 18, Parliament Street Hull.
(c.) *Pudsey* (extra municipal).	North Bierley	13,444	7	9 Jan. 1875	G. Haynes, Farsley, Leeds.
**Rastrick* - -	Halifax -	9,279	7	22 July 1881	J. Reeve, Rastrick, Brighouse.
(c.) *Rawcliffe-in-Snaith*	Goole - -	1,730	5	28 Feb. 1876	E. T. Clark, Snaith, Selby.
(c.) *Rawden* - -	Wharfedale -	3,077	5	16 Dec. 1874	C. J. Newstead, Otley.
(c.) *Rawmarsh* - -	Rotherham -	11,983	7	3 May 1876	W. H. Corbridge, Rawmarsh.
(c.) *Reedness* (U.D.) -	Goole -	1,919	5	22 Oct. 1877	G. England, Goole.
Swinefleet - -					
and Reedness -					
Whitgift -					
(c.) *Reighton* (U.D.)	Bridlington -	403	5	13 July 1875	C. Gray, Bridlington.
Reighton -					
Speeton - -					
**Rillington* - -	Malton -	760	5	19 Mar. 1874	J. Lindall, Rillington, York.
(c.) *Rothwell and Thorp Stapleton* (U.D.)	Hunslet -	6,253	7	13 Nov. 1874	A. Marshall, Rothwell, Leeds.
Rothwell -					
Thorp Stapleton -					
Sandal Magna	Wakefield -	5,082	5	17 Nov. 1888	R. E. Langhorne, Wakefield.
Sand-Hutton (in-Thirsk).	Thirsk -	288	5	4 Aug. 1876	J. Rhodes, Thirsk.
Seamer and Irton (U.D.)	Scarborough -	844	5	25 May 1877	F. H. Read, 32, Queen Street, Scarborough.
Irton -					
Seamer - -					
**Shafton* - -	Hemsworth -	575	5	8 Dec. 1892	J. Scholefield, Hemsworth, Wakefield.
(c.) *Shelf* - -	Halifax -	2,612	5	27 July 1875	J. H. Woodhead, Shelf, Halifax.
Shelley - -	Huddersfield -	1,599	5	1 April 1871	W. Taylor, Shelley, Huddersfield.
(c.) *Sherburn* (*Tadcaster*).	Tadcaster -	1,859	5	2 Jan. 1875	G. Stocks, Sherburn, South Milford, R.S.O. (Yorks.).

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
YORK—*cont.*					
(c.) *Shipley*	North Bierley	16,043	7	10 Oct. 1874	W. Popplestone, Shipley.
Silsden	Skipton	3,866	5	18 Aug. 1874	J. Driver, Bolton Road, Silsden, viâ Leeds.
Skelmanthorpe	Huddersfield	3,892	5	2 May 1878	A. Jackson, Skelmanthorpe, Huddersfield.
Skelton and Stanghow (U.D.) *Skelton* - *Stanghow*	Guisborough	7,459	7	12 Feb. 1874	A. Buchannan, Guisborough.
Skerne	Driffield	182	5	5 June 1876	J. Wrigglesworth, Bell Mills, Driffield.
(c.) *Skipton and Catton* (U.D.) *Catton* - *Skipton-on-Swale*	Thirsk	242	5	30 June 1875	J. Francis, Skipton-on-Swale, Thirsk.
(c.) *Smeaton and Hornby* (U.D.) *Great Smeaton* - *Hornby* - *Little Smeaton* -	Northallerton	543	5	23 Dec. 1873	A. B. Park, Great Smeaton, Northallerton.
Snainton	Scarborough	707	5	28 Mar. 1891	W. J. Cook, 29, Westborough, Scarborough.
**Snydale*	Pontefract	1,455	5	22 Aug. 1882	J. Jackson, 31, Northgate, Dewsbury.
Soothill	Dewsbury	11,493	7	22 Mar. 1871	J. Croft, Market Place, Dewsbury.
(c.) *South Duffield* (U.D.) *Menthorpe-with-Bowthorpe.* *South Duffield* -	Selby	271	5	12 Feb. 1886	E. Townend, Selby.
(c.) *South Milford*	Tadcaster	1,064	5	31 Mar. 1875	G. Stocks, South Milford, R S.O. (Yorks.).
Southowram (extra municipal).	Halifax	3,058	7	4 June 1874	J. T. Morton, Halifax.
**Sowerby* (*Halifax*)	Halifax	9,348	7	29 May 1884	J. Robertshaw, Triangle, Halifax.
Spaldington (U.D.) *Gribthorpe* - *Spaldington* - *Willitoft* -	Howden	325	7	30 Mar. 1875	H. Green, Howden.
Stainforth (*Thorne Union*).	Thorne	644	5	12 Jan. 1874	G. Kenyon, Thorne, viâ Doncaster.
Stainland-with-Old Lindley.	Halifax	5,002	7	6 Aug. 1880	J. W. Longbottom, 4, Carlton Street, Halifax.
(c.) *Stainton Dale*	Scarborough	237	5	13 Nov. 1886	H. E. Donner, 20, Huntriss Row, Scarborough.
(c.) *Stainton* (U.D.) *Hemlington* - *Maltby* - *Stainton* -	Middlesborough	592	7	1 May 1875	R. Jackson, Stainton, Stockton-on-Tees.
Stanley with Wrenthorpe (extra municipal).	Wakefield	—	7	24 July 1875	J. R. Green, Outwood, Wakefield.
Stokesley	Stokesley	1,513	7	2 Nov. 1875	W. Richardson, Stokesley.
Sutton and Stone Ferry (extra municipal).	Sculcoates	1,243	5	24 May 1875	J. P. Chatham, Bowlalley Lane, Hull.
Sutton-in-Keighley	Keighley	1,935	5	31 Mar. 1871	B. Thornton, Sutton, Keighley.
(c.) *Swinton, near Rotherham.* with *Rawmarsh* (contributory).	Rotherham	9,705	7 1	10 Dec. 1875	T. Bond, Swinton, Rotherham.
(c.) *Sykehouse*	Thorne	418	5	28 Jan. 1880	E. T. Clark, Snaith, Yorks.

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
YORK—*cont.*					
(c.) *Tadcaster* (U.D.) -	Tadcaster -	2,863	7	23 Mar. 1875	H. Bromet, Tadcaster.
East Tadcaster -					
Oxton - -					
West Tadcaster					
(c.) *Templenewsam* -	Hunslet -	2,254	5	27 Oct. 1874	W. J. Green, Malton, Leeds.
(U.D.).					
Austhorp -					
Templenewsam					
(extra municipal).					
(c.) *Thorne* - -	Thorne -	3,556	7	3 Feb. 1875	G. Kenyon, Thorne, Doncaster.
Thorngumbald	Patrington -	554	7	19 April 1875	A. P. Iveson, Hedon, Hull.
(U.D.).					
Ryhill and Camerton.					
Thorngumbald -					
Thornton - -	North Bierley	8,917	7	19 May 1871	R. E. Weatherhead, Bingley, Yorks.
(c.) *Thurlstone* -	Penistone -	2,735	5	5 Feb. 1877	J. Wadsworth, Thurlstone, Penistone.
Thwing - -	Bridlington -	367	5	21 Feb. 1881	C. Gray, Bridlington.
(c.) *Todmorden* (U.D.) -	Todmorden -	37,585	13	25 Aug. 1874	J. Whitehead, Roomfield, Todmorden.
Erringden -					
Heptonstall -					
Langfield -					
Stansfield -					
Wadsworth -					
Todmorden and Walsden (Lancs.).					
Tong - -	North Bierley -	6,899	7	26 Mar. 1872	N. W. Wright, 52, Leeds Road, Bradford, Yorks.
Treeton - -	Rotherham -	1,391	5	9 Mar. 1876	J. Frith, Treeton, Rotherham.
(c.) *Upper Whitley* -	Huddersfield -	844	5	4 Nov. 1874	H. Jaggar, Grange Moor, Wakefield.
Walkington -	Beverley -	950	5	12 Nov. 1873	F. G. Hobson, Beverley.
(c.) *Warley* - -	Halifax -	9,249	7	13 Nov. 1874	R. H. Whitworth, Sowerby Bridge, Halifax.
West Ardsley -	Wakefield -	3,709	5	26 Dec. 1873	J. W. Furness, West Ardsley, Wakefield.
West Clayton -	Penistone -	1,541	5	1 May 1883	J. Kaye (Hon.), West Clayton, Huddersfield.
(c.) *Whitby* - -	Whitby -	7,501	7	9 Aug. 1876	R. Gray, 8, Esk Terrace, Whitby.
(c.) *Whitley and Eggbrough* (U.D.).	Pontefract -	732	5	31 Dec. 1874	E. Lawson, Hill Top, Knottingley, viâ Normanton.
Eggbrough -					
Whitley - -					
(c.) *Whitwood* - -	Pontefract -	4,806	5	2 Feb. 1877	C. A. Phillips, Castleford, Normanton.
Willerby (in Scarborough).	Scarborough -	446	5	30 June 1875	C. Beal, Cayton, Scarborough.
Wilsden (extra-municipal).	North Bierley	—	5	6 Jan. 1875	W. Neal, Wilsden, Bradford, Yorks.
* *Withernwick* -	Skirlaugh -	365	5	12 July 1892	F. C. Manley.
(c.) *Wold Newton* (U.D.)	Bridlington -	330	5	4 July 1879	J. Summers, Wold Newton, Ganton, York.
Fordon - -					
Wold Newton -					
Wombwell - -	Barnsley -	10,942	7	7 April 1871	J. Robinson, Park Cottage, Wombwell, Barnsley.
(c.) *Wooldale and Cartworth* (U.D.).	Huddersfield -	7,560	7	14 July 1875	D. Haigh, South View, Hepworth, Huddersfield.
Cartworth -					
Wooldale -					

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
YORK—*cont.*					
(c.) *Worsbrough* -	Barnsley -	9,905	7	18 Oct. 1875	H. Horsfield, 34, Church Street, Barnsley.
* *Yeadon* - -	Wharfedale -	7,396	7	18 Mar. 1874	M. Rennard, Guiseley, Leeds.
(c.) *Yeddingham* -	Malton -	191	5	25 Feb. 1892	J. Stephenson (Hon.), 6, Belgrave Crescent, Scarborough.
WALES.					
ANGLESEY:					
BEAUMARIS - -	- - -	2,202	5	11 Oct. 1882	R. L. Humphreys, Beaumaris.
(c.) *Aberffraw and Llangefni* (U.D.)	Holyhead -	1,127	7	21 Oct. 1875	R. D. Owen, Ty Croes, R.S.O., Anglesey.
Aberffraw -					
Llangwyfan -					
* *Amlwch* - -	Anglesey -	4,443	7	24 July 1882	G. M. Hughes, Amlwch.
Bodedern - -	Holyhead -	993	5	24 April 1871	J. W. Hughes, Bodedern.
(c.) *Holyhead* - -	Holyhead -	9,610	7	3 Aug. 1874	W. Evans, 1, Church Terrace, Holyhead.
* *Llanddausaint* -	Holyhead -	443	5	2 July 1883	W. Hughes, Meiriogen, Llanddausaint, The Valley, R.S.O.
(c.) *Llanddona, Llaniestyn, and Llanfihangel-tyn-Sylwy* (U.D.)	Bangor and Beaumaris.	—	7	20 Dec. 1875	H. Oliver, Carwad, Llaniestyn, Beaumaris.
Llanddona -					
Llanfihangel-tyn-Sylwy.					
Llaniestyn (extra municipal).					
* *Llandegfan* -	Bangor and Beaumaris.	1,089	5	29 Aug. 1884	T. J. Roberts, Llandegfan, Anglesey.
(c.) *Llaneilian and Llanwenllwyfo* (U.D)	Anglesey -	1,124	7	9 July 1878	O. Griffith, Pensarn, Amlwch.
Llaneilian -					
Llanwenllwyfo -					
Llanerchymedd (U.D.)	Anglesey -	781	7	13 Mar. 1885	J. Jones, Tynygongl, Llanerchymedd, R.S.O.
Coedana -					
Llanerchymedd -					
Rhodogeidio -					
(c.) *Llanfachreth* (U.D.)	Holyhead -	610	5	8 Oct. 1874	O. Williams, Bedo, The Valley, R.S.O.
Llanfachreth -					
Llanfigael -					
Llanllibio -					
Llanfaelog -	Holyhead -	718	5	19 April 1871	J. W. Huws, Llanfaelog, Holyhead.
Llanfaethly (U.D.)	Holyhead -	578	5	1 Oct. 1874	J. Roberts, Llanfaethly, Anglesey.
Llanfaethly -					
Llanfwrog -					
Llanfairmathafarneithaf and Llanddyfnan (U.D.)	Anglesey -	1,368	5	21 April 1871	L. Morris, Cefn Hir Farm, Pentraeth, Menai Bridge.
Llanddyfnan -					
Llanfairmathafarneithaf.					
Llanfairpwllgwyngyll.	Bangor and Beaumaris.	961	5	27 May 1871	Rev. R. C. Jones, 7, Nant Terrace, Menai Bridge.

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
ANGLESEY—*cont.*					
(c.) *Llanfair-yn-Eubwll* (U.D.) *Llanfair - yn - Eubwll. Llanfihangel-yn-Howyn.*	Holyhead -	464	5	9 Oct. 1874	T. D. Thomas, Caergeiliog, The Valley, Anglesey.
with *Bodedern* (contributory).	- - -	—	2		
(c.) *Llanfairynghornwy and Llanrhwydrys* (U.D.) *Llanfairynghornwy Llanrhwydrys*	Anglesey	402	5	6 May 1881	J. Evans, Llanfairynghornwy, The Valley, R.S.O. (Anglesey).
Llânfihângel Esgeifiog.	Bangor and Beaumaris.	834	5	22 May 1871	T. Evans, Boston House, Gaerwen.
Llangefni - -	Anglesey	1,624	5	18 Aug. 1875	J. J. Gray, Llangefni.
Llangeinwen -	Carnarvon -	679	5	6 Nov. 1871	W. J. Ellis, Dwyran, Llanfair, P. G., R.S.O.
Llangoed - -	Bangor and Beaumaris.	730	5	17 July 1871	T. Williams, Tygwyn, Penmon, Beaumaris.
Llanidan -	Carnarvon -	1,209	5	8 Aug. 1877	E. Jones, Brynsiencyn, Llanfair, P.G., R.S.O. (Anglesey).
Llanrhyddlad -	Holyhead -	630	5	26 April 1871	J. Jones, Tan-y-bryn, Llanrhyddlad, The Valley, R.S.O.
(c.) *Llansadwrn* -	Bangor and Beaumaris.	390	5	11 Mar. 1879	R. Jones, Tferamucha, Llansadwrn, Anglesey.
(c.) *Llanynghenedl* -	Holyhead -	505	5	4 June 1888	W. R. Pierce, Valley, Holyhead.
Llechylched -	Holyhead -	586	5	25 April 1871	P. M. Pierce, Bryngwran, Anglesey.
with *Bodedern* and *Trewalchmai* (U.D.) (contributories).	- - -	—	2		
	- - -	—	2		
(c.) *Newborough St. Peters.*	Carnarvon -	960	5	16 July 1875	H. Evans, Newborough, Gaerwen, R.S.O., Anglesey.
Penmynydd -	Bangor and Beaumaris.	399	5	14 July 1874	W. E. Williams, Penmynydd, Llangefni.
Pentraeth - -	Bangor and Beaumaris.	812	5	2 June 1871	W. Pritchard, Pentraeth, Bangor.
Rhoscolyn -	Holyhead -	400	5	12 May 1879	T. D. Thomas, Caergeidiog, The Valley, Anglesey.
(c.) *Trewalchmai* (U.D.) *Bodwrog* - *Ceirchiog* - *Heneglwys* - *Llanbeulan* - *Llandrygarn-with-Gwyndu.* *Llangwyllog* - *Llechgynfarwydd* *Trewalchmai* -	Holyhead -	2,430	13	26 Nov. 1873	J. E. Hughes, Llanerchymedd, R.S.O.
BRECON:					
BRECON (U.D.):					
BRECON - -	- - -	5,646	7	1 Feb. 1871	J. Tudor, Brecon.
St. David's (extra municipal).	- - -	191			
Penny Vach -	- - -	110			

School Boards.	Union.	Population (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
BRECON—*cont.*					
Battle and Aberyscir (U.D.)	Brecknock	284	5	21 May 1874	W. Williams, Llanfaes, Brecon.
Aberyscir					
Battle					
Cray	Brecknock	402	5	22 Dec. 1871	D. Thomas, (Hon.), Llwynoyadd, Cray, Brecon.
(c.) *Llandilovane*	Brecknock	328	5	16 Mar. 1875	R. Pritchard, Brecon.
Llanelly	Crickhowell	7,796	7	15 Mar 1871	J. Thomas, Brynmaur, R.S.O.
(c.) *Llangammarch, Llanfechan and Llandulas-in-Tyr-Abbot* (U.D.)	Builth	1,240	7	19 Feb. 1875	W. Stephens, Llangammarch Wells, Brecon.
Gwarofog					
Llandulas - in Tyr-Abbot.					
Llanfechan or Llanafanfechan.					
Penbualt					
Treflis					
(c.) *Llanganten, Llanynys, and Rhosferig* (U.D.)	Builth	460	7	12 Jan. 1875	H. Lloyd (Hon.), Llanganten, Builth.
Llanganten					
Llanynys					
Rhosferig					
Llangattock	Crickhowell	5,148	7	31 Mar. 1871	A. Jones, Beaufort, Tredegar.
Llangunider	Crickhowell	3,642	5	21 April 1871	C. Dauncey, Tredegar (Mon.).
(c.) *Llanspyddid* (U.D.)	Brecknock	513	7	20 Oct. 1875	W. Williams, Libanus, Brecon.
Glynn					
Llanspyddid					
Modrydd					
**Llanthew*	Brecknock	219	5	30 Oct. 1886	R. Davies, Brecon.
(c.) *Llanvillo* (U.D.)	Brecknock	241	5	11 Nov. 1874	J. Phillips, Llanvillo, Brecon.
Llandefailog Tre-Graig.					
Llanvillo					
Llanwrtyd	Llandovery	812	5	12 July 1875	Rev. R. James, Llanwrtyd, Knighton.
(c.) *Maes Mynis and Llangynog* (U.D.)	Builth	261	5	9 Jan. 1875	Rev. W. Williams (Hon.), Maesmynis, Builth.
Llangynog					
Maes Mynis					
(c.) *Merthyr Cynog*	Brecknock	659	5	21 Oct. 1875	W. Phillips, Merthyr Cynog, Brecon.
Penderyn	Merthyr Tydfil	1,433	5	17 May 1871	F. T. James, 134, High Street, Merthyr, Tydvil.
Senny	Brecknock	222	5	3 Nov. 1874	J. Smith, Devynnock, Senny Bridge, Brecon.
(c.) *Talgarth*	Hay	1,318	5	18 Jan. 1875	W. R. Weale, Talgarth, R.S.O., Brecon.
Vaynor	Merthyr Tydfil	3,057	5	31 May 1883	J. J. Jones, 33, Victoria Street, Merthyr Tydfil.
Ystradgunlais, Lower.	Pontardawe	3,752	5	3 Mar. 1871	D. B. Turberville, Pontardawe, Swansea Valley.
with *Llangwick* (*Glamorgan*) (contributory).		—	2		
(c.) *Ystradvelltey*	Neath	594	5	11 Jan. 1875	D. B. Turberville, Pontardawe, Swansea Valley.

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
CARDIGAN:					
ABERYSTWITH -	- - -	6,725	7	29 Nov. 1870	W. Williams Aberystwith.
CARDIGAN -	- - -	3,449	5	9 Dec. 1870	I. Evans, 3, Green St., Cardigan.
(c.) LAMPETER *Pont Stephen* (U.D.)					
LAMPETER -	- - -	1,569	5	28 June 1875	T. Lloyd, Lampeter.
Lampeter (extra-municipal).	- - -	437			
Bettws Leiki -	Tregaron -	262	5	14 Aug. 1875	R. Norris, Llangeitho, Llanio Road, R.S.O.
Blaenpenal and Lower Lledrod (U.D.)	Tregaron -	1,005	7	18 May 1874	R. D. Herbert, Penlan, Lledrod, Llanilan, Aberystwith.
Blaenpenal -					
Lower Lledrod -					
(c.) *Cilcennin* - -	Aberayron -	454	5	2 Nov. 1875	D. Jones, Cilcennin, Cilieaeron, R.S.O., Cardigans.
(c.) *Cwmrheidol* (U.D.) -	Aberystwith -	1,296	7	18 Aug. 1871	T. Morgan, Tynyfford, Ponterwyd, Aberystwith.
Cwmrheidol -					
Upper Llanbadarn-y-Croyddin.					
(c.) *Cyfoeth - y - Brenin* (U.D.)	Aberystwith -	1,758	9	16 Aug. 1871	R. James, Brynllys, Borth, R.S.O., Cardigans.
Cyfoeth-y-Brenin					
Cynnill Mawr -					
Tyr-y-Mynach -					
with *Broncastellan*	Aberystwith -	139	2		
and *Henllys* (contributories).	Aberystwith -	321	2		
(c.) *Llanarth* (U.D.) -	Aberayron -	3,354	9	1 July 1871	W. Davies, Llanarth, Llandyssul.
Cydplwyf -					
Llanarth -					
Llandissiliogogo -					
Llanina - -					
with *Henfynyw* (contributory).	Aberayron -	938	2		
(c.) *Llanbadarn Fawr* (U.D.)	Aberystwith -	1,076	7	5 Feb. 1875	H. G. Atwood, Llanbadarnfawr, Aberystwith.
Issayndre -					
Uchayndre -					
Upper Vainor -					
Llancynfelin -	Aberystwith -	676	5	17 Aug. 1871	J. Jones, Royal Oak, Glandovey, R.S.O., Cardigans.
(c.) *Llanddewi Brefi* (U.D.)	Tregaron -	1,212	5	9 Feb. 1874	J. Lloyd, Llanddewi Brefi, Llanio Road, R.S.O.
Dothie Camddwr					
Dothie Piscottwr					
Garth & Ystrad -					
Gogoyan -					
Gorwydd -					
Llanio - -					
Prish and Carfan					
(c.) *Llandyssil* - -	Newcastle in Emlyn.	3,034	5	1 Mar. 1876	E. Jones, Llandyssil, R.S.O., South Wales.
Llanfairclydogau -	Lampeter -	512	5	25 Nov. 1875	D. Evans, Old Bank, Lampeter.
Llanfihangel - y - Croyddin, Lower.	Aberystwith -	673	5	9 Aug. 1887	J. Rattray, Llanfihangel-y-Croyddin Lower, Aberystwith.

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
CARDIGAN—*cont.*					
Llanfihangel - y - Croyddin, Upper, and Upper Part of Lower Gwnnws (U.D.)	Aberystwith -	1,126	7	14 April 1871	W. Ball, New Row, Devil's Bridge, Aberystwith.
Upper Llanfihangel-y-Croyddin. with *Cwmrheidol* (U.D.) (contributory).	- - -	—	2		
(c.) *Llanfihangel Ystrad* (U.D.)	Aberayron -	1,903	7	31 Mar. 1874	J. Jenkins, Felinycoed, Talsarn, R.S.O., South Wales.
Cilie-ayron -					
Dihewid - -					
Llanerch-ayron -					
Llanfihangel-Ystrad.					
(c.) *Llangeitho* (U D.) -	Tregaron -	564	5	26 July 1876	J. Jenkins, Felinycoed, Talsarn, R.S.O., South Wales,
Llangeitho -					
(c.) *Llangoedmore* (U.D.)	Cardigan -	1,295	5	6 July 1874	I. Evans, Cardigan.
Llangoedmore -					
Llechryd -					
Tremain -					
(c.) *Llangyby* - -	Lampeter -	314	5	6 Mar. 1876	J. Jenkins, Felinycoed, Talsarn, R.S.O., South Wales.
Llanllwchaiarn -	Aberayron -	1,787	5	15 April 1871	J. Jones, Glyn Square, New Quay, R.S.O., Cardigans.
(c.) *Llanrhystyd* (U.D.)	Aberystwith -	1,627	7	11 June 1875	E. J. Evans, Cnwcybarcut, Llangwyryfon, Aberystwith.
Llangwyryfon -					
Llanrhystyd Haminiog.					
Llanrhystyd Mefenydd.					
(c.) *Llansaintffraid* (U.D.)	Aberayron -	1,846	5	9 Oct. 1874	T. A. Lloyd, Adsolwen, Llannon, Aberystwith.
Llanbadarn-Trefeglwys.					
Llansaintffraid -					
Llanwenog - -	Lampeter -	1,467	5	7 June 1875	W. Jones, Llanwenog, Llanybyther, R.S O., South Wales.
Llanychaiarn -	Aberystwith -	471	5	14 June 1874	E. H. Davies, Waunfawr, Aberystwith.
with *Lower Llanbadarn-y-Croyddin* (contributory).	Aberystwith -	601	2		
Melindwr - -	Aberystwith -	678	5	19 Aug. 1871	Rev. D. Morgan, Penllwyn, Aberystwith.
with *Parcel Canol* (contributory).	Aberystwith -	366	2		
Nantcwnlle -	Tregaron -	652	5	14 July 1871	J. Jenkins, Felinycoed, Talsarn, R.S.O., South Wales.
Penbryn - -	Newcastle in Emlyn.	1,302	5	30 Mar. 1871	D. Jones, Sarnan, Llandyssul, R.S.O.
with *Troedyraur* (U.D.) (contributory).	- - -	—	2		

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CARDIGAN—*cont.*					
Scybor-y-Coed -	Machynlleth -	418	5	16 April 1872	J. Jones, Royal Oak, Glandovey R.S.O., Cardigans.
Strata Florida (U.D.) *Caron-uwch-clawdd* or *Strata Florida.*	Tregaron -	1,091	7	1 Nov. 1875	W. Ball, New Row, Devil's Bridge, Aberystwith.
Upper Gwnnws -					
Trefeirig - -	Aberystwith -	882	5	26 June 1871	E. Jenkins, Penrhyncoch, Bow Street, R.S.O., Cardigans.
with *Parcel Canol* (contributory).	Aberystwith -	—	2		
(c.) *Tregaron* (U.D.) - *Caron-ys-Clawdd* or *Tregaron.*	Tregaron -	1,835	7	29 Oct. 1874	D. Thomas, Tregaron.
Llanbadarn Odwyn					
(c.) *Troedyraur* (U.D.) -	Newcastle in Emlyn.	1,859	9	21 Dec. 1874	T. Jones, Rhydlewis, R.S.O., South Wales.
Bettws Evan -					
Llanfair-Tref-Helyen.					
Llangunllo -					
Troedyraur -					
with *Llanarth* (U.D.)	- - -	—	1		
Llandyssil -	- - -	—	1		
and *Penbryn* (contributories).	- - -	—	2		
(c.) *Verwick* (U.D.) -	Cardigan -	421	5	19 April 1875	I. Evans, Cardigan.
Mount - -					
Verwick - -					
Yspytty-ystwyth -	Tregaron -	711	5	14 Aug. 1875	W. Ball, New Row, Devil's Bridge, Aberystwith.
(c.) *Ystrad Meurig and Lledrod Upper* (U.D.)	Tregaron -	477	5	18 June 1875	S. Tregoning, Ystrad Meurig, R.S.O., South Wales.
Upper Lledrod -					
Yspytty-Ystrad-Meurig.					
CARMARTHEN:					
CARMARTHEN - -	- - -	10,300	7	13 Jan. 1871	T. Walters, Carmarthen.
ST. MARY KIDWELLY (U.D.)					
KIDWELLY -	- - -	2,732	} 7	1 Sept. 1883	D. C. Edwards, Llanelly
Kidwelly St. Mary (extra municipal.)	- - -	270			
(c.) *Abernant* - -	Carmarthen -	645	5	5 Nov. 1875	J. Thomas, 1, Francis Terrace, Carmarthen.
Conwil Cayo -	Llandovery -	1,803	5	14 Dec. 1871	J. Morgan, Caio, Llandilo, R.S.O., South Wales.
Conwil-in-Elvet -	Carmarthen -	1,567	5	1 Mar. 1878	J. Thomas, 1, Francis Terrace, Carmarthen.
(c.) *Henllan - Amgoed and Lanfallteg* (U.D.)	Narberth -	515	5	19 Feb. 1889	Rev. D. E. Williams (Acting), Bwlchmelyn, Whitland, R.S.O.
Henllan-Amgoed					
Llanfallteg East					
Llanfallteg West (*Pemb.*)					
Langan West (*Pemb.*)					

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
CARMARTHEN—*cont.*					
(c.) *Kenarth* (U.D.) -	Newcastle in Emlyn.	2,360	7	26 Feb. 1876	W. E. George, Newcastle Emlyn, Llandyssil.
Kenarth - -					
Llandyfriog (*Cardigan.*)					
Kilrhedyn - -	Newcastle in Emlyn.	944	5	20 April 1871	J. Bowen, Llwyn Einon, Newcastle Emlyn.
(c.) *Llanboidy and Llangan* (U.D.)	Narberth -	2,324	7	26 Feb. 1875	A. H. Lascelles, Narberth.
Llanboidy -					
Llangan East -					
(c.) *Llandebie, Llanfihangel-Aberbythych, Llandda-rog, and Llanarthney* (U.D.)	Llandilofawr -	8,178	9	19 Jan. 1875	R. S. Lewis, Llandilo, R.S.O.
Llanarthney -					
Llanddarog -					
Llandebie -					
Llanfihangel-Aberbythych.					
with *Llangunnor* (contributory)	- - -	—	2		
(c.) *Llandilofawr* (U.D.)	Llandilofawr -	10,224	9	31 Jan. 1876	D. W. Jones, Llandilo, R.S.O.
Bettws - -					
Llandilofawr -					
Llandyfeisant -					
Quarterbach -					
(c.) *Llandissilio* (U.D.)	Narberth -	2,228	7	21 Aug. 1874	A. H Lascelles, Narberth.
Castle Dyrran -					
Cilymaenllwyd -					
Llandissilio, East					
Llangydwen -					
Gondre (*Pemb.*) -					
Llanycefn (*Pemb.*)					
Llandissilio, West (*Pemb.*).					
with *Llangolman* (*Pemb.*) (contributory).	Narberth -	302	2		
Llanedy - -	Llanelly -	2,596	5	8 April 1890	D. C. Edwards, Llanelly.
(c.) *Llanegwad and Brechfa* (U.D.)	Llandilofawr -	1,593	9	18 Feb. 1876	T. Walters, Carmarthen.
Brechfa - -					
Llanegwad -					
with *Llanfihangel-ar-arth.*	- - -	—	2		
Llanfihangel-rhos-y-corn.	- - -	—	2		
Llanfynydd -	Llandilofawr -	949	2		
and *Llangathen* (contributories).	- - -	—	2		
Llanelly - -	Llanelly -	32,034	9	17 July 1871	J. Jennings, Llanelly.
(c.) *Llanfihangel Abercowin.*	Carmarthen -	810	5	7 Dec. 1874	D. John, Station Road, St. Clears, Carmarthens.
with *Mydrim* (contributory).	Carmarthen -	767	2		
(c.) *Llanfihangel-ar-arth*	Newcastle in Emlyn.	2,058	5	24 Nov. 1875	J. Harries, Rhinlwyd, Pencader, P.O., Carmarthens.
(c.) *Llanfihangel-rhos-y-corn.*	Lampeter -	532	5	9 Feb. 1876	D. E. Evans, Gwernogle, Carmarthen.

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
CARMARTHEN—*cont.*					
(c.) *Llangadock* - with *Myddfai* (contributory).	Llandovery -	1,730	9	6 Sept. 1875	Rev. W. R. Davies, Mount Villa, Llangadock.
	Llandovery -	786	1		
Llangain - -	Carmarthen -	294	5	9 Mar. 1874	J. Thomas, Castle Hill Cottage, Carmarthen.
(c.) *Llangathen* -	Llandilofawr -	750	5	1 Aug. 1879	R. S. Lewis, Llandilo.
(c.) *Llangendeirne* -	Carmarthen -	2,272	5	15 Jan. 1875	J. Thomas, Castle Hill Cottage, Carmarthen.
Llanginning -	Carmarthen -	322	5	4 June 1873	H. Williams, Berthlwyd, Llanginning, St. Clears, Carmarthens.
(c.) *Llangunnor* -	Carmarthen -	1,036	5	14 Jan. 1875	W. Griffiths, Pant, Llangunnor.
Llannon - -	Llanelly -	2,104	5	31 Mar. 1871	W. E. Evans, Pontyberem, Llanelly.
Llansadwrn - -	Llandovery -	849	5	29 June 1871	D. Griffiths, Llansadwrn, Llanwrda, R.S.O., (Co.) Carmarthen.
Llansawel - -	Llandilofawr -	898	5	19 July 1871	J. Parry, Llansawel, Llandilo, R.S.O., Carmarthens.
(c.) *Llanwinio* - -	Carmarthen -	747	5	13 Jan. 1875	W. Palmer, Brynbank, Whitland, R.S.O., Carmarthens.
Llanybyther -	Lampeter -	1,174	5	24 May 1871	D. Evans, Rhydcymere, Llanybyther, R.S.O., South Wales.
with *Pencarreg*	- - -	—	2		
Llansawel -	- - -	—	1		
and *Llanfynydd* - (contributories).	Llandilofawr -	*See* Llanegwad, &c. (U.D.)	1		
Llanycrwys -	Lampeter -	364	5	6 Aug. 1879	T. Price, Llanycrwys, (Co.) Carmarthen.
Pembrey - -	Llanelly -	6,335	7	21 June 1871	W. H. Cox, Llanelly.
Pencarreg - -	Lampeter -	1,096	5	21 Aug. 1871	D. Jones, Ddennant, Lampeter.
St. Clears - -	Carmarthen -	937	5	29 May 1873	J. Saer, 91, Lammas Street, Carmarthen.
Talley - -	Llandilofawr -	754	5	22 May 1871	P. M. Griffiths, Talley, Llandilo, South Wales.
Treleach-ar-Bettws	Carmarthen -	1,322	5	23 June 1871	L. Thomas, Trelech, Llanfyrnach, R.S.O.
CARNARVON:					
BANGOR (U.D.)					
BANGOR - -	- - -	9,892	9	22 Dec. 1883	R. Gray, High Street, Bangor.
Bangor (extra municipal.)	- - -	2,369			
CARNARVON -	- - -	9,804	7	19 May 1871	J. H. Thomas, Carnarvon.
CONWAY - -	- - -	3,442	5	24 Mar. 1892	J. Porter, Conway.
PWLLHELI -	- - -	3,231	5	31 Jan. 1871	O. L. Edwards, Pwllheli.
(c.) *Aberdaron* (U.D.) -	Pwllheli -	2,456	7	24 June 1873	E. Roberts, Aberdaron, Pwllheli.
Aberdaron -					
Bryncroes - -					
Rhiw with Llanfaelrhys -					
Beddgelert - -	Festiniog -	1,217	5	27 April 1871	G. Owen, Beddgelert, Carnarvon.
(c.) *Caerhun, Llanbedr-y-Cennin, and Dolgarrog* (U.D.)	Conway -	1,348	5	1 July 1873	T. Jones, Graianfryn, Tal-y-Bont, Conway.
Caerhun - -					
Dolgarrog -					
Llanbedr-y-Cenn					

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
CARNARVON—*cont.*					
Criccieth - -	Pwllheli -	1,507	5	17 April 1871	J. Jones, Caerdyni, Criccieth, Carnarvon.
Llanaelhaiarn -	Pwllheli -	1,293	5	27 June 1871	R. Hughes, Llanaelhaiarn, (Co.) Carnarvon.
Llanbeblig (extra municipal).	Carnarvon -	1,717	5	24 May 1871	R. O. Jones, Waenfawr, Carnarvon.
Llanberis -	Carnarvon -	2,818	5	19 June 1871	I. Davies, London House, Llanberis.
Llanddeiniolen -	Carnarvon -	6,164	7	13 Mar. 1871	W. D. Prichard, Clwt-y-Bont, viâ Carnarvon.
Llandudno - -	Conway -	6,065	5	22 Mar. 1877	R. Bellis, Llandudno.
with *Eglwys Rhos* (extra - municipal) (contributory).	Conway -	—	2		
Llandwrog - -	Carnarvon -	3,780	5	27 Feb. 1871	J. H. Thomas, Carnarvon.
Llanfair-is-gaer -	Carnarvon -	1,533	5	31 Oct. 1888	W. Hughes (Hon.), 10, Terfyn Terrace, Portdinorwic, Bangor.
Llangwstennin -	Conway -	732	5	2 April 1877	T. E. Parry, Conway.
Llangybi - - -	Pwllheli -	571	5	20 May 1871	J. R. Thomas, Llangybi, (Co.) Carnarvon.
Llanllyfni - -	Carnarvon -	4,968	7	1 Mar. 1871	J. H. Thomas, Carnarvon.
(c.) *Llannor and Llanfihangel-Bachellaeth* (U.D.)	Pwllheli -	—	5	20 Nov. 1875	D. E. Davies, 1, Salem Terrace, Pwllheli.
Llanfihangel-Bachellaeth.					
Llannor (extra municipal).					
Llanrug - -	Carnarvon -	2,758	7	29 Mar. 1871	Rev. T. J. Teynon, Cwmyglo, Carnarvon.
Llanwnda and Bettws Garmon (U.D.)	Carnarvon -	2,286	7	19 May 1871	L. Pritchard, Gaerddu, Rhostryfan, Carnarvon.
Bettws Garmon -					
Llanwnda - -					
Maenan (U.D.) -	Llanrwst	443	5	15 May 1886	R. R. Owen, Union Offices, Llanrwst, R.S.O. (Denbighshire).
Maenan - -					
The Abbey -					
(c.) *Nevin* - -	Pwllheli -	1,798	5	24 Nov. 1874	E. Jones, Nevin, Pwllheli.
(c.) *Penmorfa* (U.D.) -	Festiniog -	2,066	7	17 Feb. 1873	J. Jones, viâ Garn Dolbenmaen, R.S.O., Carnarvons.
Dolben-maen -					
(c.) *Pistill* (U.D.) -	Pwllheli -	819	5	23 Feb. 1874	R. Rowlands, Llithfaen-ucha, Pwllheli.
Carngiwch -					
Pistill - -					
Ynys-Cynhaiarn -	Festiniog -	5,224	9	3 Oct. 1877	W. M. Jones, 21, Snowdon Street, Portmadoc.

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
DENBIGH:					
(c.) DENBIGH - -	- - -	6,412	7	18 Dec. 1874	R. H. Roberts, Denbigh.
(c.) RUTHIN *and Llanfwrog* (U.D.)					
RUTHIN - -	- - -	2,760	7	9 Feb. 1875	E. Roberts, Vale View, Ruthin.
Llanfwrog (extra municipal).	- - -	—			
Llanrhydd (extra municipal).	- - -	—			
WREXHAM - -	- - -	12,552	7	13 Jan. 1871	A. Bradley, Wrexham.
Abenbury (U.D.) -	Wrexham -	311	7	16 April 1875	J. O. Bury, Temple Row, Wrexham.
Abenbury Fawr - *Erlas* - -					
(c.) *Bersham* (U.D.) -	Wrexham -	6,860	7	3 Mar. 1871	T. Bury, Bersham, Wrexham.
Bersham - - *Esclusham Above* *Esclusham Below* (extra municipal) with *Erthig* (contributory).	Wrexham -	172	1		
Broughton - -	Wrexham -	5,030	5	8 Mar. 1871	R. J. Kendrick, Wrexham.
with *Stansty* (contributory).	- - -	—	2		
Brymbo - -	Wrexham -	4,213	5	28 Feb. 1871	R. J. Kendrick, Wrexham.
Cerrig-y-Druidion -	Corwen -	1,087	5	4 Nov. 1871	W. Morris, Cerrig-y-Druidion, Corwen.
Clocaenog - -	Ruthin -	356	5	10 July 1874	R. Roberts, Clocaenog, Ruthin.
with *Efenechtyd* (contributory).	Ruthin - -	197	2		
Glyntraian - -	Corwen - -	935	5	28 April 1871	R. Lloyd, Glyntraian, Llangollen.
(c.) *Gwytherin* - -	Llanrwst -	276	5	5 Aug. 1875	R. Williams, Gwytherin, Llanrwst.
Gyffylliog - -	Ruthin - -	427	5	6 May 1872	Rev. J. T. Lloyd (Hon.), Gyffylliog, Ruthin.
Henllan (extra municipal).	St. Asaph -	—	5	28 Sept. 1875	A. O. Evans, Denbigh.
**Llanarmon Dyffryn Ceiriog.*	Corwen -	284	5	31 Jan. 1881	H. Hughes, Llanarmon D. C., Llangollen.
Llanarmon-yn-Yale	Ruthin -	1,372	5	21 April 1871	P. P. Morgan, Llanarmon, Mold, R.S.O.
(c.) *Llandrillo and Eirias* (U.D.) *Llandrillo - yn - Rhôs.* *Eirias* (Carnarvon).	Conway -	4,754	7	13 July 1875	T. Jones, Grove Park, Colwyn Bay.
Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd (extra municipal).	Ruthin - -	—	5	11 April 1872	E. Roberts, Vale View, Ruthin, R.S.O.
(c.) *Llanfairtalhaiarn*	St. Asaph -	1,044	5	20 Dec. 1888	R. Griffiths, Llanfairtalhaiarn, Denbigh.
Llangollen - -	Corwen - -	5,546	7	27 April 1871	L. Ll. John, Llangollen.
Llangwm - -	Corwen - -	816	5	29 June 1871	W. J. Ellis, Llangwm, Denbigh.
(c.) *Llanrhaiadr - yn - Mochnant* (U.D.) *Llanarmon Mynydd Mawr.* *Llanrhaiadr - yn - Mochnant.* *Llanrhaiadr - yn - Mochnant* (Montgomery).	Llanfyllin -	2,281	7	6 April 1875	A. Williams, Llanrhaiadr, Oswestry.

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
DENBIGH—*cont.*					
Llanrwst	Llanrwst	3,945	7	21 April 1871	R. James, Llanrwst, R.S.O.
Llansantffraid-Glyn-Ceriog.	Corwen	810	5	28 April 1871	T. Moins, Glyn, Ruabon.
(c.) *Llansilin* (U.D.)	Oswestry	—	7	11 June 1875	J. Williams, Oswestry.
Llansilin					
Soughton (*Salop*)					
Trecelriog and Nanthir.					
Nantglyn	Ruthin	255	5	13 Mar. 1874	W. Jones, 17, Park Street, Denbigh.
with *Llanrhaiadr-in-Kinmerch* (extra-municipal) (contributory).	Ruthin	—	3		
Ruabon	Wrexham	17,258	7	6 Mar. 1871	J. D. Jones, Johnstown, Ruabon.
(c.) *Stansty*	Wrexham	1,429	5	28 Sept. 1874	R. J. Kendrick, Wrexham.
FLINT:					
(c.) *Holywell* (extra municipal).	Holywell	9,149	7	14 Nov. 1874	E. M. Evans, Holywell.
Hope	Hawarden	4,008	5	22 Mar. 1871	J. O. Bury, Temple Row, Wrexham.
(c.) *Mold*	Holywell	11,656	9	19 Dec. 1874	H. G. Roberts, Mold.
(c.) *Northop*	Holywell	5,105	5	12 Nov. 1878	E. Astbury, Northop, Flint.
(c.) *Treuddyn*	Hawarden	1,360	5	11 Mar. 1893	W. Rogers, Treuddyn.
GLAMORGAN:					
(c.) CARDIFF		128,915	15	15 Jan. 1875	D. Rees, Cardiff.
(c.) COWBRIDGE (U.D.)					
COWBRIDGE		1,377	7	31 Mar. 1873	T. Rees, Cowbridge.
Llanblethian		768			
Welsh St. Donats		188			
Ystradowen		215			
(c.) SWANSEA (U.D.)					
SWANSEA		90,349	15	5 Dec. 1870	A. W. Halden, Swansea.
Clase (extra municipal).		3,743			
Lower Llansamlet (extra municipal).		2,094			
Penderry (extra municipal).		2,679			
Aberdare	Merthyr Tydfil	40,917	13	30 Mar. 1871	J. Morris, Aberdare.
(c.) *Bettws*	Bridgend	1,529	5	16 Jan. 1883	D. Edmonds, Llangonoyd, Bridgend.
(c.) *Barry* (U.D.)	Cardiff	13,272	9	24 Nov. 1874	W. H. Lewis, Cadoxton, Cardiff.
Barry					
Cadoxton - juxta - Barry.					
Merthyr Dovan					

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
GLAMORGAN—*cont.*					
(c.) *Bridgend* (U.D.) - *Lower Coyty* - *Lower Newcastle*	Bridgend -	4,896	7	3 Aug. 1874	W. Cooke, Bridgend.
Britonferry -	Neath - -	5,778	7	27 April 1871	W. Saph, St. Clement's Terrace, Britonferry.
(c.) *Coedfranc* - -	Neath - -	4,029	5	31 Mar. 1892	Messrs Cuthbertson and Powell, Neath.
(c.) *Coychurch, Higher*	Bridgend -	325	5	30 Nov. 1874	E. Griffiths, Tynywain, Pencoed, Bridgend.
Coychurch, Lower -	Bridgend -	309	5	9 Sept. 1880	E. Lewis, Coychurch, Bridgend.
(c.) *Coyty, Higher* -	Bridgend -	958	5	9 Dec. 1874	E. Rees (Hon), Hendre Farm, Coyty, Bridgend.
Eglwysilan -	Pontypridd -	15,795	9	15 May 1871	T. Thomas, Tynywern, Pontypridd.
Gellygaer -	Merthyr Tydfil	12,754	9	1 Mar. 1871	F. James, Merthyr Tydfil
(c.) *Glyncorrwg* - -	Neath - -	3,522	5	24 Jan. 1884	Messrs. Cuthbertson and Powell Water Street, Neath.
Killybebill - -	Pontardawe -	2,006	5	19 May 1871	A. W. Samuel, Pontardawe. Swansea Valley.
(c.) *Llancarvan* (U.D.) - *Llancarvan* - *Llanvithin* -	Cardiff - -	577	5	2 April 1873	T. Price (Hon.), Llanbethery, Cowbridge.
(c.) *Llandilo Talybont* - with *Loughor* (*Borough*) contributory).	Swansea - - - -	4,634 —	7 2	20 Mar. 1876	D. Isaac, 7, Rutland Street, Swansea.
(c.) *Llandough - juxta-Penarth and Cogan* (U.D.) *Cogan* - - *Llandough-juxta-Penarth* -	Cardiff -	2,792	5	23 May 1882	F. E. Hughes, James Street, The Docks, Cardiff.
(c.) *Llandyfodog* -	Bridgend -	4,267	9	20 April 1875	D. Vaughan, Ogmore Vale, Bridgend.
(c.) *Llangan and St. Mary Hill* (U.D.) *Llangan* - *St. Mary Hill* -	Bridgend -	359	5	1 Dec. 1874	D. Thomas, St. Mary Hill, Bridgend.
(c.) *Llangeinor* - -	Bridgend -	8,004	9	15 Mar. 1886	Rev. C. Williams, Ogmore Vale, Bridgend.
(c.) *Llangwick* - - with *Llandilofawr* (U.D.) (*Carm.*) (contributory.)	Pontardawe - - - -	9,707 —	9 2	23 Feb. 1875	C. Martyn, Pontardawe, Swansea Valley.
Llanharan (U.D.) - *Llanharan* - *Llanilid* - - *Peterstone-super-Montem.*	Bridgend -	1,007	7	26 Nov. 1890	W. Jones, Llanharan, Pontyclown, R.S.O., Glamorgans.
Llanrhidian, Higher	Gower - -	3,136	7	16 Dec. 1872	J. Thomas, Penclawdd, Swansea.
Llansamlet, Higher (extra municipal). with *Ynisymond* (contributory).	Swansea -	4,691 417	7 2	6 June 1877	A. H. Thomas, Llansamlet, Swansea.
Llantrissant - -	Pontypridd -	19,702	9	31 Mar. 1871	W. John, Llantrissant, R.S.O.
Llantwit Major -	Bridgend -	1,111	5	3 July 1872	J. Garsed (Hon.), Llantwit Major, Cowbridge.
Llantwitfardre -	Pontypridd -	8,845	9	28 Feb. 1871	H. S. Davies, Pontypridd.
Llanwonno - with *Llantrissant* (contributory).	Pontypridd - - - -	30,712 —	11 2	3 Mar. 1871	S. Shipton, Penrhiwceber, Mountain Ash.

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
GLAMORGAN—*cont.*					
(c.) *Loughor (Boro')*	Llanelly	2,064	5	13 Mar. 1885	D. Davies, Llanelly.
(c.) *Loughor (Parish)*	Llanelly	2,132	7	20 July 1877	J. C. Woods, Worcester Place, Swansea.
(c.) *Margam*†	Neath	6,274	7	(No election.)	T.H.Burgess,Taibach,PortTalbot.
Mawr	Pontardawe	1,226	5	18 April1871	L. Davies, Bryngelly House, Swansea.
Merthyr Tydfil	Merthyr Tydfil	58,080	13	16 Mar. 1871	E. Stephens, Merthyr Tydfil.
(c.) *Oxwich, Penrice, and Port Eynon* (U.D.)	Gower	658	5	26 Nov. 1874	D. Harry, Nicholaston, Swansea.
Oxwich					
Penrice					
Port Eynon					
(c.) *Oystermouth*	Gower	4,132	7	20 Oct. 1875	J. A. Thomas, 18, York Place, Swansea.
(c.) *Penarth*	Cardiff	9,632	7	23 Nov. 1874	D. Rees, Cardiff.
Pencoed	Bridgend	866	5	22 Oct. 1877	I. John, Pencoed, Bridgend.
Penlline	Bridgend	275	5	8 Aug. 1872	R. E. Davies, Penlline, Cowbridge.
Pentyrch	Cardiff	1,693	5	6 Aug. 1880	R. Y. Evans, Cardiff.
(c.) *Pyle, Kenfigg, and Upper Tythegston* (U.D.)	Bridgend	2,581	5	18 Dec. 1874	E. T. David, Bridgend.
Kenfigg					
Pyle					
Upper Tythegston					
**Radyr*	Cardiff	610	5	29 Mar. 1882	J. H. Westyr-Evans, Cardiff.
(c.) *Reynoldston* (U.D.)	Gower	509	5	26 Aug. 1873	Rev. S. Jones, Knelston, Gower, Glamorgan.
Knelston					
Llandewy					
Reynoldston					
Rhigos	Merthyr Tydfil	964	5	13 Dec. 1871	T. Phillips, 7, Cannon Street, Aberdare.
(c.) *Rhoscilly*	Gower	285	5	13 Feb. 1875	S. Bevan (Hon.), Rhoscilly, Swansea.
Rhyndwy Clydach	Pontardawe	4,018	5	15 Mar. 1875	E. W. Jones, Clydach, S.O., Glamorgans.
(c.) *St. George and St. Bride super Ely* (U.D.)	Cardiff	855	5	5 Nov. 1874	T. Evans, Wenvoe, Cardiff.
St. Bride super Ely.					
St. George					
Swansea (extra municipal) (otherwise known as Swansea Higher and Lower).	Swansea	6,136	7	31 May 1873	D. Isaac, 7, Rutland Street, Swansea.
(c.) *Upper Dylais*	Neath	1,043	5	1 May 1876	D. B. Turberville, Pontardawe, Swansea Valley.
Upper Neath	Neath	1,409	5	3 Nov. 1884	Messrs. Cuthbertson and Powell, Water Street, Neath.
Whitchurch	Cardiff	3,322	5	9 Jan. 1883	J. H. Jones, St. Mary Street, Cardiff.
Ystradyfodwg	Pontypridd	68,721	13	26 Oct. 1878	W. G. Howell, Ystrad Rhondda, Pontypridd.

† The School Board of Margam is constituted under sections 32 and 63 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870. Order issued 2nd August 1881.)

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
MERIONETH :					
Dolgelly - -	Dolgelly -	3,785	7	19 May 1871	C. Millard, Dolgelly.
Festiniog - -	Festiniog -	11,073	9	23 Mar. 1871	R. O. Jones, Blaenau, Festiniog.
Gwyddelwern -	Corwen - -	727	5	3 Feb. 1872	R. R. Roberts, Corwen.
Llanaber - -	Dolgelly -	2,757	5	19 April 1871	J. Lloyd, Barmouth, North Wales.
Llanbedr - -	Festiniog -	436	5	29 July 1892	M. Jones, Idris House, Barmouth.
Llandderfel -	Bala - -	962	5	17 May 1871	T. Jones, Llandderfel, Corwen.
Llanddwywe-is-Graig.	Dolgelly -	237	5	10 July 1872	D. Jones, King's Mill, Dyffryn, Merioneth.
Llandrillo - -	Corwen - -	725	5	1 June 1871	L. L. John, Corwen.
Llanenddwyn -	Dolgelly -	921	5	8 July 1872	D. Jones, King's Mill, Dyffryn, Merioneth.
Llanfihangel-y-Pennant.	Dolgelly -	648	5	16 Aug. 1882	M. H. Jones, Llanfihangel-y-Pennant Towyn, R.S.O., Merioneth.
with *Talyllyn* (contributory).	- - -	—	1		
(c.) *Llanfihangel-y-Traethau and Llanfrothen* (U.D.) *Llanfihangel-y-Traethau.* *Llanfrothen* -	Festiniog -	3,691	7	20 Oct. 1877	R. Hughes, Ynystowyn, Portmadoc.
Llanfor - -	Bala - -	1,287	5	19 April 1871	J. R. Jones, Bala, Corwen.
Llangar - -	Corwen -	633	5	28 Sept. 1887	R. R. Roberts, Temple Buildings, Corwen.
Llangelynin -	Dolgelly -	955	5	22 Aug. 1871	W. Lloyd, Llwyngwril, R.S.O., Merioneth.
Llanycil - -	Bala - -	2,555	5	15 Mar. 1871	J. R. Jones, Bala, Corwen.
Mallwyd - -	Dolgelly -	1,078	5	30 Aug. 1892	Rev. W. Williams, Mallwyd, Dinas, Mawddwy, R.S.O., Merioneth.
Talyllyn - -	Dolgelly -	1,679	5	11 Jan. 1875	D. I. Jones, Corris, R.S.O., Merioneth.
with *Llanwrin* (*Montgomery*) (contributory.)	Machynlleth -	597	1		
(c.) *Towyn and Pennal* (U.D.) *Pennal* - - *Towyn* - -	Machynlleth -	3,911	7	1 Oct. 1874	P. H. Hughes, Towyn, R.S.O., Merioneth.
MONTGOMERY :					
LLANIDLOES -	- - -	2,574	5	18 Mar. 1872	W. Davies, Llanidloes, R.S.O.
Carno - - -	Newtown and Llanidloes.	772	5	24 April 1871	J. A. Talbot, Newtown.
(c.) *Hirnant* - -	Llanfyllin -	245	5	21 Oct. 1875	R. Jones, Wernddu, Hirnant, Oswestry.
(c.) *Isygarreg* - -	Machynlleth -	328	5	4 Oct. 1877	J. Rowlands, Machynlleth, R.S.O., Montgomery.
Llandinam - -	Newtown and Llanidloes.	1,325	5	27 Feb. 1871	R. Williams, Newtown, Montgomery.
Llanerfyl - -	Llanfyllin -	668	5	7 Nov. 1871	T. Evans, Llanerfyl, Welshpool.
Llanfair Caereinion	Llanfyllin -	2,019	5	7 Nov. 1871	W. Story, Llanfair, Welshpool.
Llangirrig - -	Newtown and Llanidloes.	1,231	5	13 April 1871	W. Jones, Cwmbeillan, Llanidloes, R.S.O.

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
MONTGOMERY—*cont.*					
(c.) *Llangynog and Pennant Uchaf* (U.D.)	Llanfyllin	629	5	25 May 1872	R. Jones, Llangynog, Oswestry.
Llangynog					
Llanidloes (extra municipal).	Newtown and Llanidloes.	1,220	5	17 May 1871	W. Davies, Llanidloes, R.S.O.
(c.) *Llanwyddelan* (U.D.)	Newtown and Llanidloes.	712	7	20 Nov. 1875	W. Story, Llanfair, Welshpool.
Llanllugan					
Llanwyddelan					
Newtown and Llanllwchaiarn (U.D.)	Newtown and Llanidloes.	6,610	7	28 Mar. 1871	E. Powell, Newtown, Montgomery.
Llanllwchaiarn					
Newtown					
Trefeglwys	Newtown and Llanidloes.	1,429	5	24 Mar. 1871	W. Jones, Bwlchyfan, Llanidloes, R.S.O.
PEMBROKE:					
(c.) HAVERFORDWEST (U.D.)					
HAVERFORDWEST		6,179			
Prendergast (extra municipal).		—			
St. Martin, Haverfordwest (extra municipal).		—	7	20 Feb. 1871	M. White, Haverfordwest.
St. Thomas, Haverfordwest (extra municipal).		—			
PEMBROKE		14,978	9	2 Mar. 1871	W. C. Harris, Pembroke.
(c.) *Ambleston*	Haverfordwest	443	5	19 Nov. 1877	Rev. P. Phelps, Parkyllyn, Treffgarn, R.S.O., Pembs.
(c.) *Begelly*	Narberth	439	5	11 Mar. 1874	G. Lewis. Dawes, Begelly, R.S.O.
(c.) *Blaenffos* (U.D.)	Cardigan	859	7	16 Feb. 1875	I. Evans, Cardigan.
Castellan					
Llanfairnantgwyn					
Llanfihangel-pembedw.					
Penrith or Penrhydd.					
Brawdy	Haverfordwest	477	5	19 May 1871	W. Griffith (Hon.), Rickeston Hall, Penycwm, Pembs.
Camrose	Haverfordwest	833	5	21 Mar. 1872	T. R. Galvin, Barn Street, Haverfordwest.
Clydey	Newcastle in Emlyn.	988	5	26 April 1871	W. E. George, Llandyssul, Newcastle Emlyn.
**Dinas*	Cardigan	721	5	19 Dec. 1890	Rev. J. W. Maurice, Tabor Villa, Dinas Cross, R.S.O., Pembrokeshire.
with *Fishguard* (contributary).	Haverfordwest	1,898	2		
(c.) *Eglwyswrw*	Cardigan	419	5	14 June 1875	I. Evans, Cardigan.
(c.) *Hayscastle* (U.D.)	Haverfordwest	544	7	5 April 1875	Rev. J. Bowen, St. Lawrence Rectory, Wolf's Castle, R.S.O. co. Pembroke.
Hayscastle.					
St. Edrins.					
St. Lawrence.					

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
PEMBROKE—*cont.*					
(c.) *Herbrandston* -	Haverfordwest	303	5	13 Dec. 1875	T. George, Milford Haven.
with *West Robeston* (contributory).	Haverfordwest	174	2		
(c.) *Lambston* - -	Haverfordwest	181	5	17 April 1876	F. J. Sime, East Hook, Portfield Gate, R.S.O., (Co.) Pembroke.
Lampeter Velfrey -	Narberth -	960	5	18 April 1871	L. Morgan, Penlan, Narberth.
(c.) *Llandeloy* (U.D.) -	Haverfordwest	486	7	9 Feb. 1877	E. Evans, Caerwen, Penycwm, R.S.O., (Co.) Pembroke.
Llandeloy -					
Llanhowell -					
Llanreithan -					
(c.) *Llandewi Velfrey* -	Narberth -	509	5	14 May 1880	J. A. Davies, Narberth.
Llanfyrnach and Eglwsfairchurig (U.D.)	Newcastle in Emlyn.	1,196	5	6 Nov. 1871	H. E. H. James, Pontygafel, Hebron, R.S.O., (co.) Pembroke.
Llanfyrnach -					
Eglwsfairchurig (*Carm.*)					
(c.) *Llanrian, Mathry, and Llanreithan North* (U.D.) -	Haverfordwest	1,656	7	12 Mar. 1877	G. L. Wilcox, Trevine, Letterston, R.S.O., S. Wales.
Llanreithan North					
Llanrian -					
Mathry - -					
Llanstadwell -	Pembroke -	3,641	7	14 April 1871	H. John, Neyland, S. Wales.
(c.) *Llantood* (U.D.) -	Cardigan -	572	7	29 June 1875	I. Evans, Cardigan.
Bridell - -					
Llantood -					
Monington -					
with *Nevern* and *Bayvil* (U.D.) (contributory).	- - -	—	2		
Llanwnda - -	Haverfordwest	918	5	24 April 1871	D. Morris, (Hon.), Llanwnda, co. Pembroke.
(c.) *Llanychlwydog* (U.D.)	Cardigan -	187	5	9 Feb. 1877	J. S. Evans (Hon.), Tycanol, Pontfaen, Letterston, R.S.O., co. Pembroke.
Llanychlwydog -					
Pontfaen -					
with *Llanychaer* and *Nevern and Bayvil* (U.D.) (contributories).	Haverfordwest - - -	164 —	2 1		
(c.) *Loveston* (U.D.)	Narberth -	252	5	30 Jan. 1874	B. Evans, 2, Upton House, Narberth.
Loveston -					
Reynoldston -					
Yerbeston -					
(c.) *Maenclochog* (U.D.)	Narberth -	507	7	21 May 1878	J. A. Davies, 3, North Buildings, Narberth.
Llandilo -					
Maenclochog -					
Vorlan - -					
with *Llangolman* (contributory).	Narberth -	302	2		
(c.) *Meline and Whitchurch* (U.D.).	Cardigan -	581	5	9 Mar. 1874	I. Evans, Cardigan.
Meline - -					
Whitchurch (*by Cardigan*).					
(c.) *Narberth* (U.D.) -	Narberth -	1,583	5	4 Apr. 1871	B. Evans, Narberth.
Crinow - -					
Narberth (*North*).					

School Boards.	Union.	Population. (1891.)	No. of Members.	Date of Election.	Name and Address of Clerk.
PEMBROKE—*cont.*					
(c.) *Narberth South* (U.D.)	Narberth	600	5	13 April 1875	J. A. Davies, Market Square, Narberth.
Mounton - -					
South Narberth -					
(c.) *Nevern and Bayvil* (U.D.)	Cardigan -	1,292	5	23 Aug. 1871	H. R. Daniel, Cardigan.
Bayvil - -					
Nevern - -					
Newport - -	Cardigan -	1,337	5	19 May 1871	J. Havard, Cardigan.
St. David's -	Haverfordwest	1,816	7	13 Mar. 1871	D. R. Davies, St. David's, R.S.O. (Pembs.)
**St. Dogmell's* (extra municipal).	Cardigan -	—	7	3 Mar. 1882	B. Rees, Granant, St. Dogmells.
(c.) *St. Issell's* (U.D.) -	Narberth -	2,913	7	31 July 1874	H. L. Williams, East Williamston, Tenby.
Amroth - -					
St. Issell's -					
Williamston -					
Steynton - -	Haverfordwest	3,764	7	23 Nov. 1874	J. M. John, Bulford, Haverfordwest.
Whitchurch (*Dewsland*).	Haverfordwest	777	5	2 Nov. 1871	H. W. Williams (Hon.), Solva, Pembs.
RADNOR:					
(c.) *Cregrina* (U.D.) -	Kington -	633	7	3 Nov. 1875	A. Gwynne Vaughan, Builth.
Bettws Disserth -					
Cregrina -					
Glascomb -					
Llanbadarn - y - Garreg.					
Rhulen - -					
Llananno - -	Knighton -	264	5	24 May 1871	R. Lewis, Llanbadarn Fynydd, Pen-y-bont, R.S.O. (Radnor).
(c.) *Llanbadarn Fawr* -	Rhayader -	587	5	30 April 1875	J. Hamer, Greenfield, Pen-y-bont, R.S.O. (Radnor).
with *Cefnllys* -	Rhayader -	951	2		
and *Nantmel* -	- - -	—	2		
(contributories).					
Llanbadarn-Fynydd	Knighton -	482	5	19 April 1871	R. Lewis, Llanbadarn-Fynydd, Peny-y-bont, R.S.O. (Radnor).
Llanbister -	Knighton -	769	5	21 April 1871	W. Morris, Llanbister Road, Radnors.
Llanfihangel Rhydithon.	Knighton -	319	5	22 Dec. 1873	T. Griffiths, Llanfihangel Rhydithon, Dolan (Radnors).
(c.) *Llansaintfraed in Elvel.*	Builth - -	271	5	3 Feb. 1875	E. Owen, Builth.
(c.) *Nantmel* - -	Rhayader -	1,040	5	16 Aug. 1875	G. M. Jarman, Rhayader.
(c.) *Newchurch* (U.D.) -	Kington -	443	7	4 Dec. 1876	R. Chaloner, Hay, R.S.O.
Bryngwyn -					
Colva - -					
Newchurch -					

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE COMMITTEES.

DISTRICTS FOR WHICH SCHOOL ATTENDANCE COMMITTEES HAVE BEEN FORMED PURSUANT TO THE ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ACT, 1876.

I.—Boroughs.

Name.	County.	Population. (1891.)	Name and Address of Clerk.
Aberavon	Glamorgan	6,281	Messrs. Tennant and Jones, Town Clerk's Office.
Abingdon	Berks	6,557	B. Challenor, Esq., Town Clerk.
Accrington	Lancaster	38,603	E. Whittaker, Esq., Town Clerk.
Aldeburgh	Suffolk	2,159	H. C. Casley, Esq., Town Clerk.
Andover	Hants	5,852	R. Footner, Esq., Town Clerk.
Appleby	Westmoreland	1,776	W. Hewitson, Esq., Town Clerk.
Arundel	Sussex	2,644	R. Holmes, Esq., Town Clerk.
Banbury	Oxford	12,767	J. Stockton, Esq., Town Clerk.
Bedford	Bedford	28,033	T. S. Porter, Esq., Bedford.
Berwick-on-Tweed	Northumberland	13,378	R. Douglas, Esq., Town Clerk.
Beverley	York	12,539	J. Mills, Esq., Beverley.
Bewdley	Worcester	2,876	R. Hemingway, Esq., Town Clerk.
Birkenhead	Chester	99,857	A. Gill, Esq., Municipal Offices, Birkenhead.
Bishop's Castle	Salop	1,586	
Blackpool	Lancaster	23,846	T. Loftos, Esq., Town Clerk.
Blandford Forum	Dorset	3,574	E. A. Smith, Esq., Town Clerk.
Boston	Lincoln	14,593	F. T. White Esq., Town Clerk.
Bournemouth	Hants	37,781	J. Druitt (Jun.), Esq., Town Clerk.
Brackley	Northampton	2,591	C. B. Barnes, Esq., Town Clerk.
Bridgnorth	Salop	5,723	H. Smith, Esq., Town Clerk.
Bridport	Dorset	6,611	F. W. Gundry, Esq., Town Clerk.
Bury	Lancaster	57,212	S. J. Thorp, Esq., Town Clerk's Office.
Bury St. Edmunds	Suffolk	16,630	W. Salmon, Esq., Town Clerk.
Calne	Wilts	3,495	G. J. Gough, Esq., Town Clerk.
Cambridge	Cambridge	36,983	E. Foster, Esq., Town Clerk.
Chatham	Kent	31,657	H. T. Mann, Esq., Town Clerk.
Chelmsford	Essex	11,008	T. Dixon Esq., Town Clerk.
Cheltenham	Gloucester	42,914	E. T. Brydges, Esq., Town Clerk.
Chester	Chester	37,105	S. Smith, Esq., Town Clerk.
Chichester	Sussex	7,842	E. Arnold, Esq., Town Clerk.
Chippenham	Wilts	4,618	F. H. Phillips, Esq., Town Clerk.
Chipping Norton	Oxford	4,222	G. H. Saunders, Esq., Town Clerk.
Chorley	Lancaster	23,087	T. A. Jackson, Esq., Town Clerk.
Christchurch	Hants	3,994	R. D. Sharp, Esq., Town Clerk.
Clitheroe	Lancaster	10,815	J. Eastham, Esq., Town Clerk.
Crewe	Chester	28,761	F. Cooke, Esq., Town Clerk.
Daventry	Northampton	3,939	F. Willoughby, Esq., Town Clerk.
Deal	Kent	8,891	F. J. Mercer, Esq., Deal.
Devizes	Wilts	6,426	J. F. Jackson, Esq., Town Clerk.
Doncaster	York	25,936	T. Atkinson, Esq., Town Clerk.
Dorchester	Dorset	7,946	G. Symonds, Esq., Town Clerk.
Dover	Kent	33,300	E. W. N. Knocker, Esq., Town Clerk.
Dunstable	Bedford	4,513	C. S. Benning, Esq., Town Clerk.
Eastbourne	Sussex	34,977	J. H. C. Coles, Esq., Town Clerk.
Eccles	Lancaster	29,633	G. Trenbath, Esq., Town Clerk.
Evesham	Worcester	5,836	T. Cox, Esq., Town Clerk.
Eye	Suffolk	2,064	F. Woolnough, Esq., Town Clerk.
Faversham	Kent	10,478	F. F. Giraud, Esq., Town Clerk.
Flint	Flint	5,247	H. Taylor, Esq., Town Clerk
Glastonbury	Somerset	4,119	E. Bath, Esq., Town Clerk.
Glossop	Derby	22,416	T. M. Ellison, Esq., Town Clerk.
Godalming	Surrey	2,797	H. F. Day, Esq., Town Clerk.
Grantham	Lincoln	16,746	A. H. Malim, Esq., Town Clerk.
Harrogate	York	13,917	H. W. Wyles, Esq., Town Clerk.
Haslingden	Lancaster	18,225	W. Musgrove, Esq., Town Clerk.
Henley-on-Thames	Oxford	4,913	J. Cooper, Esq., Town Clerk.
Hereford	Hereford	20,237	W. Garrold, Esq., Hereford.
Hertford	Hertford	7,548	C. E. Longmore, Esq., Town Clerk.

Name.	County.	Population. (1891.)	Name and Address of Clerk.
Heywood	Lancaster	23,185	A. Wallis, Esq., Town Clerk.
Honiton	Devon	3,216	G. T. Tweed, Esq., Town Clerk.
Huntingdon	Huntingdon	4,346	E. Maule, Esq., Town Clerk.
Hyde	Chester	30,870	S. Rawsthorne, Esq., Municipal Offices, Hyde, Cheshire.
Hythe	Kent	4,347	G. Wilks Esq., Town Clerk.
Kingston-on-Thames	Surrey	27,059	W. M. Wilkinson, Esq., Town Clerk.
King's Lynn	Norfolk	18,360	T. G. Archer, Esq., Town Clerk.
Lancaster	Lancaster	31,038	T. Swainson, Esq., Town Clerk.
Leominster	Hereford	5,675	W. T. Sale, Esq., Leominster.
Lewes	Sussex	10,997	M. S. Blaker, Esq., Town Clerk.
Lichfield	Stafford	7,864	C. Simpson, Esq., Town Clerk.
Lincoln	Lincoln	41,491	J. T. Tweed, Esq., Town Clerk.
Llandover	Carmarthen	1,742	J. Thomas, Esq., Town Clerk.
Llanfyllin	Montgomery	1,753	W. A. Pughe, Esq., Town Clerk's Office.
Louth	Lincoln	10,040	T. F. Allison, Esq., Town Clerk.
Lowestoft	Suffolk	23,347	R. B. Nicholson, Esq., Town Clerk.
Ludlow	Salop	4,460	Ll. Jones, Esq., Ludlow.
Lyme Regis	Dorset	2,365	M. C. Preston, Esq., Town Clerk.
Lymington	Hants	4,551	J. D. Rawlins, Esq., Lymington.
Maidenhead	Berks	10,607	E. Davey, Esq., Town Clerk.
Maldon	Essex	5,397	A. Evans, Esq., Town Clerk.
Malmesbury	Wilts	2,964	M. H. Chubb, Esq., Town Clerk.
Mansfield	Nottingham	15,925	R. J. Parsons, Esq., Town Clerk.
Marlborough	Wilts	3,012	R. W. Merriman, Esq., Town Clerk.
Middleton	Lancaster	22,162	F. Entwistle, Esq., Town Clerk.
Montgomery	Montgomery	1,098	W. Wilding, Esq., Town Clerk.
Morpeth	Northumberland	5,219	F. Brumell, Esq., Town Clerk.
Mossley	Lancaster	14,162	J. Hyde, Esq., Town Clerk.
Neath	Glamorgan	11,157	E. C. Curtis, Esq., Town Clerk.
Nelson	Lancaster	22,700	R. M. Prescott, Esq., Town Clerk.
Newbury	Berks	11,002	H. Burke-Godwin, Esq., Town Clerk.
New Romney	Kent	1,366	H. Stringer, Esq., Town Clerk.
New Windsor	Berks	12,327	G. H. Long, Esq., Town Clerk.
Okehampton	Devon	1,879	
Osset	York	10,984	H. Fallas, Esq., 1 New Street, Osset.
Penryn	Cornwall	3,256	G. A. Jenkins, Esq., Town Clerk.
Penzance	Cornwall	12,432	T. Cornish, Esq., Town Clerk.
Peterborough	Northampton	25,172	W. Mellows, Esq., Town Clerk.
Pontefract	York	9,702	E. H. Coleman, Esq., Town Clerk.
Poole	Dorset	15,438	H. W. Dickinson, Esq., Town Clerk.
Preston	Lancaster	107,573	H. Hamer, Esq., Town Clerk.
Ramsgate	Kent	24,733	J. W. Scarlett, Esq., 31, Effingham Street, Ramsgate.
Reigate	Surrey	22,646	C. J. Grece, Esq., Town Clerk.
Richmond	Surrey	22,684	F. P. Senior, Esq., Town Clerk.
Richmond	York	4,216	C. G. Croft, Esq., Town Clerk.
Ripon	York	7,512	M. Kirkley, Esq., Town Clerk.
Romsey	Hants	4,276	M. L. Harle, Esq., Town Clerk.
Saffron Walden	Essex	6,104	F. S. Robinson, Esq., Town Clerk.
St. Helens	Lancaster	71,288	T. Brewis, Esq., Town Clerk.
Shaftesbury	Dorset	2,122	J. K. Rutter, Esq., Shaftesbury.
South Molton	Devon	3,126	R. L. Riccard, Esq., Town Clerk.
Southport	Lancaster	41,406	J. H. Ellis, Esq., Town Clerk.
Southwold	Suffolk	2,311	H. R. Allen, Esq., Town Clerk.
Stamford	Lincoln and Northampton.	8,358	J. E. Atter, Esq., Town Clerk.
Stockport	Chester	70,263	T. H. Rathborn, Esq., Stockport.
Sutton Coldfield	Warwick	8,686	T. V. Holbeche, Esq., Town Clerk.
Taunton	Somerset	18,026	T. Meyler, Esq., Town Clerk.
Tenby	Pembroke	4,542	J. Bowen, Esq., 1 Stanley Place, Tenby.
Tenterden	Kent	3,429	J. M. Mace, Esq., Town Clerk.
Tewkesbury	Gloucester	5,269	S. P. Brookes, Esq., Town Clerk.
Torquay	Devon	25,534	F. S. Hex, Esq., Town Clerk.
Truro	Cornwall	11,131	R. M. Paul, Esq., Town Clerk.
Tunbridge Wells	Kent and Sussex	27,895	W. C. Cripps, Esq., Town Clerk.
Wallingford	Berks	2,989	C. Hedges, Esq., Town Clerk.
Warrington	Lancaster and Chester	52,743	W. H. Brook, Esq., Town Clerk.
Welchpool	Montgomery	6,489	E. Jones, Esq., Town Clerk.
Wells	Somerset	4,822	R. L. Foster, Esq., Town Clerk.
Weymouth and Melcombe Regis.	Dorset	13,866	P. Hooper, Esq., Town Clerk.
Wilton	Wilts	2,120	H. J. King, Esq., Town Clerk.
Winchester	Hants	19,073	W. Bailey, Esq., Town Clerk.
Wokingham	Berks	3,254	H. T. Roberts, Esq., Town Clerk.
Woodstock	Oxford	1,628	R. B. B. Hawkins, Esq., Town Clerk.
Worthing	Sussex	16,606	W. Verrall, Esq., Town Clerk.

II.—Urban Sanitary Districts.

Name.	County.	Constituent Parishes.	Population. (1891.)	Name and Address of Clerk.
Altrincham	Chester	Altrincham	12,424	J. Stokoe, Altrincham.
Ashton-in-Mackerfield	Lancaster	Ashton-in-Mackerfield	13,379	J. E. Fairless, Ashton-in-Mackerfield.
Aspull	Lancaster	Aspull	8,952	L. Athron, Aspull, near Wigan.
Atherton	Lancaster	Atherton	15,833	E. Manley, Atherton, near Manchester.
Bedlingtonshire	Northumberland	Bedlington	16,996	C. D. Forster, Morpeth.
Bilston	Stafford	Bilston	23,453	J. D. Wassell, Bilston.
Bishop's Stortford	Hertford	Bishop's Stortford	6,594	W. P. Slater, Bishop's Stortford.
Brandon & Byshottles	Durham	Brandon & Byshottles	14,239	J. G. Wilson, 60, Saddler Street, Durham.
Bredbury and Romiley	Chester	Bredbury Romiley	5,821	J. Parry, Stockport.
Cheadle and Gatley	Chester	Cheadle (Extra Municipal). Stockport Etchells	8,252	T. H. Duckworth, Cheadle, Manchester.
Cheshunt	Hertford	Cheshunt	9,620	A. C. Lee, Cheshunt, Herts.
Church	Lancaster	Church	5,870	J. R. Reddish, 49, Market Street, Church.
Clayton-le-Moors	Lancaster	Clayton-le-Moors	7,155	J. Smith, 37, Church Street, Clayton-le-Moors.
Cleator Moor	Cumberland	Cleator	9,464	H. Rothery, Cleator Moor, Carnforth.
Cleckheaton	York	Cleckheaton	11,826	J. Armitage, Cleckheaton.
Crompton	Lancaster	Crompton	12,901	J. Mawson, High St., Shaw.
Denton and Haughton	Lancaster	Denton Haughton	13,993	J. Moores, Denton, Ashton-under-Lyne.
Ely	Cambridge	Ely College Holy Trinity St. Mary	8,017	E. H. Thrower, Ely.
Enfield	Middlesex	Enfield	31,532	E. Letchworth, Enfield, Middlesex.
Epsom	Surrey	Epsom	8,417	G. White, Epsom.
Failsworth	Lancaster	Failsworth	10,425	J. Taylor, Failsworth, near Manchester.
Garston	Lancaster	Garston	13,444	P. J. Garnett, 9, North John St., Liverpool.
Golcar	York	Golcar	9,108	A. J. Slocombe, Princess Street, Huddersfield.
Gorton	Lancaster	Gorton (Extra Municipal).	15,215	R. T. Holland, Gorton.
Great Harwood	Lancaster	Great Harwood	9,073	R. Chippendale, Curate St., Gt. Harwood.
Hampton	Middlesex	Hampton	5,822	F. A. Kent, Hampton, Middlesex.
Haydock	Lancaster	Haydock	6,535	R. M. Prescott, Haydock, St. Helens.
Heanor	Derby	Heanor	9,779	F. Cattle, 6, Bath Street, Ilkeston.
Heaton Norris	Lancaster	Heaton Norris (Extra Municipal).	7,164	J. G. Banks, Heaton Norris, Stockport.
Hendon	Middlesex	Hendon	15,835	S. Tilley, Hendon.
Hindley	Lancaster	Hindley	18,973	J. Dean, Hindley, Lancashire.
Horbury	York	Horbury	5,673	T. Barker, Horbury, Wakefield.
Horsforth	York	Horsforth	7,102	W. H. Rolls, Horsforth, near Leeds.
Houghton-le-Spring	Durham	Houghton-le Spring	6,476	D. Miller, Houghton-le-Spring, Fence Houses.
Ilfracombe	Devon	Ilfracombe	7,692	J. A. Thorne, Town Hall, Ilfracombe.
Ince in Mackerfield	Lancaster	Ince in Mackerfield	19,255	R. Knowles, Ince in Mackerfield, Lancashire.
Kearsley	Lancaster	Kearsley	7,993	T. A. Martin, Kearsley near Bolton.
Leigh	Lancaster	Bedford Pennington Westleigh	28,702	G. Dickinson, Firs Lane, Westleigh, Lancashire.
Linthwaite	York	Linthwaite	6,666	J. C. Farrer, 11, West Hill, Huddersfield.
Little Lever	Lancaster	Little Lever	5,168	J. B. Goulburn, 21, Bark Street, Bolton.
Malton	York	New Malton Old Malton	4,910	S. J. Walker, Malton.
Melton Mowbray	Leicester	Melton Mowbray	6,392	R. Barker, Melton Mowbray.
Nantwich	Chester	Nantwich	7,412	H. C. Lisle, Nantwich.
Newton-in-Mackerfield	Lancaster	Newton-in-Mackerfield	12,861	R. Brierley, Newton-le-Willows.
North Bierley	York	North Bierley Wike	22,178	F. McGowen, 4, Forster Square, Bradford, Yorks.
Nuneaton and Chilvers Coton.	Warwick	Nuneaton	11,580	J. H. Bland, Nuneaton.
Ormskirk	Lancaster	Ormskirk	6,298	C. Hill, Derby Street, Ormskirk.
Oswaldtwisle	Lancaster	Oswaldtwisle	13,296	W. Sandeman, Oswaldtwisle, near Accrington.

Name.	County.	Constituent Parishes.	Population. (1891.)	Name and Address of Clerk.
Pemberton	Lancaster	Pemberton	18,400	P. Partington Pemberton, near Wigan.
Portland	Dorset	Portland	9,541	R. N. Howard, Portland, Dorset.
Prestwich	Lancaster	Prestwich	7,869	A. W. Grundy, Chester Bank, Prestwich, Manchester.
Radcliffe	Lancaster	Radcliffe-outside-Bury	20,020	J. Sharples, Sunny Mount, Radcliffe.
Reddish	Lancaster	Reddish	6,854	T. H. Duckworth, Reddish, Stockport.
Rugby	Warwick	Rugby	11,262	T. M. Wratislaw, Rugby.
Sale	Chester	Sale	9,644	A. G. McBeath, Sale.
Sandbach	Chester	Sandbach	5,824	T. Steele, Sandbach.
Shildon and East Thickley	Durham	East Thickley Shildon	9,537	J. T. Proud, 25, Market Place, Bishop Auckland.
Skipton	York	Skipton	10,376	R. Wilson, Skipton.
Standish-with-Langtree	Lancaster	Standish-with-Langtree.	5,416	W. Lees, Standish-with-Langtree, Wigan.
Stretford	Lancaster	Stretford	21,751	H. Whitworth, 96, King St., Manchester.
Thornhill	York	Thornhill Whitley, Lower	9,606	W. C. Handley, Dewsbury.
Turton	Lancaster	Turton	6,354	J. B. Goulburn, 21, Bark Street, Bolton.
Twickenham	Middlesex	Twickenham	16,026	W. Ruston, Brentford, Middlesex.
Tyldesley with Shakerley.	Lancaster	Tyldesley with Shakerley.	12,891	A. Cranshaw, Tyldesley, near Manchester.
Walton-le-dale	Lancaster	Walton-le-dale	10,556	Messrs. W. A. and R. Ascroft, Preston.
Wavertree	Lancaster	Wavertree	13,764	
Weston-super-Mare	Somerset	Weston-super-Mare	15,873	W. Smith, Weston-super-Mare.
Whittington	Derby	Whittington	8,798	H. T. Twelves, Whittington Moor, Chesterfield.
Wimbledon	Surrey	Wimbledon	25,758	W. H. Whitfield, 5, Southampton St., Bloomsbury, W.C.

III.—Poor Law Unions. (578.)

Name of Union.	Urban Sanitary Districts represented on Union School Attendance Committees under Section 33.	Name and Address of Clerk.
Bedfordshire:		
Ampthill		J. Wright, Ampthill.
Bedford		M. Sharman, Bedford.
Biggleswade		T. J. Hooper, Biggleswade.
Leighton Buzzard		J. Newton, Leighton Buzzard.
Luton		W. Austin, Luton.
Woburn		W. H. Smith, Woburn.
Berkshire:		
Abingdon		B. Challenor, Abingdon.
Bradfield		J. C. Pinniger, Newbury.
Cookham		R. A. Ward, Maidenhead.
Easthampstead		C. J. Cave, Bracknell.
Farringdon		G. J. Haines, Farringdon.
Hungerford		H. D'O. W. Astley, Hungerford.
Newbury		G. N. Tanner, Speenhamland, Newbury.
Wallingford		J. Carthew, Wallingford.
Wantage		E. Ormond, Wantage.
Windsor		G. H. Long, Windsor.
Wokingham		J. F. Sargeant, Wokingham.
Buckinghamshire:		
Amersham		H. Bedford, Amersham.
Aylesbury		F. B. Parrott, Aylesbury.
Buckingham		T. R. Hearn, Buckingham.
Eton	Slough	R. H. Barrett, Slough.
Newport Pagnell		C. W. Powell, Newport Pagnell.
Winslow		T. P. Willis, Winslow.
Wycombe		T. J. Reynolds, High Wycombe.
Cambridgeshire:		
Caxton and Arrington		S. Wilkinson, St. Neots, Hunts.
Chesterton		J. F. Symonds, Cambridge.
Ely		E. B. Claxton, Ely.
Linton		T. Collin, Saffron Walden.
Newmarket		S. J. Ennion, Newmarket.
North Witchford		G. Sharman, March.
Wisbech		G. Carrick, Wisbech.
Cheshire:		
Altrincham	Lymm	J. Toft, Knutsford.
Birkenhead	Wallasey	J. Carter, Birkenhead.
Chester	Hoole	W. Turnock, Chester.
Congleton		H. Ferrand, Sandbach.
Macclesfield		J. F. May, Macclesfield.
Nantwich	Tarporley	C. E. Speakman, Nantwich.
Northwich		A. Fletcher, Northwich.
Runcorn		J. Ashton, Frodsham.
Stockport	Marple	C. F. Johnson, Stockport.
Tarvin		E. Evans-Lloyd, Chester.
Wirrall		J. E. S. Ollive, Birkenhead.
Cornwall:		
Bodmin		P. Wallis, Bodmin.
Camelford		W. S. Hawker, Penally, Boscastle.
Falmouth		J. H. Genn, Falmouth.
Helston		F. V. Hill, Helston.
Isles of Scilly		C. W. Mumford, St. Mary's, Cornwall.
Launceston		G. G. White, Launceston.
Liskeard		A. C. L. Glubb, Liskeard.
Penzance		T. H. Cornish, Penzance.
Redruth		T. C. Peter, Redruth.
St. Austell		W. Coode, St. Austell.
St. Columb Major		G. B. Collins, St. Columb Major.
St. Germans		F. W. Cleverton, Saltash.
Stratton		W. Rowe, Stratton.
Truro		F. Truscott, Truro.
Cumberland:		
Alston with Garrigill		J. Dickinson, Alston by Carlisle.
Bootle		J. Clark, Broughton in Furness.
Brampton		R. Birnie, Brampton, Carlisle.
Carlisle		H. B. Lonsdale, Carlisle.
Cockermouth	Keswick Maryport	J. Musgrave, Cockermouth.
Longtown		C. B. Hodgson, Carlisle.
Penrith		W. B. Arnison, Penrith.
Whitehaven		W. H. Atkinson, Whitehaven.
Wigton	Holme Cultram	J. F. W. Ritson, Wigton.

Name of Union.	Urban Sanitary Districts represented on Union School Attendance Committees under Section 33.	Name and Address of Clerk.
DERBYSHIRE:		
Ashbourne	Ashbourne	W. R. Holland, Ashbourne.
Bakewell	Matlock	G. Leigh, Bakewell.
	Matlock Bath and Scarthin	
	North Darley	
Belper	Alfreton	J. Pym, Belper.
Chapel-en-le-Frith		J. B. Boycott, Chapel-en-le-Frith.
Chesterfield		G. Shaw, Chesterfield.
Derby		P. B. Chadfield, Derby.
Glossop		T. S. Bowden, Glossop, Manchester.
Hayfield		H. Barber, New Mills, Stockport.
Shardlow		J. W. Newbold, Derby.
DEVONSHIRE:		
Axminster		W. Forward, Axminster.
Barnstaple		W. H. Toller, Barnstaple.
Bideford		C. W. Hole, Bideford.
Crediton		J. Wellington, Crediton.
Holsworthy		C. Bray, Holsworthy.
Honiton		W. J. R. Hellier, Honiton.
Kingsbridge		J. H. Square, Kingsbridge.
Newton Abbot	St. Marychurch	J. Alsop, Newton Abbot.
Okehampton		G. L. Fulford, Okehampton.
Plympton St. Mary		F. W. Cleverton, Plymouth.
St. Thomas		J. Champion, St. Thomas, Exeter.
South Molton		R. L. Riccard, South Molton.
Tavistock		J. D. Johnstone, Tavistock.
Tiverton		C. M. Hole, Tiverton.
Torrington		G. M. Doe, Gt. Torrington.
Totnes		T. W. Windeatt, Totnes.
DORSETSHIRE:		
Beaminster		R. Leigh, Beaminster.
Blandford		S. Traill, Blandford.
Bridport		J. J. Roper, Bridport.
Cerne		G. J. W. Andrews, Cerne Abbas, Dorchester.
Dorchester		A. H. Lock, Dorchester.
Poole		P. E. L. Budge, Poole.
Shaftesbury		J. Burbidge, Shaftesbury.
Sherborne	Sherborne	S. Jelfs, Sherborne.
Sturminster		B. Cheesman, Sturminster Newton, Blandford.
Wareham and Purbeck		F. Filliter, Wareham.
Weymouth		G. B. Welsford, Weymouth.
Wimborne and Cranborne.		J. M. G. A. Luff, Wimborne Minster.
DURHAM:		
Auckland	Bishop Auckland	T. D. Bruce, Bishop Auckland.
Chester-le-Street		R. Dickinson, Chester-le-Street.
Darlington		C. H. Leach, Darlington.
Durham		W. Lisle, Durham.
Easington		W. J. Malcolm, Easington, Castle Eden.
Gateshead		G. Craighill, Gateshead.
Hartlepool		G. Kilvington, West Hartlepool.
Houghton-le-Spring		J. G. Baty, Houghton-le-Spring.
Lanchester	Consett	W. H. Ritson, Lanchester, Durham.
	Leadgate	
Sedgefield		A. M. Appleton, 12, Elvet Bridge, Durham.
South Shields		J. W. Coulson, South Shields.
Stockton		J. Robinson, Stockton.
Sunderland		S. S. Hodgson, Bishopwearmouth, Sunderland.
Teesdale		G. Bainbridge, Barnard Castle, Darlington.
Weardale		J. Thompson, Stanhope, Darlington.
ESSEX:		
Billericay		C. C. Lewis, Brentwood.
Braintree		F. Smoothy, Braintree.
Chelmsford		W. W. Duffield, Chelmsford.
Dunmow		F. J. Snell, Gt. Dunmow.
Epping		J. Windus, Epping.
Halstead		R. L. Hughes, Halstead.
Lexden and Winstree		C. H. Tompson, Colchester.
Maldon		A. C. Freeman, Maldon.
Ongar		C. Smith, High Ongar.
Orsett		R. L. Williams, Grays Thurrock, Romford.
Rochford		F. Gregson, Southend, Essex.
Romford		W. Smith, Romford.
Saffron Walden		H. C. Cox, Saffron Walden.
Tendring		A. J. H. Ward, Harwich.

Name of Union.	Urban Sanitary Districts represented on Union School Attendance Committees under Section 33.	Name and Address of Clerk.
GLOUCESTERSHIRE:		
Barton Regis		C. H. Hunt, Eastville, Bristol.
Cheltenham		R. Ticehurst, Cheltenham.
Chipping Sodbury		J. D. B. Trenfield, Chipping Sodbury.
Cirencester		W. L. Cooke, Cirencester.
Dursley		J. G. Wenden, Dursley.
Gloucester		L. G. H. Mayer, Gloucester.
Newent		C. Tunnicliff, Newent.
Northleach		S. Ward, Northleach, Cheltenham.
Stow-on-the-Wold		R. G. Francis, Stow-on-the-Wold.
Stroud		W. Warman, Stroud.
Tetbury	Tetbury	W. F. Rogers, Tetbury.
Tewkesbury		H. A. Badham, Tewkesbury.
Thornbury		T. Harney, Thornbury.
Westbury-on-Severn		M. F. Carter, Newnham.
Wheatenhurst		G. Spire, Stroud.
Winchcomb		J. H. Stephens, Winchcomb.
HAMPSHIRE:		
Alresford		M. H. Moss, Alresford.
Alton		M. H. Moss, Alton.
Alverstoke		W. O. Field, Gosport.
Andover		T. Lamb, Andover.
Basingstoke		G. Lear, Basingstoke.
Catherington		E. R. Longcroft, Havant.
Christchurch		A. Druitt, Christchurch.
Droxford		F. Clark, Bishop's Waltham.
Fareham		G. Whitlock, Fareham.
Fordingbridge		H. S. Davy, Fordingbridge.
Hartley Wintney		F. S. Chandler, Odiham.
Havant		E. R. Longcroft, Havant.
Hursley		H. White, Winchester.
Isle of Wight	St. Helen's	F. Stratton, Newport, Isle of Wight.
Kingsclere		J. Barnes, Kingsclere, Newbury.
Lymington		J. D. Rawlins, Lymington.
New Forest		W. Coxwell, Totton, Southampton.
New Winchester		F. Faithfull, Winchester.
Petersfield		T. Caparn, Petersfield.
Ringwood		G. P. Brown, Ringwood.
Romsey		J. Allsop, Romsey.
South Stoneham		J. Robins, Southampton.
Stockbridge		G. M. Footner, Romsey.
Whitchurch		S. Clarke, Whitchurch, Mitcheldever.
HEREFORDSHIRE:		
Bromyard		E. L. Cave, Bromyard.
Dore		T. Llanwarne, Hereford.
Hereford		T. Llanwarne, Hereford.
Kington		A. Temple, Kington.
Ledbury		R. Homes, Ledbury.
Leominster		H. Gosling, Leominster.
Ross		G. F. Minett, Ross.
Weobley		F. H. Leather, Weobley, Leominster.
HERTFORDSHIRE:		
Barnet		G. D. Byfield, Barnet.
Berkhampstead	Tring	S. Stallon, Hemel Hempstead.
Bishop Stortford		H. Baker, Bishop Stortford.
Buntingford		J. Hunt, Ware.
Hatfield		J. B. Dunham, Hatfield.
Hemel Hempstead		W. Grover, Hemel Hempstead.
Hertford		T. Sworder, Hertford.
Hitchin		G. A. Passingham, Hitchin.
Royston		T. Shell, Royston.
St. Albans		R. W. Brabant, St. Albans.
Ware	Ware	G. H. Gisby, Ware.
Watford		H. M. Turner, Watford.
Welwyn		T. J. Sworder, Hertford.
HUNTINGDONSHIRE:		
Huntingdon		E. W. Hunnybun, Huntingdon.
St. Ives		G. A. Day, St. Ives.
St. Neots		J. A. Ennals, St. Neots.
KENT:		
Blean	Herne Bay	J. Burch, Canterbury.
Bridge		A. Fielding, Canterbury.
Bromley		R. G. Mullen, Bromley.
Cranbrook		T. H. Crampton, Cranbrook, Staplehurst.
Dartford		J. C. Hayward, Dartford.
Dover		E. Carder, Dover.
East Ashford		H. Hamilton, Ashford.
Eastry	Walmer	F. S. Cloke, Sandwich.
Elham	Sandgate	R. Lonergan, Saltwood, Hythe.
Faversham		A. Tassell, Faversham.

Name of Union.	Urban Sanitary Districts represented on Union School Attendance Committees under Section 33.	Name and Address of Clerk.
KENT—*cont.*		
Hollingbourn		G. Hurn, Maidstone.
Hoo		R. P. Smyth, Rochester.
Isle of Thanet		C. Taylor, Minster, Ramsgate.
Maidstone		R. Hoar, Maidstone.
Malling		H. D. Wildes, West Malling, Maidstone.
Medway		A. R. Norman, Chatham.
Milton		W. J. Harris, Sittingbourne.
Romney Marsh		J. Humphery, New Romney.
Sevenoaks		G. F. Carnell, Sevenoaks.
Sheppey		J. Copland, Sheerness.
Strood		G. W. Prall, Rochester.
Tenterden		J. M. Mace, Little Barton, Tenterden, Ashford.
Tonbridge	Tonbridge	F. W. Stone, Tunbridge Wells.
West Ashford		G. Langley, Charing, Ashford.
LANCASHIRE:		
Ashton-under-Lyne	Hollingworth	B. Seymour, Ashton-under-Lyne.
	Hurst	
	Stayley	
Barton-upon-Irwell	Barton	H. Whitworth, Patricroft, Manchester.
	Swinton and Pendlebury	
Blackburn		R. C. Radcliffe, Blackburn.
Bolton	Horwich	S. Cooper, Bolton.
	Little Hulton	
Burnley	Brierfield	J. S. Horn, Burnley.
	Colne and Marsden	
	Padiham and Hapton	
Bury	Ramsbottom	J. Isherwood, Bury.
	Whitefield	
Chorley	Adlington	B. Stanton, Chorley.
	Croston	
	Leyland	
	Withnell	
Chorlton	Levenshulme	D. S. Bloomfield, Union Offices, All Saints, Manchester.
	Moss Side	
	Withington	
Clitheroe		J. Eastham, Clitheroe.
Garstang		J. Noble, Garstang.
Haslingden	Haslingden	T. Woodcock, Haslingden, Manchester.
Lancaster		J. Ennion, Lancaster.
Leigh		E. Williams, Leigh, Manchester.
Lunesdale		R. Stephenson, Hornby, Lancaster.
Oldham		J. W. Mellor, Oldham.
Ormskirk	Lathom	A. Dickinson, Ormskirk.
Prescot		A. F. Mann, East View, Prescot.
Preston		J. Clarke, 2, Lune Street, Preston.
Prestwich	Newton Heath	E. W. Ogden, Cheetham, Manchester.
Rochdale	Littleborough	R. A. Leach, Rochdale.
	Milnrow	
	Whitworth	
	Wuerdle and Wardle	
Salford	Swinton and Pendlebury	T. H. Bagshaw, Salford.
The Fylde	Kirkham	W. Thompson, Kirkham, Preston.
	Lytham	
Ulverston		C. W. Dean, Ulverston.
Warrington		J. C. Sutton, Warrington.
West Derby	West Derby	H. P. Cleaver, Brougham Terrace, Liverpool.
Wigan	Billinge	H. Ackerley, Wigan.
	Blackrod	
	Orrell	
	Upholland	
LEICESTERSHIRE:		
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	Ashby-de-la-Zouch	G. Farmer, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
	Whitwick	
Barrow-on-Soar		J. J. F. Scott, Mount Sorrel, Loughborough.
Billesdon		W. E. Richardson, 4, Market Place, Leicester.
Blaby		B. A. Shires, Market Street, Leicester
Hinckley		S. Preston, Hinckley.
Loughborough		J. Jarratt, Loughborough.
Lutterworth		T. C. Bodycote, Lutterworth.
Market Bosworth		T. B. Fitch, Twycross, Atherstone.
Market Harborough		C. Burgoine, Market Harborough.
Melton Mowbray		F. J. Oldham, Melton Mowbray.

Name of Union.	Urban Sanitary Districts represented on Union School Attendance Committees under Section 33.	Name and Address of Clerk.
LINCOLNSHIRE:		
Boston		H. Bates, Boston.
Bourn		C. W. Bell, Bourn.
Caistor		G. R. F. Haddelsey, Caistor.
Gainsborough	Gainsborough	D. M. Robbs, Gainsborough.
Glanford Brigg		R. Hett, Brigg.
Grantham		A. H. Malim, Grantham.
Grimsby		J. Wintringham, Great Grimsby.
Holbeach		R. P. Mossop, Holbeach.
Horncastle	Horncastle	J. E. Chatterton, Horncastle.
Lincoln		W. B. Danby, Lincoln.
Louth		J. W. Wilson, Louth.
Sleaford	Sleaford	E. Clements, Sleaford.
Spalding		H. S. Maples, Spalding.
Spilsby	Skegness	G. Walker, Spilsby.
Stamford		R. M. English, Stamford.
MIDDLESEX:		
Brentford		W. Stephens, Isleworth.
Hendon		W. A. Tootell, Edgware.
Staines		J. A. Engall, Staines.
Uxbridge		C. Woodbridge, Uxbridge.
MONMOUTHSHIRE:		
Abergavenny	Abergavenny Blaenavon	W. H. P. Scanlon, Abergavenny.
Chepstow		F. Evans, Chepstow.
Monmouth		T. A. Williams, Monmouth.
Newport	Caerleon	J. Powell, Newport (Mon.)
Pontypool		T. Watkins, Pontypool.
NORFOLK:		
Aylsham		H. J. Gidney, Aylsham.
Blofield		H. H. Cole, 67, London Street, Norwich.
Depwade		J. Furness, Norwich.
Docking		J. A. Stourton, Fakenham.
Downham		T. L. Reed, Downham Market.
East and West Flegg		C. Diver, Great Yarmouth.
Erpingham		T. Ling, Northrepps, Norwich.
Forehoe		G. Plumstead, Wymondham.
Freebridge Lynn		R. H. Aldham, King's Lynn.
Guiltcross		A. T. Clowes, New Buckenham, Attleborough.
Henstead		W. E. Ripley, Tombland, Norwich.
King's Lynn		J. J. Coulton, Lynn.
Loddon and Clavering		J. C. Copeman, Loddon, Norwich.
Mitford and Launditch		W. M. Barton, East Dereham.
St. Faith's		G. R. Cooke, Norwich.
Smallburgh		F. Davies, North Walsham.
Swaffham	Swaffham	R. Sewell, Swaffham.
Thetford		E. N. Cole, Thetford.
Walsingham		W. M. Rumbelow, Fakenham.
Wayland		H. F. Grigson, Watton, Norfolk.
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE:		
Brackley		C. B. Barnes, Brackley.
Brixworth		W. C. Woodford, Northampton.
Daventry		W. Willoughby (Jr.), Daventry.
Hardingstone		J. Haviland, Northampton.
Kettering		C. W. Lane, Kettering.
Northampton		W. Tomalin, Northampton.
Oundle	Oundle	W. Richardson, Oundle.
Peterborough		E. Vergette, jun., Peterborough.
Potterspury		W. R. Parrott, Stony Stratford.
Thrapston		G. Hunnybun, Thrapston.
Towcester		W. Whitton, Towcester.
Wellingborough		M. R. Sharman, Wellingborough.
NORTHUMBERLAND:		
Alnwick	Alnwick and Canongate	H. W. Walton, Alnwick.
Belford		H. S. Johnson, Alnwick.
Bellingham		R. Riddle, Conheath, Bellingham.
Berwick-on-Tweed		H. A. Peters, Berwick-upon-Tweed.
Castleward		G. Wilkinson, 32, Grainger Street West, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Glendale		R. Middlemas, Alnwick.
Haltwhistle		J. Maxwell, Haltwhistle.
Hexham		J. H. Nicholson, Hexham.
Morpeth		G. Brumell, Morpeth.
Newcastle-on-Tyne		J. W. Gibson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
Rothbury		J. R. Arkle, Meldon Park Farm, Morpeth.
Tynemouth	Cramlington	S. Scott, North Shields.
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE:		
Basford		C. J. Spencer, Basford, Nottingham.
Bingham		A. Williams, Bingham.
East Retford		T. W. Denman, East Retford.
Mansfield		G. H. Hibbert, Mansfield.
Newark		W. Newton, Newark.
Southwell		J. Kirkland, Southwell.
Worksop		J. S. Whall, Worksop.

Name of Union.	Urban Sanitary Districts represented on Union School Attendance Committees under Section 33.	Name and Address of Clerk.
OXFORDSHIRE:		
Banbury		W. W. Heming, Banbury.
Bicester		J. G. Walsh, Bicester.
Chipping Norton		A. C. Rawlinson, Chipping Norton.
Headington		A. E. Ward, Oxford.
Henley	Henley	A. R. Lloyds, Henley-on-Thames.
Thame	Thame	W. Parker, Thame.
Witney		N. G. Ravenor, Witney.
Woodstock		R. B. B. Hawkins, Woodstock.
RUTLANDSHIRE:		
Oakham		A. W. Tuck, Oakham.
Uppingham		J. E. Willford, Uppingham.
SALOP:		
Atcham		J. Everest, Shrewsbury.
Bridgnorth		W. Reynolds, Bridgnorth.
Church Stretton		S. H. Kough, Church Stretton.
Cleobury Mortimer		A. P. Trow, Cleobury Mortimer.
Clun		H. S. Newill, Bishop's Castle.
Ellesmere		J. P. Stant, Ellesmere.
Ludlow		W. J. Holyoake, Ludlow.
Madeley		H. Boycott, Ironbridge, Wellington, Salop.
Market Drayton		J. St. C. Upton, Market Drayton.
Newport	Newport	R. N. Heane, Newport, Salop.
Oswestry		J. C. Bull, Oswestry.
Shifnal		A. G. Phillips, Shifnal.
Wellington		J. Jones, Wellington, Salop.
Wem		H. P. Cox, Wem.
Whitchurch		G. Richardson, Whitchurch, Salop.
SOMERSETSHIRE:		
Axbridge		W. Reece, Axbridge, R.S.O.
Bath		J. Mannings, Bath.
Bedminster	Clevedon	H. O'B. O'Donoghue, Long Ashton, Bristol.
Bridgwater		P. O. H. Reed, Bridgwater.
Chard		A. S. Andrew, Chard.
Clutton	Midsomer Norton	E. H. Perrin, Temple Cloud Bristol.
Dulverton		F. G. Ross, Dulverton.
Frome	Frome	G. W. Bradbury, Frome.
Keynsham		S. F. Andrews, Keynsham, Bristol.
Langport		J. Louch, Langport.
Shepton Mallet		A. E. Nalder, Shepton Mallet.
Taunton		W. F. B. Dawe, Taunton.
Wellington		W. S. Price, Wellington, Somerset.
Wells		A. G. Russ, Wells.
Williton		W. H. White, Williton, Taunton.
Wincanton		F. W. Lancaster, Wincanton.
Yeovil		J. E. Rodber, Yeovil.
STAFFORDSHIRE:		
Burton-upon-Trent		C. F. Chamberlin, Burton-upon-Trent.
Cannock		J. W. Rosch, Cannock, Stafford.
Cheadle		F. Cox, Cheadle.
Leek	Leek	W. Challinor, Leek.
Lichfield		J. Derry, Lichfield.
Newcastle-under-Lyme		J. Knight, Newcastle-under-Lyme.
Seisdon		H. Kitson, Wolverhampton.
Stafford		W. Morgan, Stafford.
Stone		J. B. Norris, Stone.
Tamworth		J. Shaw, Tamworth.
Uttoxeter		F. S. Hawthorn, Uttoxeter.
Walsall		A. H. Lewis, 1, Leicester Street, Walsall.
West Bromwich		H. Ward, West Bromwich.
SUFFOLK:		
Blything		C. White, Bulcamp, Halesworth.
Bosmere and Claydon		S. Gooding, Ipswich.
Cosford	Hadleigh	A. Newman, Hadleigh.
Hartismere		J. Bond, Eye.
Hoxne		J. L. Moore, Hoxne, Scole.
Ipswich		A. F. Vulliamy, Ipswich.
Mildenhall		F. E. Bloss, Mildenhall.
Mutford and Lothingland.		F. Peskett, Lowestoft.
Plomesgate		C. H. Read, Wickham Market.
Risbridge		J. Bigmore Haverhill.

Name of Union.	Urban Sanitary Districts represented on Union School Attendance Committees under Section 33.	Name and Address of Clerk.
SUFFOLK—*cont.*		
Samford		A. T. Cobbold, Ipswich.
Stow		R. E. Wilkes, Stowmarket.
Sudbury		H. C. Canham, Sudbury.
Thingoe		J. J. Sparke, Bury St. Edmunds.
Wangford		F. S. Rix, Beccles.
Woodbridge		G. E. Walker, Woodbridge.
SURREY:		
Chertsey		H. E. Paine, Chertsey.
Croydon		H. List, Croydon.
Dorking		G. Scales, Dorking.
Epsom		W. O. Reader, Epsom.
Farnham		E. Crundwell, Farnham.
Godstone		E. A. Head, East Grinstead.
Guildford		W. S. V. Cullerne, Guildford.
Hambledon		F. F. Smallpeice, Guildford.
Kingston	East Molesey New Malden Surbiton Teddington (*Middlesex*)	J. Edgell, Kingston-on-Thames.
Reigate		F. C. Morrison, Reigate.
Richmond		A. J. Wood, Richmond, Surrey.
SUSSEX:		
Battle		F. G. Ticehurst, Battle.
Chailey		J. Miles, Lewes.
Chichester, City		E. Arnold, Chichester.
Cuckfield		E. Waugh, Cuckfield.
Eastbourne		L. Jeffery, Eastbourne.
East Grinstead		W. A. Head, East Grinstead.
East Preston		A. Shelley, Littlehampton, Arundel
Hailsham		E. Catt, Jun., Willingdon, Eastbourne.
Hastings		A. R. Inskipp, Hastings.
Horsham		A. C. Coole, Horsham.
Lewes		H. J. Bartlett, Lewes.
Midhurst		E. Albery, Midhurst.
Newhaven		W. Gates, Lewes.
Petworth		C. J. Daintrey, Petworth.
Rye		T. J. Smith, Rye.
Steyning		E. Cripps, Steyning.
Thakeham		H. Parsons, Storrington.
Ticehurst		G. F. Balcombe, Ticehurst, Hawkhurst.
Uckfield	Uckfield	F. Holman, Lewes.
Westbourne		J. W. L. Cooper, Emsworth.
West Firle		E. Hillman, Lewes.
Westhampnett		Sir R. G. Raper, Chichester.
WARWICKSHIRE:		
Alcester		S. A. Gothard, Alcester.
Aston		J. North, Aston, Birmingham.
Atherstone		J. K. Fielders, Atherstone.
Coventry, City		J. Arch, Coventry.
Foleshill		J. Tomkies, Foleshill.
Meriden		A. Seymour, Coventry.
Nuneaton		J. Estlin, Nuneaton.
Rugby		G. V. Hefford, Rugby.
Solihull		F. L. Thompson, Solihull.
Southam		W. Wood, Southam.
Stratford-on-Avon		J. C. Warden, Stratford-on-Avon.
Warwick	Kenilworth	H. C. Passman, Leamington.
WESTMORLAND:		
East Ward		W. Hewitson, Appleby.
Kendal		A. Milne, Kendal.
West Ward		J. P. Shepherd, Appleby.
WILTSHIRE:		
Alderbury		F. Hodding, Salisbury.
Amesbury		R. A. Wilson, Salisbury.
Bradford		A. Beaven, Bradford-on-Avon.
Calne		B. Spackman, Calne.
Chippenham		H. Williams, Chippenham.
Cricklade and Wootton Bassett.		H. Bevir, Wootton Bassett.
Devizes		F. M. Lush, Devizes.
Highworth and Swindon.		J. P. Kirby, Swindon.
Malmesbury		M. H. Chubb, Malmesbury.
Marlborough		E. Le Gwillim, Marlborough.
Melksham		W. J. Mann, Trowbridge.
Mere		J. T. Humby, Mere, Bath.
Pewsey		S. B. Dixon, Pewsey.
Tisbury		W. Marsh, Tisbury, Wilts.

Name of Union.	Urban Sanitary Districts represented on Union School Attendance Committees under Section 33.	Name and Address of Clerk.
WILTSHIRE—*cont.*		
Warminster		J. Merrick, Warminster.
Westbury and Whorwellsdown.		H. W. Pinniger, Westbury.
Wilton		G. M. Wilson, Bridge Street, Salisbury.
WORCESTERSHIRE:		
Bromsgrove		H. D. Holloway, Longlands, Stourbridge.
Droitwich		A. J. Bearcroft, Droitwich.
Evesham		E. Wadams, Hampton, Evesham.
Kidderminster		F. Burcher, Kidderminster.
King's Norton		E. Docker, Colmore Row, Birmingham.
Martley		A. W. Knott, Worcester.
Pershore		J. Milward, Pershore.
Shipston-on-Stour		J. E. Hiron, Shipston-on-Stour.
Stourbridge		T. Wall, Stourbridge.
Tenbury		W. S. Davis, Tenbury.
Upton-on-Severn		G. Powell, Upton-upon-Severn.
Worcester		A. W. Knott, Worcester.
YORKSHIRE:		
Aysgarth		W. E. M. Winn, Askrigg, *viâ* Bedale.
Barnsley		J. Tyas, Barnsley.
Bedale		E. D. Swarbreck, Bedale.
Beverley		C. W. Hobson, Beverley.
Bridlington		C. Gray, Bridlington.
Dewsbury		J. Peace, Wellington Street, Dewsbury.
Doncaster		F. E. Nicholson, Doncaster.
Driffield		H. Botterill, Driffield.
Easingwold		F. J. H. Robinson, Easingwold.
Ecclesall Bierlow		T. W. Smith, Sheffield.
Goole		G. England, Goole.
Great Ouseburn		F. S. Capes, Knaresborough.
Guisborough	Loftus	A. Buchannan, Guisborough.
Halifax		J. W. Longbottom, Halifax.
Helmsley		R. Pearson, Helmsley
Hemsworth		J. Scholefield, Hemsworth.
Howden		H. Green, Howden.
Huddersfield		J. Hall. Huddersfield.
Hunslet		T. Schofield, Hunslet, Leeds.
Keighley		G. E. Spencer, Keighley.
Kirkby Moorside		R. Jennings, jun., Kirkby Moorside.
Knaresborough		J. Smith, Knaresborough.
Leeds		J. King, Leeds.
Leyburn		R. Chapman, Leyburn, Bedale.
Malton		G. S. Cattle, Malton, Yorks.
Middlesbrough		T. Johnson, Middlesbrough.
Northallerton	Northallerton	W. Fowle, Northallerton.
North Bierley	Clayton Hunsworth Windhill	N. W. Wright, 52, Leeds Road, Bradford, Yorks.
Pateley Bridge		A. M. Bateson, Harrogate.
Patrington		H. Dunn, Patrington, Hull.
Penistone		W. Dransfield, Penistone, Sheffield.
Pickering		R. Kitching, East Gate, Pickering.
Pocklington		T. Robson, Pocklington, York.
Pontefract		W. S. Wood, Pontefract.
Reeth		F. J. Greathead, Reeth, Yorks.
Richmond		W. Hunton, Richmond, Yorks.
Ripon		C. F. P. Edmundson, Ripon.
Rotherham		G. T. Barras, Rotherham.
Saddleworth		J. Bradbury, Uppermill, Oldham.
Scarborough		W. O. Woodall, Scarborough.
Sculcoates		J. P. Chatham, Bowlalley Lane, Hull.
Sedbergh		W. Robinson, Sedbergh, Yorks.
Selby		E. Townend, Selby.
Settle		J. Lister, Settle.
Skipton		T. P. Brown, Skipton.
Skirlaugh		T. A. McCoy, Beverley.
Stokesley		G. Gibson, Stokesley.
Tadcaster		J. A. Bromet, Tadcaster.
Thirsk		C. Mc.C. Swarbreck, Thirsk.
Thorne		G. Newborn, Epworth.
Wakefield		H. Beaumont, Wakefield
Wetherby		E. H. Coates, Wetherby.
Wharfedale	Guiseley	C. J. Newstead, Otley.
Whitby		W. S. Gray, Whitby.
Wortley		W. Dransfield, Penistone, Sheffield.
York		J. Leeming, York.

Name of Union.	Urban Sanitary Districts represented on Union School Attendance Committees under Section 33.	Name and Address of Clerk.
WALES:		
ANGLESEY:		
Anglesey		G. J. Hughes, Llanerchymedd.
Holyhead		J. E. Hughes, The Valley, Anglesey.
BRECKNOCKSHIRE:		
Brecknock		D. W. J. Thomas, Brecknock.
Builth		E. Owen, Builth.
Crickhowell		J. Blennerhassett, Crickhowell.
Hay		C. Griffiths, Hay.
CARDIGANSHIRE:		
Aberayron		B. C. Jones, Aberayron.
Aberystwyth		H. Hughes, Aberystwyth.
Cardigan		D. Davies, Cardigan.
Lampeter		D. Lloyd, Lampeter.
Tregaron		E. O. Jones, Tregaron.
CARMARTHENSHIRE:		
Carmarthen		R. Browne, Carmarthen.
Llandilo Fawr		R. S. Lewis, Llandilo.
Llandovery		T. Jones, Llandovery.
Llanelly		D. C. Edwards, Llanelly.
Newcastle-in-Emlyn		W. E. George, Newcastle Emlyn.
CARNARVONSHIRE:		
Bangor and Beaumaris	Bethesda	R. B. Evans, Bron Arfon, Llanllechid.
Carnarvon		J. H. Thomas, Carnarvon.
Conway		T. E. Parry, Conway.
Pwllheli		R. O. Jones, Pwllheli.
DENBIGHSHIRE:		
Llanrwst		H. Pierce, Llanrwst.
Ruthin		R. H. Roberts, Denbigh.
Wrexham		J. O. Bury, Wrexham.
FLINTSHIRE:		
Hawarden		H. A. Smith, Chester.
Holywell		P. H. Roberts, Holywell.
Saint Asaph	Rhyl	C. Grimsley, St. Asaph.
GLAMORGANSHIRE:		
Bridgend		R. H. Cox, Bridgend.
Cardiff		A. J. Harris, Cardiff.
Gower		J. Beynon, Swansea.
Neath		H. Cuthbertson, Neath.
Pontardawe		D. B. Turberville, Pontardawe, Swansea Valley.
Pontypridd		E. C. Spickett, Pontypridd.
MERIONETH:		
Bala		J. R. Jones, Bala.
Corwen		E. Jones, Corwen.
Dolgelley		W. R. Davies, Dolgelley.
Festiniog		T. Roberts, Portmadoc, Carnarvon.
MONTGOMERYSHIRE:		
Forden		C. S. Pryce, Montgomery.
Llanfyllin		W. A. Pughe, Llanfyllin.
Machynlleth		D. Evans, Machynlleth.
Newtown and Llanidloes.		R. Williams, Newtown.
PEMBROKESHIRE:		
Haverfordwest		J. James, Haverfordwest.
Narberth		J. Thomas, Narberth.
Pembroke		J. Jones, Pembroke.
RADNORSHIRE:		
Knighton		E. H. Deacon, Knighton.
Rhayader		G. M. Jarman, Rhayader.

APPENDIX.

Alphabetical List of Places under School Boards in England and Wales.

Name of Place.	County.	If comprised in a U.D., name of U.D.
Abberton	Worcester	Abberton, U.D.
Abbey Holme (or Holme Abbey)	Cumberland.	
Abbots Bromley	Stafford.	
Abbots Kerswell	Devon.	
Abenbury Fawr	Denbigh	Abenbury, U.D.
Aberdare	Glamorgan.	
Aberdaron	Carnarvon	Aberdaron, U.D.
Aberffraw	Anglesey	Aberffraw and Llangwyfan, U.D.
Abernant	Carmarthen.	
Aberyscir	Brecon	Battle and Aberyscir, U.D.
Aberystruth	Monmouth.	
Aberystwith	Cardigan.	
Ackton	York.	
Acomb	York	Acomb and Knapton, U.D.
Acrise	Kent	Acrise and Paddlesworth, U.D.
Acton	Chester	Weaverham, Acton, and Cuddington, U.D.
Acton	Middlesex.	
Acton Beauchamp	Worcester	Stanford Bishop and Acton Beauchamp, U.D. (Heref'd.)
Acton Grange	Chester	Daresbury, U.D.
Addlethorpe	Lincoln	Ingoldmells, U.D.
Adforton Stanway, Paytoe and Grange.	Hereford	Adforton, U.D.
Adlingfleet	York.	
Adstock	Buckingham.	
Adwick-on-Dearne	York.	
Ainstable	Cumberland.	
Airton	York	Airton, U.D.
Aldeby	Norfolk	Contributory to Wheatacre, U.D.
Aldershot	Hants.	
Aldham	Suffolk.	
Aldingbourne	Sussex.	
Aldringham (or Aldringham-with-Thorpe).	Suffolk.	
Alfold	Surrey and Sussex	
Alfrick	Worcester	Alfrick, Lulsley, and Suckley, U.D.
Alfriston	Sussex	Alfriston, U.D.
Algarkirk (detached part)	Lincoln	South-West Holland Fen, U.D.
Alkham	Kent	Contributory to Folkestone (E.M.), U.D.
Allendale	Northumberland	
Allensmore	Hereford.	
Allhallows	Cumberland	Contributory to Blennerhasset and Kirkland.
Allhallows	Kent	Stoke, U.D.
Almeley	Hereford.	
Almer	Dorset	Winterborne Zelstone, and Almer, U.D.
Alnmouth	Northumberland.	
Alphamstone	Essex.	
Alphington	Devon.	
Alpington	Norfolk	Yelverton and Alpington, U.D.
Alston	Cumberland.	
Alternon	Cornwall.	
Althorne	Essex	Mayland and Althorne, U.D.
Althorpe	Lincoln	Althorpe and Keadby, U.D.
Alvaston and Boulton	Derby.	
Alverthorpe with Thornes (extra municipal).	York.	

Name of Place.	County.	If comprised in a U.D., name of U.D.
Amberhill	Lincoln	South-West Holland Fen, U.D.
Ambleston	Pembroke.	
Ambrosden	Oxford	Ambrosden, U.D.
Amlwch	Anglesey.	
Amotherby	York	Appleton-le-Street, U.D.
Amroth	Pembroke	St. Issell's, U.D
Angerton	Lancaster	Kirkby Ireleth, U D.
Anstey	Leicester.	
Antingham	Norfolk	Antingham and South Repps, U.D.
Appleton-le Street	York	Appleton-le-Street, U.D.
Appleton-upon-Wiske	York.	
Ardsley	York.	
Arlecdon	Cumberland	Arlecdon and Weddicar, U.D.
Arlesey	Bedford.	
Arlington	Sussex.	
	Sussex	Contributory to Alfriston, U.D.
Armin (or Airmyn)	York.	
Arminghall	Norfolk	Poringland, U.D.
Arncot	Oxford	Ambrosden, U.D.
Arnold	Nottingham.	
Arrathorne	York	Hunton and Arrathorne, U.D.
Arthuret	Cumberland	Arthuret and Kirkandrews-upon-Esk, U.D.
Asby	Westmoreland.	
Ascott	Oxford	Stadhampton, U.D.
Asgarby (detached part)	Lincoln	West Fen, U.D.
Ash Bocking	Suffolk.	
Ashbrittle	Somerset	Ashbrittle, U.D.
Ashburnham	Sussex	Ashburnham and Penhurst, U.D.
Ashburton	Devon.	
Ashby	Lincoln.	
Ashby Folville	Leicester	Ashby Folville, U.D.
Ashby St. Ledgers	Northampton.	
Ashchurch	Gloucester.	
Ashcott	Somerset.	
Ashdon	Essex.	
Asheldham	Essex.	
Ashen	Essex.	
Ashfield-with-Thorpe	Suffolk.	
Ashford	Devon	Heanton Punchardon and Ashford, U.D.
Ashford	Kent.	
Ashill	Somerset.	
Ashley-cum-Silverley	Cambridge.	
Ashover	Derby.	
Ashton	Devon.	
Ashton-under-Hill	Gloucester.	
Ashton-under-Lyne	Lancaster.	
Ashwater	Devon.	
Ashwell	Hertford.	
Askern	York.	
Askerton	Cumberland	Contributory to Bewcastle.
Askham	Nottingham	East Markham, U.D.
Aslacton	Norfolk.	
Aspatria and Brayton	Cumberland.	
Aspley Guise	Bedford.	
	Bedford	Contributory to Aspley Heath.
Aspley Heath	Bedford	
Asselby	York	Barmby-on-the-Marsh and Asselby, U.D.
Aston-by-Sutton with Middleton Grange.	Chester	Aston by Sutton with Middleton Grange Aston Grange, and Sutton, U.D.
Aston (extra municipal)	Warwick.	
Aston Grange	Chester	Aston-by-Sutton with Middleton Grange, Aston Grange and Sutton, U.D.
Aston Sandford	Buckingham	Haddenham, U.D.

Name of Place.	County.	If comprised in a U.D., name of U.D.
Aston with Aughton	York.	
Astwell and Falcutt	Northampton	Helmdon, U.D.
Atherstone	Warwick.	
Attington	Oxford	Tetsworth, U.D.
Attleborough	Norfolk.	
Atwick	York.	
Austerfield	York.	
Austhorp	York	Templenewsam, U.D.
Avenbury	Hereford.	
Awkley	Yorks and Notts.	
Awsworth	Nottingham.	
Axminster	Devon.	
Aylesbeare	Devon	Aylesbeare, Harpford, and Venn Ottery, U.D.
Aylmerton	Norfolk	Aylmerton, U.D.
Babcary	Somerset.	
Backworth	Northumberland.	
Bacton	Hereford	Longtown, U.D.
Bacton	Suffolk.	
BACUP	Lancaster.	
Baddington	Chester	Wrenbury-with-Frith, U.D.
Bagworth	Leicester.	
Baildon	York.	
Balby-with-Hexthorpe	York.	
Balderton	Nottingham.	
Balkholme	York	Eastrington, U.D.
Balking	Berks.	
Bampton	Devon.	
BANGOR	Carnarvon	BANGOR, U.D.
Bangor (extra municipal)	Carnarvon	BANGOR, U.D.
Banham	Norfolk.	
Banningham	Norfolk	Felmingham, U.D.
Banstead	Surrey	Banstead and Kingswood, U.D.
Bardfield Saling	Essex.	
Barford	Norfolk.	
Barford	Northampton	Rushton, Glendon, and Barford, U.D.
Barking	Essex.	
Barling	Essex	Wakering, U.D.
Barmby-on-the-Marsh	York.	Barmby-on-the Marsh and Asselby, U.D.
Barmston	Durham.	
Barnardiston	Suffolk	Barnardiston, U.D.
Barnborough	York.	
Barnby Moor	Nottingham	Ranskill, U.D.
Barnes	Surrey.	
Barnetby-le-Wold	Lincoln.	
Barney	Norfolk	Barney and Fulmodeston-cum-Croxton, U.D.
Barningham Norwood	Norfolk	Gresham, U.D.
Barningham Winter	Norfolk	Barningham, U.D.
BARNSLEY	York.	
BARNSTAPLE	Devon.	
Barrington	Cambridge.	
Barrowford (extra-municipal)	Lancaster	Barrowford, U.D.
BARROW-IN-FURNESS	Lancaster.	
Barrow-on-Soar	Leicester.	
Barry	Glamorgan	Barry, U.D.
Barsby	Leicester	Ashby Folville, U.D.
Barsham, U.D.	Norfolk.	
Barton-in-the-Beans	Leicester	Odstone and Barton-in-the-Beans, U.D.
Barton Mills	Suffolk.	
Barton St. Mary, U.D.	Gloucester.	
Barton-under-Needwood	Stafford.	
Barwick	Somerset.	
Basildon	Essex	Laindon, U.D.
BASINGSTOKE	Hants.	
Bassenthwaite	Cumberland.	

Name of Place.	County.	If comprised in a U.D., name of U.D.
Bassingbourn	Cambridge	Bassingbourn and Kneesworth, U.D.
Bassingthorpe	Lincoln	Bitchfield, U.D.
Bath	Somerset.	
Bathley	Nottingham	North Muskham, U.D.
Batley	York.	
Battisford	Suffolk.	
Battle	Brecon	Battle and Aberyscir, U.D.
Baumber	Lincoln.	
Bawburgh	Norfolk.	
Bawtry	York	Bawtry and Scrooby, U.D.
Bayvil	Pembroke	Nevern and Bayvil, U.D.
	Pembroke	Contributory to Llantood, U.D.
	Pembroke	Contributory to Llanychlwydog, U.D.
Beaford	Devon.	
Beal	York	Beal, U.D.
Bearley	Warwick.	
Beauchamp Roothing	Essex.	
Beaumaris	Anglesey.	
Beaumont	Cumberland	Kirkandrews-on-Eden, U.D.
Beausall	Warwick	Haseley and Hatton, U.D.
Beaworthy	Devon	Halwell and Beaworthy, U.D.
Beccles	Suffolk.	
Beckenham	Kent.	
Beddgelert	Carnarvon.	
Bedhampton	Hants.	
Bedminster (extra municipal)	Somerset.	
Bedwas	Monmouth.	
Bedwellty	Monmouth.	
Beenham Vallence	Berks.	
Beeston	Nottingham.	
Beeston All Saints and Little Bittering.	Norfolk.	
Beetley	Norfolk	Beetley, U.D.
Begelly	Pembroke.	
Beighton	Derby.	
Belchford	Lincoln.	
Belper	Derby.	
Belstone	Devon	Contributory to Sampford Courtenay and Honeychurch, U.D.
Benfieldside	Durham.	
Bentley	Stafford	Willenhall and Bentley, U.D.
Bentley with Arksey	York.	
Benwell	Northumberland.	
Benwick	Cambridge.	
Beoley	Worcester.	
Berkhampstead St. Peter	Hertford.	
Bersham	Denbigh	Bersham, U.D.
Bessingby	York	Bridlington, U.D.
Bessingham	Norfolk	Gresham, U.D.
Besthorpe	Nottingham	Besthorpe, U.D.
Bestwood Park	Nottingham.	
Betchworth	Surrey.	
Bethersden	Kent.	
Bettws	Carmarthen	Llandilofawr, Llandyfeisant, and Bettws, U.D.
Bettws	Carmarthen	Contributory to Llangwick (Glamorgan).
Bettws	Glamorgan.	
Bettws, or Bettws-y-Crwyn	Salop.	
Bettws Disserth	Radnor	Cregrina, U.D.
Bettws Evan	Cardigan	Troedyraur, U.D.
	Cardigan	Contributory to Penbryn.
Bettws Garmon	Carnarvon	Llanwnda and Bettws Garmon, U.D.
Bettws Leiki	Cardigan.	
Bewcastle	Cumberland.	
Bewerley	York.	

Name of Place.	County.	If comprised in a U.D., name of U.D.
Beyton	Suffolk.	
Bickenhill	Warwick.	
Biddlestone	Northumberland	Netherton, U.D.
BIDEFORD	Devon.	
Bigbury	Devon	Erme and Avon, U.D.
Biggin	York.	
Biggleswade	Bedford.	
Bilbrough	York.	
Bildeston	Suffolk.	
Billingborough	Lincoln.	
Billinghay	Lincoln	Billinghay, U.D.
Billingsley	Salop	Chetton, U.D.
Bilsby	Lincoln	Bilsby, U.D.
Bingham	Nottingham.	
Bingley with Micklethwaite	York.	
Birdbrook	Essex.	
Birdforth	York	Carlton Husthwaite, U.D.
Birkdale	Lancaster.	
Birkin	York	Beal, U.D.
BIRMINGHAM	Warwick.	
Bishopstoke	Hants.	
Bishop's Castle (ex. municipal)	Salop	Bishop's Castle, U.D.
Bishop's Cleeve	Gloucester	Bishop's Cleeve, U.D.
Bishops Hull (Without)	Somerset.	
Bishop's Itchington	Warwick.	
Bishop's Nympton	Devon.	
Bishop's Tawton	Devon.	
Bishop's Waltham	Hants.	
Bishton	Monmouth.	
Bitchfield	Lincoln	Bitchfield, U.D
Bitton	Gloucester.	
Bix	Oxford.	
Bixley	Norfolk	Contributory to Trowse Newton.
Blackawton	Devon.	
BLACKBURN	Lancaster.	
Black Callerton	Northumberland	Black Callerton, U.D.
Blackmore	Essex.	
Blackthorn	Oxford	Ambrosden, U.D.
Blacktoft	York	Blacktoft and Yokefleet, U.D.
Blaenffos, U.D.	Pembroke.	
Blaenpenal	Cardigan	Blaenpenal and Lower Lledrod, U.D.
Blagdon	Somerset	Blagdon, U.D.
Blakenham, U.D.	Suffolk.	
Bledington	Gloucester.	
Bledlow	Buckingham.	
Blennerhasset and Kirkland	Cumberland.	
Bletchingley	Surrey. Surrey	Contributory to Burstow.
Blisland	Cornwall	Blisland, U.D.
Blofield	Norfolk	Blofield, U.D.
Blubberhouses	York	Fewston, U.D.
Blythburgh	Suffolk.	
Bocking	Essex.	
Boddington	Gloucester	Boddington, U.D.
Bodedern	Anglesey. Anglesey Anglesey	Contributory to Llanfair-yn-Eubwll, U.D. Contributory to Llechylched.
Bodham	Norfolk	West Beckham, U.D.
BODMIN	Cornwall.	
Bodmin (Parish)	Cornwall	Contributory to Lanivet.
Bodwrog	Anglesey Anglesey	Trewalchmai, U.D. Contributory to Llechylched.
Boldon	Durham.	

Name of Place.	County.	If comprised in a U.D., name of U.D.
Bolehall and Glascote (extra-mnnicipal).	Warwick.	
Bolingbroke (detached part) -	Lincoln - -	West Fen, U.D.
Bolnhurst - - -	Bedford.	
Bolsover - - -	Derby.	
BOLTON - -	Lancaster.	
Bolton-upon-Dearne - -	York.	
Boothby Pagnall - -	Lincoln -	Bitchfield, U.D.
BOOTLE-CUM-LINACRE - -	Lancaster.	
Booton - - -	Norfolk - -	Contributory to Reepham with Kerdiston.
Borley - - - -	Essex - -	Borley, U.D.
Boscastle, U.D. - -	Cornwall.	
Boston (extra municipal) (two detached parts).	Lincoln -	West Fen, U.D.
Bothenhampton (extra municipal).	Dorset.	
Bottesford - - -	Lincoln - -	Bottesford, U.D.
Bottisham - - -	Cambridge.	
Boughton Monchelsea - -	Kent.	
Boultham - - -	Lincoln - -	Contributory to Bracebridge.
Bourn - - - -	Lincoln.	
Bourton-on-the-Water - -	Gloucester.	
Boveney - - -	Bucks - -	Dorney, U.D.
Bovey Tracey - - -	Devon - -	Contributory to Lustleigh.
Bow Brickhill - - -	Buckingham.	
Bowness - - -	Cumberland.	
Bow, or Nymet Tracey- -	Devon.	
	Devon - -	Contributory to Hittisleigh.
Box - - -	Wilts.	
Boyton - - - -	Cornwall - -	Boyton and Northcott, U.D.
Bozeat - - - -	Northampton.	
Bracebridge - - -	Lincoln.	
Bracon Ash - - -	Norfolk - -	Bracon Ash, U.D.
Bradfield - - -	Norfolk - -	Antingham and South Repps, U.D.
Bradford - - -	Somerset.	
BRADFORD - - -	York.	
Brading - - -	Hants.	
Bradwell - - -	Derby.	
Bradworthy - - -	Devon.	
	Devon - -	Contributory to Hartland.
Braintree - - -	Essex.	
Bramerton - - -	Norfolk - -	Bramerton and Kirby Bedon, U.D.
Bramhall - - -	Chester.	
Brampton - - -	Cumberland.	
Brampton (extra municipal) -	Derby - -	Brampton, U.D.
Brampton - - -	Huntingdon.	
Brandon - - -	Suffolk.	
Branstone (extra municipal) -	Stafford - -	BURTON-UPON-TRENT, U.D.
Bratoft - - -	Lincoln - -	Firsby, U.D.
Bratton Clovelly - -	Devon.	
Bratton Fleming - -	Devon.	
Braughing - - -	Hertford.	
Braunton - - -	Devon.	
Brawdy - - -	Pembroke.	
Braybrooke - - -	Northampton.	
Breage - - - -	Cornwall.	
Brechfa - - -	Carmarthen -	Llanegwad and Brechfa, U.D.
Breckles - - -	Norfolk - -	Contributory to Hockham.
BRECON - - -	Brecon - -	BRECON, U.D.
Brede - - - -	Sussex.	
Bredenbury - - -	Hereford - -	Grendon Bishop, U.D.
Bredfield - - -	Suffolk.	
Bredon - - -	Worcester.	
Breighton-cum-Gunby - -	York - -	Bubwith, U.D.

Name of Place.	County.	If comprised in a U.D., name of U.D.
Brenchley	Kent.	
Bressingham	Norfolk.	
Bretforton	Worcester.	
Bridel.	Pembroke	Llantood, U.D.
Bridford	Devon.	
Bridgend, U.D.	Glamorgan.	
Bridgham	Norfolk	Bridgham, U.D.
BRIDGWATER	Somerset	BRIDGWATER, U.D.
Bridgwater (extra municipal)	Somerset	BRIDGWATER, U.D.
Bridlington and Bridlington Quay.	York	Bridlington, U.D.
Briercliffe-with-Extwisle (extra municipal).	Lancaster.	
BRIGHTON	Sussex	BRIGHTON and Preston, U.D.
Brightwell	Suffolk	Contributory to Bucklesham.
Brightwell Baldwin	Oxford	Brightwell, U.D.
Brightwell (or Britwell) Prior	Oxford	Brightwell, U.D.
Brightwell Salome	Oxford	Brightwell, U.D.
Brimington	Derby	Brimington, U.D.
Brindley	Chester	Brindley and Faddiley, U.D.
Bringhurst	Leicester	Easton Magna, U.D.
Briningham	Norfolk.	Briningham, U.D.
Brinkworth	Wilts.	
Brinsworth (extra municipal)	York	ROTHERHAM, U.D.
Brinton	Norfolk	Briningham, U.D.
BRISTOL	Gloucester.	
Britonferry	Glamorgan.	
Brixham	Devon.	
Brizenorton	Oxford.	
Broadhempston	Devon.	
Broadwoodwidger	Devon	Broadwoodwidger, U.D.
Brockley	Suffolk.	
Brogden-with-Admergill	York	Barrowford, U.D. (Lancs.)
Bromley	Kent.	
Brompton	York.	
Brompton	York	Brompton and Sawdon, U.D.
Brompton Ralph	Somerset	Brompton Ralph, U.D.
Bromsgrove	Worcester.	
Bromyard	Hereford	Bromyard and Norton-with-Brockhampton, U.D.
Broncastellan	Cardigan	Contributory to Cyfoeth-y-Brenin, U.D.
Brook	Kent	Wye, U.D.
Broome	Norfolk.	
Broomfleet	York.	
Broomhall	Chester	Wrenbury-with-Frith, U.D.
Brothertoft	Lincoln	North-East Holland Fen, U.D.
Brotherton	York.	
Brotton	York.	
Brough	Westmoreland	Brough, U.D.
Brougham	Westmoreland.	
Brough Sowerby	Westmoreland	Brough, U.D.
Broughton	York	Appleton-le-Street, U.D.
Broughton	Denbigh.	
Broughton Sulney, or Upper Broughton.	Nottingham	Upper and Nether Broughton, U.D. (Leic.)
Bruern	Oxford	Milton, U.D.
Brumstead	Norfolk	Stalham, U.D.
Brundall	Norfolk	Strumpshaw, U.D.
Brundish	Suffolk.	
Brymbo	Denbigh.	
Bryncroes	Carnarvon	Aberdaron, U.D.
Bryngwyn	Radnor	Newchurch, U.D.
Bubwith	York.	Bubwith, U.D.
Buckfastleigh	Devon.	
Buckhorn Weston	Dorset.	

Name of Place.	County.	If comprised in a U.D., name of U.D.
BUCKINGHAM	Buckingham.	
Buckland Brewer	Devon.	
Buckland Monachorum	Devon	Contributory to Whitchurch.
Bucklesham	Suffolk.	
Buckminster	Leicester	Buckminster and Sewstern, U.D.
Bugbrooke	Northampton.	
Bulkeley	Chester	Bulkeley and Ridley, U.D.
Bulley	Gloucester	Churcham and Bulley, U.D.
Bullocks Hall	Northumberland	Chevington, U.D.
Bungay Holy Trinity	Suffolk	Bungay, U.D.
Bungay St. Mary	Suffolk	Bungay, U.D.
Bunwell	Norfolk.	
	Norfolk	Contributory to Aslacton.
Burford	Oxford	Burford, U.D.
Burgh	Suffolk	Grundisburgh, U.D.
Burgh-by-Sands	Cumberland.	
Burghill	Hereford.	
Burgh St. Peter	Norfolk	Wheatacre, U.D.
Burham	Kent.	
Buriton	Hants	Contributory to Petersfield, U.D.
Burnham Norton	Norfolk	Burnham Westgate, U.D.
Burnham Overy	Norfolk.	
Burnham Sutton-cum-Burnham Ulph.	Norfolk	Burnham Westgate, U.D.
Burnham Westgate	Norfolk	Burnham Westgate, U.D.
Burniston	York.	
BURNLEY	Lancaster.	
Burntwood	Stafford.	
Burrowden	Northumberland	Netherton, U.D.
BURSLEM	Stafford	BURSLEM, U.D.
Burslem (extra municipal)	Stafford	BURSLEM, U.D.
Burston	Norfolk	Burston and Shimpling, U.D.
Burstow	Surrey.	
Burstwick-cum-Skeckling	York.	
Burton Dassett	Warwick.	
Burton Fleming, or North Burton.	York.	
Burton Latimer	Northampton.	
Burton-on-the-Wolds	Leicester	Burton-on-the-Wolds, U.D.
BURTON-UPON-TRENT	Stafford	BURTON-UPON-TRENT, U.D.
Burton Wood	Lancaster.	
Burwardsley	Chester.	
Bushey	Hertford.	
Buttsbury	Essex	Contributory to Great Burstead, U.D.
Buxhall	Suffolk.	
Buxton	Derby.	
Byton	Hereford	Byton, U.D.
Caddington	Herts and Beds	Caddington and Flamstead, U.D.
Cadeleigh	Devon.	
Cadoxton-juxta-Barry	Glamorgan	Barry, U.D.
Caenby	Lincoln	Glentham, U.D.
Caerhun	Carnarvon	Caerhun, Llanbedr-y-Cennin, and Dolgarrog, U.D.
Caister-next-Yarmouth	Norfolk.	
Caistor, St. Edmunds	Norfolk	Poringland, U.D.
Caldbeck	Cumberland.	
Caldecott	Rutland.	
Callaley and Yetlington	Northumberland	Callaley and Yetlington, U.D.
Calstock	Cornwall.	
Calthorpe	Norfolk	Wickmere, U.D.
Calton	York	Airton, U.D.
Calverley-with-Farsley (extra municipal).	York.	
Camborne	Cornwall.	

Name of Place.	County.	If comprised in a U.D., name of U.D.
Cammerton	Cumberland	Seaton, U.D.
Campton	Bedford	Campton, U.D.
Camrose	Pembroke.	
Canewdon	Essex	Contributory to Great and Little Stambridge, U.D.
Cannock	Stafford.	
CANTERBURY	Kent.	
Capel	Kent	Capel, U.D.
Car Colston	Nottingham.	
CARDIFF	Glamorgan.	
CARDIGAN	Cardigan.	
Cardynham	Cornwall.	
Carisbrooke (extra municipal)	Hants	Carisbrooke, U.D.
Carlatton	Cumberland	Cumwhitton and Carlatton, U.D.
Carlby	Lincoln	Essendine, U.D. (Rutland).
Carleton (in Pontefract)	York.	
Carleton (in Skipton)	York.	
CARLISLE	Cumberland.	
Carlton (extra municipal)	Nottingham.	
Carlton (Barnsley)	York.	
Carlton Husthwaite	York	Carlton Husthwaite, U.D.
Carlton Miniott	York.	
CARMARTHEN	Carmarthen.	
CARNARVON	Carnarvon.	
Carngiwch	Carnarvon	Pistill, U.D.
Carno	Montgomery.	
Caron-uwch-Clawdd or Strata Florida.	Cardigan	Strata Florida, U.D.
Caron-ys-Clawdd or Tregaron	Cardigan	Tregaron, U.D.
Carrington	Lincoln	West Fen, U.D.
Carshalton	Surrey	
Cartington	Northumberland	Thropton, U.D.
Cartworth	York	Wooldale and Cartworth, U.D.
Cassop-cum-Quarrington	Durham	(*See* Quarrington.)
Castellan	Pembroke	Blaenffos, U.D.
Castle Cary	Somerset.	
Castle Dyrran	Carmarthen	Llandissilio, U.D.
Castleford	York.	
Castle Gresley	Derby	Linton and Castle Gresley, U.D.
Castle Sowerby	Cumberland	Contributory to Caldbeck.
	Cumberland	Contributory to Sebergham.
Castle Thorpe	Buckingham.	
Catcliffe	York.	
Caterham	Surrey.	
Catherington	Hants	Contributory to Clanfield.
Catherston Lewston	Dorset	Charmouth, U.D.
Catton	York	Skipton and Catton, U.D.
Caundle Purse	Dorset.	
Caundle Stourton	Dorset.	
Caverswall (extra municipal)	Stafford.	
Caythorpe	Lincoln.	
Cayton	York	Cayton, U.D.
Cefnllys	Radnor	Contributory to Llanbadarn Fawr.
Ceirchiog	Anglesey	Trewalchmai, U.D.
	Anglesey	Contributory to Llechylched.
Central Wingland	Lincoln	Contributory to Long Sutton (formerly Sutton St. Mary).
Cerrig-y-Druidion	Denbigh.	
Chadderton	Lancaster.	
Chaddesley-Corbett	Worcester.	
Chadwell St. Mary	Essex.	
Chaffcombe	Somerset.	
Chalfont St. Giles	Buckingham.	
Chalgrove	Oxford	Chalgrove, U.D.

Name of Place.	County.	If comprised in a U.D., name of U.D.
CHARD	Somerset	Chard, U.D.
Chard (Parish)	Somerset	Chard, U.D.
Charlbury	Oxford.	
Charles	Devon.	
Charlton Kings	Gloucester.	
Charlton Musgrove	Somerset.	
Charmouth	Dorset	Charmouth, U.D.
Charterhouse-on Mendip	Somerset	Blagdon, U.D.
Chartham	Kent.	
Chatteris	Cambridge.	
Chawleigh	Devon	Chawleigh, U.D.
Chearsley	Buckingham.	
Chedzoy	Somerset.	
Cheldon	Devon	Chawleigh, U.D.
Chellaston	Derby.	
Chelmarsh	Salop.	
Chelsfield	Kent.	
Chenies	Buckingham.	
Chepstow	Monmouth.	
Cheriton	Hants.	
Cheriton-Bishop	Devon.	
Cheriton-Fitzpaine	Devon	Cherlton-Fitzpaine and Stockleigh English, U.D.
Chesham	Buckingham.	
Cheslyn Hay	Stafford	Cheslyn Hay and Great Wyrley, U.D.
CHESTERFIELD	Derby.	
Chetton	Salop	Chetton, U.D.
Chetwynd	Salop	Chetwynd and Pickstock, U.D.
Chevington, U.D.	Northumberland.	
Chew Magna	Somerset.	
Chickney	Essex	Henham, U.D.
Chicksands Priory	Bedford	Campton, U.D.
Chiddingly	Sussex.	
Chideock	Dorset.	
Chieveley	Berks.	
Chignal	Essex	Chignal, U.D.
Chigwell	Essex.	
Chillerton	Hants	Carisbrooke, U.D.
Chilton	Durham.	
Chinley Bugsworth & Brownside	Derby.	
CHIPPING WYCOMBE	Buckingham.	
Chipping Wycombe (extra municipal).	Buckingham.	
Chipstable	Somerset.	
Chislehampton	Oxford	Stadhampton, U.D.
Chiswick	Middlesex.	
Chivelstone	Devon.	
Cholsey	Berks.	
Chopwell	Durham.	
Christchurch (extra municipal)	Monmouth	NEWPORT SCHOOL DISTRICT.
Christon	Somerset	Loxton and Christon, U.D.
Christow	Devon	Christow and Doddiscombsleigh, U.D.
Chulmleigh	Devon.	
Churcham	Gloucester	Churcham and Bulley, U.D.
Church Coppenhall	Chester.	
Churchdown	Gloucester.	
Church Gresley	Derby.	
Church Stanton	Devon.	
Cilcennin	Cardigan.	
Cilie-aron	Cardigan	Llanfihangel Ystrad, U.D.
Cilymaenllwyd	Carmarthen	Llanddissilio, U.D.
Cirencester	Gloucester.	
Clanfield	Hants.	
Clare	Suffolk.	
Clareborough (extra municipal)	Nottingham.	

Name of Place.	County.	If comprised in a U.D., name of U.D.
Clase (extra municipal)	Glamorgan	SWANSEA, U.D.
Clattercot	Oxford	Claydon, U.D.
Claverdon	Warwick	Claverdon, U.D.
Clawton	Devon	Clawton, Tetcott, and Luffincott, U.D.
Clay-Coton	Northampton	Yelvertoft, U.D.
Claydon	Oxford.	Claydon, U.D.
Claydon	Suffolk	Blakenham, U.D.
Clayhanger	Devon.	
Clayhidon	Devon.	
Clay Lane	Derby	Clay Lane, U.D.
Clayton	Sussex	Clayton and Keymer, U.D.
Clayton	York.	
Clee St. Margaret	Salop.	
Clee with Weelsby (extra municipal).	Lincoln.	
Cleveley	Lancaster	Forton, U.D.
Cley-next-the-Sea	Norfolk.	
Cliburn	Westmoreland.	
Cliddesden	Hants	Cliddesden, U.D.
Clifton, U.D.	Cumberland.	
Clifton	Westmoreland.	
Clifton-on-Teme	Worcester.	
Clifton-with-Norwood	York.	
Clive	Chester	Wimboldsley, Clive, and Occlestone, U.D.
Clocaenog	Denbigh.	
Clopton	Gloucester	Mickleton, U.D.
Clopton	Suffolk.	
Cloughton	York.	
Clovelly	Devon.	
Clown	Derby.	
Clun	Salop	Contributory to Mainstone.
Clydey	Pembroke.	
Coates	Lincoln	Stow-by-Gainsborough, U.D.
Cockermouth	Cumberland.	
Coedana	Anglesey	Llanerchymedd, U.D.
Coedfranc	Glamorgan.	
Coffinswell	Devon	Coffinswell and Haccombe, U.D.
Cogan	Glamorgan	Llandough-juxta-Penarth and Cogan, U.D.
Colan	Cornwall.	
Colby	Norfolk	Contributory to Felmingham, U.D.
COLCHESTER	Essex.	
Cold Ashby	Northampton.	
Colebrooke	Devon.	
Coleridge	Devon.	
Colerne	Wilts.	
Collierley	Durham.	
Collyweston	Northampton.	
Colney	Norfolk	Melton Parva, U.D.
Coltishall	Norfolk	Coltishall and Hautbois Magna, U.D.
Colva	Radnor	Newchurch, U.D.
Colyton	Devon.	
Combe	Hereford	Byton, U.D.
Combs	Suffolk.	
Commondale	York.	
CONGLETON	Chester.	
Coningsby (two detached parts)	Lincoln	North-East Holland Fen, U.D.
Conisbrough	York.	
CONWAY	Carnarvon.	
Conwil Cayo	Carmarthen.	
Conwil in Elvet	Carmarthen.	
Copdock	Suffolk	Copdock and Washbrook, U.D.
Cople	Bedford.	
Copmanthorpe	York.	
Copping Syke	Lincoln	Wildmore Fen, U.D.

Name of Place.	County.	If comprised in a U.D., name of U.D.
Corby	Lincoln.	
Cornelly	Cornwall	Tregony, U.D.
Cornforth	Durham	Cornforth, U.D.
Cornhill	Northumberland.	
Corpusty	Norfolk	Corpusty, U.D.
Corsenside	Northumberland.	
Cosford	Warwick	Newbold-upon-Avon, U.D.
Coston	Leicester	Coston and Garthorpe, U.D.
Cotes	Leicester	Burton-on-the-Wolds, U.D.
Cottenham	Cambridge.	
Cottingham (extra municipal)	York.	
Counthorpe	Lincoln	Little Bytham, U.D.
Cove	Hants	Cove and Hawley, U.D.
COVENTRY	Warwick.	
Covington	Huntingdon.	
COWBRIDGE	Glamorgan	COWBRIDGE, U.D.
Cowling	York.	
Cowlinge	Suffolk.	
Cowpen	Northumberland	Cowpen, U.D.
Coxhoe	Durham.	
Coxlodge	Northumberland	South Gosforth, U.D.
Coychurch, Higher	Glamorgan.	
Coychurch, Lower	Glamorgan.	
Coyty, Higher	Glamorgan.	
Cramlington	Northumberland.	
Crantock	Cornwall.	
Craswall	Hereford	Longtown, U.D.
Crathorne	York.	
Cray	Brecon.	
Crediton	Devon.	
	Devon	Contributory to Hittisleigh.
Creeting St. Peter	Suffolk	Stow Upland, U.D.
Creeton	Lincoln	Little Bytham, U.D.
Cregrina	Radnor	Cregina, U.D.
Cretingham	Suffolk.	
Crewkerne	Somerset	Crewkerne and Wayford, U.D.
Criccieth	Carnarvon.	
Crich	Derby	Contributory to Dethwick Lea and Holloway.
Cridling Stubbs	York.	
Crinow	Pembroke	Narberth, U.D.
Crofton	York.	
Cromwell	Nottingham	North Muskham, U.D.
Crondall	Hants.	
Crook and Billy Row	Durham	Crook and Billy Row, U.D.
Cropwell Bishop	Nottingham.	
Crosby Garrett	Westmoreland.	
Crowan	Cornwall.	
Crowle	Lincoln.	
Crownthorpe	Norfolk	Wicklewood, U.D.
Croxdale, U.D.	Durham.	
CROYDON	Surrey.	
Croyland	Lincoln.	
Crumpsall	Lancaster.	
Cuby	Cornwall	Tregony, U.D.
Cuddington	Chester	Weaverham, Acton, and Cuddington, U.D.
Cudworth	Somerset.	
Culmstock	Devon.	
Culpho	Suffolk	Tuddenham St. Martin, U.D.
Cummersdale (extra municipal)	Cumberland.	
Cumwhitton	Cumberland	Cumwhitton and Carlatton, U.D.
Curborough and Elmhurst	Stafford.	
Curdworth	Warwick	Lea Marston, U.D
Currey Rivell	Somerset	Contributory to Langport Eastover, and Huish Episcopi, U.D.

Name of Place.	County.	If comprised in a U.D., name of U.D.
Cusop	Hereford.	
Cuxham	Oxford	Contributory to Watlington.
Cwmrheidol	Cardigan	Cwmrheidol, U.D.
	Cardigan	Contributory to Llanfihangel-y-Croyddin Upper, and Upper part of Lower Gwnnws, U.D.
Cwmyoy, Lower	Monmouth.	
Cydplwyf	Cardigan	Llanarth, U.D.
	Cardigan	Contributory to Troedyraur, U.D.
Cyfoeth-y-Brenin	Cardigan	Cyfoeth-y-Brenin, U.D.
Cynnill Mawr	Cardigan	Cyfoeth-y-Brenin, U.D.
Dacre	York.	
Dagenham	Essex.	
Dalderby (detached part)	Lincoln	Wildmore Fen, U.D.
Dallington	Northampton	Duston, U.D.
Dalston	Cumberland.	
Dalton-in-Furness	Lancaster.	
Dalwood	Devon.	
Danby	York.	
Darenth	Kent.	
Daresbury	Chester	Daresbury, U.D.
Darlaston	Stafford.	
DARLINGTON	Durham.	
Darsham	Suffolk.	
Dartford	Kent.	
DARTMOUTH	Devon.	
Darwen	Lancaster.	
Darton	York.	
Davidstow	Cornwall.	
Davington	Kent	Preston next Faversham, U.D.
Dawley Magna	Salop.	
Dawlish	Devon.	
Dean	Bedford.	
Dearham	Cumberland.	
Deeping Gate	Northampton	Northborough, U.D.
Deeping St. James	Lincoln.	
Deeping St. Nicholas	Lincoln.	
DENBIGH	Denbigh.	
Denbury, U.D.	Devon.	
Denby	Derby	Contributory to Ripley, U.D.
Denny Lodge	Hants	Contributory to Fawley.
Denton	Kent	GRAVESEND, U.D.
Denton	Sussex	Contributory to Newhaven.
Denver	Norfolk	Contributory to Downham Market.
DERBY	Derby.	
Derby Hills	Derby	Melbourne, U.D.
Desborough	Northampton.	
Desford	Leicester.	
Dethwick Lea and Holloway	Derby.	
Deuxhill	Salop	Chetton, U.D.
DEVONPORT	Devon.	
DEWSBURY	York.	
Dibden	Hants	Contributory to Fawley.
Dihewid	Cardigan	Llanfihangel Ystrad, U.D.
Dillicar	Westmoreland.	
Dinas	Pembroke.	
Dingestow	Monmouth	Dingestow and Tregare, U.D.
Disley Stanley	Chester	Disley Stanley, U.D.
Diss	Norfolk.	
Distington	Cumberland.	
Ditcheat (principal part)	Somerset.	
Dodbrooke	Devon	Kingsbridge and Dodbrooke, U.D.
Dodderhill	Worcester	Stoke Prior, U.D.
Doddington	Cambridge.	
Doddington	Kent	Doddington, U.D.

Name of Place.	County.	If comprised in a U.D., name of U.D.
Doddiscombsleigh	Devon	Christow and Doddiscombsleigh, U.D.
Dogdike (detached part)	Lincoln	South-west Holland Fen, U.D.
Dogdyke (principal part)	Lincoln	Billinghay, U.D.
Dolbenmaen	Carnarvon	Penmorfa, U.D.
Dolgarrog	Carnarvon	Caerhun, Llanbedr-y-Cennin, and Dolgarrog, U.D.
Dolgelly	Merioneth.	
Donhead St. Mary	Wilts.	
Dormston	Worcester	Abberton, U.D.
Dorney	Buckingham	Dorney, U.D.
Dorsington	Gloucester	Welford, U.D.
Dothie-Camddwr	Cardigan	Llanddewi Brefi, U.D.
Dothie-Piscottwr	Cardigan	Llanddewi Brefi, U.D.
Downham Market	Norfolk.	
Draycott	Derby.	
Drayton	Leicester	Easton Magna, U.D.
Drayton Parslow	Buckingham.	
Drewsteignton	Devon.	
Drighlington	York.	
DROITWICH	Worcester.	
Dronfield	Derby.	
DUDLEY	Worcester.	
Duffryn	Monmouth	Duffryn and Graig, U.D.
Dukinfield (extra municipal)	Chester.	
Dullingham	Cambridge.	
Dunkirk	Kent.	
DUNNEHEVED otherwise LAUNCESTON.	Cornwall.	
Dunsford	Devon.	
Dunton	Essex.	
Dunton Bassett	Leicester.	
Dunton-cum-Doughton	Norfolk	Dunton-cum-Doughton, U.D.
DURHAM	Durham.	
Duston	Northampton	Duston, U.D.
Dutton	Chester.	
Eagle	Lincoln	Eagle, U.D.
Eagle Hall	Lincoln	Eagle, U.D.
Eakring	Nottingham.	
Earl Framingham	Norfolk	Poringland, U.D.
Earl Soham	Suffolk.	
Earls Barton	Northampton.	
Earswick	York	Huntington, U.D.
Easington	Oxford	Chalgrove, U.D.
Easington (North Riding)	York	Contributory to Hinderwell.
East and West Looe, U.D.	Cornwall.	
East and West Newchurch, &c. U.D.	Monmouth.	
East and West Ogwell, U.D.	Devon.	
East and West Putford, U.D.	Devon.	
East and West Rounton, U.D.	York.	
East and West Teignmouth, U.D.	Devon.	
East and West Wellow, U.D.	Hants.	
East and West Whorlton	Northumberland	Black Callerton, U.D.
East and West Worlington, U.D.	Devon.	
East Anstey	Devon.	
East Ardsley	York.	
East Ayton	York.	
East Barsham	Norfolk	Barsham, U.D.
East Beckham	Norfolk	Gresham, U.D.
East Bilney	Norfolk	Beetley, U.D.
East Blatchington	Sussex	Seaford, U.D.
East Butterwick	Lincoln.	
East Chevington	Northumberland	Chevington, U.D.
East Cottingwith	York	East Cottingwith, U.D.

Name of Place.	County.	If comprised in a U.D., name of U.D.
Eastcotts	Bedford.	
East Coulston	Wilts	Edington and East Coulston, U.D.
East Dean	Gloucester	Forest of Dean, U.D.
East Dereham	Norfolk.	
East Down	Devon.	
East Farleigh	Kent.	
East Grinstead	Sussex.	
East Halton	Lincoln.	
East Ham	Essex.	
East Ilsley	Berks.	
East Leake	Nottingham.	
Eastling	Kent.	
East Looe	Cornwall	East and West Looe, U.D.
East Markham	Nottingham	East Markham, U.D.
East Newchurch	Monmouth	East and West Newchurch, Kilgwrrwg, and Wolves Newton, U.D.
East Ogwell	Devon	East and West Ogwell, U.D.
Easton	York	Bridlington, U.D.
Easton Magna	Leicester	Easton Magna, U.D.
East Peckham	Kent.	
East Pennard	Somerset.	
	Somerset	Contributory to West Bradley and Lottisham Green, U.D.
East Putford	Devon	East and West Putford, U.D.
East Retford	Nottingham.	
Eastrington	York	Eastrington, U.D.
East Rounton	York	East and West Rounton, U.D.
East Ruston	Norfolk	East Ruston, U.D.
East Somerton	Norfolk	Winterton, U.D.
East Stonehouse	Devon.	
East Tadcaster	York	Tadcaster, U.D.
East Teignmouth	Devon	East and West Teignmouth, U.D.
East Wellow	Hants	East and West Wellow, U.D.
Eastwood	Essex.	
	Essex	Contributory to Rochford.
East Worlington	Devon	East and West Worlington, U.D.
Eaton Socon	Bedford.	
Ecclesfield	York.	
Eccleshill	York.	
Eckington	Derby.	
Ecton	Northampton.	
Edgefield	Norfolk.	
Edgeworth	Lancaster	Edgeworth, U.D.
Edgware	Middlesex	Edgware, U.D.
Edingthorpe	Norfolk	Paston, U.D.
Edington	Wilts	Edington and East Coulston, U.D.
Edmondbyers	Durham.	
Edmonton	Middlesex.	
Edstone, U.D.	York.	
Edworth	Bedford	Hinxworth and Edworth, U.D. (Herts.).
Efenechtyd	Denbigh	Contributory to Clocaenog.
Eggbrough	York	Whitley and Eggbrough, U.D.
Egg Buckland	Devon	Egg Buckland and Laira Green, U.D.
Egginton	Bedford	Stanbridge, Egginton, and Tilsworth, U.D.
Egginton	Derby.	
Egham	Surrey.	
Egloshayle	Cornwall	St. Breock and Egloshayle, U.D.
Eglwsfairchurig	Carmarthen	Llanfyrnach and Eglwsfairchurig, U.D. (Pemb.).
Eglws-Rhos (extra municipal)	Carnarvon	Contributory to Llandudno.
Eglwysilan	Glamorgan.	
Eglwyswrw	Pembroke.	
Egremont	Cumberland.	
Egton-with-Newland	Lancaster.	
Eirias	Carnarvon	Llandrillo and Eirias, U.D. (Denbigh)

Name of Place.	County.	If comprised in a U.D., name of U.D.
Elham	Kent	Contributory to Acrise and Paddlesworth, U.D.
Eling	Hants.	
Elkington	Northampton	Yelvertoft, U.D.
Elland-with-Greetland	York.	
Ellenborough and Ewanrigg	Cumberland.	
Ellerbeck	York	Osmotherley, U.D.
Ellerby	York	Ellerby, U.D.
Ellesborough	Buckingham.	
Ellisfield	Hants	Cliddesden, U.D.
Elmore	Gloucester.	
Elmstead	Essex	Contributory to Wivenhoe.
Elmstone Hardwicke	Gloucester	Elmstone Hardwick, U.D.
Elmswell	Suffolk.	
Elsing	Norfolk.	
Elstow	Bedford.	
Eltringham	Northumberland.	
Elvet St. Oswald (extra municipal).	Durham.	
Emberton	Buckingham	Emberton, U.D.
Endellion (or St. Endellion)	Cornwall.	
Englishcombe	Somerset.	
Enstone	Oxford.	
Entwistle	Lancaster	Edgeworth, U.D.
Epworth	Lincoln.	
Ercall Magna	Salop.	
Erith	Kent.	
Erlas	Denbigh	Abenbury, U.D.
Erme and Avon, U.D.	Devon.	
Ermington	Devon.	
Erringden	York	Todmorden, U.D.
Erthig	Denbigh	Contributory to Bersham, U.D.
Esclusham Above	Denbigh	Bersham, U.D.
Esclusham Below (extra municipal).	Denbigh	Bersham, U.D.
Essendine	Rutland	Essendine, U.D.
Eston	York.	
Etton	Northampton	Northborough, U.D.
Evenlode	Worcester.	
Everdon	Northampton.	
Eversholt	Bedford.	
Everton	Bedford	Everton and Tetworth, U.D
Ewesley	Northumberland	Nether Witton, U.D.
Ewhurst	Hants	Wootton and Tadley, U.D.
Exelby, Leeming, and Newton	York.	
Exeter	Devon.	
Exhall (Coventry)	Warwick.	
Exminster	Devon. / Devon	Contributory to Alphington.
Exmouth, U.D.	Devon.	
Exning	Suffolk.	
Eynsford	Kent.	
Eynsham	Oxford.	
Faddiley	Chester	Brindley and Faddiley, U.D.
Fairburn	York.	
Falkenham	Suffolk	Trimley, U.D.
Falmouth	Cornwall.	
Fareham	Hants.	
Farewell and Chorley	Stafford.	
Farforth-with-Maidenwell	Lincoln	Farforth-with-Maidenwell, U.D.
Farlam	Cumberland	Farlam and Midgeholme, U.D.
Farleigh Wallop	Hants	Cliddesden, U.D.
Farlington	Hants	Farlington, U.D.
Farlsthorpe	Lincoln	Bilsby, U.D.
Farnborough	Kent	

Name of Place.	County.	If comprised in a U.D., name of U.D.
Farthinghoe	Northampton.	
Fawdon	Northumberland	South Gosforth, U.D.
Fawley	Hants.	
Faxfleet	York.	
	York	Contributory to Broomfleet.
Featherstone	York.	
Feckenham	Worcester.	
Felbrigg	Norfolk	Aylmerton, U.D.
Felixstow	Suffolk	Walton, U.D.
Felliscliffe	York.	
Felmingham	Norfolk	Felmingham, U.D.
Felstead	Essex	Felstead and Rayne, U.D.
Feltham	Middlesex.	
Feltwell-Anchor	Norfolk	Feltwell, U.D.
Feltwell St. Mary and St. Nicholas.	Norfolk	Feltwell, U.D.
Fenny Stratford	Buckingham.	
Fenwick	York	Fenwick and Moss, U.D.
Fernhurst	Sussex	Fernhurst, U.D.
Ferry Corner Plots	Lincoln	North-East Holland Fen, U.D.
Ferry Frystone	York.	
Ferry Hill	Durham	Tudhoe, U.D.
Fersfield	Norfolk.	
Festiniog	Merioneth.	
Fewston	York	Fewston, U.D.
Field Dalling	Norfolk	Field Dalling, U.D.
Fifehead Magdalen	Dorset.	
Filby	Norfolk.	
Filton	Gloucester.	
Finchley	Middlesex.	
Firsby	Lincoln	Firsby, U.D.
Fishguard	Pembroke	Contributary to Dinas.
Fishtoft (detached part)	Lincoln	West Fen, U.D.
Fishtoft (detached part)	Lincoln	Wildmore Fen, U.D.
Flamstead	Hertford	Caddington and Flamstead, U.D.
Fleet	Lincoln.	
Flimby	Cumberland.	
Flitwick	Bedford.	
Flyford Flavel	Worcester	Abberton, U.D.
Foggathorpe	York	Holme-on-Spalding Moor, U.D.
Foleshill	Warwick.	
FOLKESTONE	Kent.	
Folkestone (extra municipal), U.D.	Kent.	
Ford	Durham.	
Fordon	York	Wold Newton, U.D.
Fordwich (extra municipal)	Kent.	
Forest of Dean, U.D.	Gloucester.	
Fornham All Saints	Suffolk	Fornham All Saints, U.D.
Forrabury	Cornwall	Boscastle, U.D.
Forton	Lancaster	Forton, U.D.
Fosdyke (detached part)	Lincoln	North-East Holland Fen, U.D.
Foston and Scropton	Derby.	
Foulsham	Norfolk.	
Fowey	Cornwall.	
Foxhall	Suffolk	Contributory to Bucklesham.
Foxton	Cambridge.	
Foxton	Leicester.	
Framingham Pigot	Norfolk	Poringland, U.D.
Frampton	Lincoln	Contributory to Kirton.
Framwellgate St. Oswald (extra municipal).	Durham.	
Fremington	Devon	Contributory to Horwood and Newton Tracey, U.D.
Frettenham	Norfolk.	

Name of Place.	County.	If comprised in a U.D., name of U.D.
Fridaythorpe	York.	
Frimley	Surrey.	
Frindsbury (extra municipal)	Kent.	
Frithville (one detached part)	Lincoln	West Fen, U.D.
Frithville (principal part)	Lincoln	West Fen, U.D.
Fulbourn	Cambridge.	
Fulmer	Buckingham.	
Fulmodeston-cum-Croxton	Norfolk	Barney and Fulmodeston-cum-Croxton, U.D.
Fulwell	Durham.	
Funtington	Sussex.	
Gaddesby	Leicester.	
Gamblesby	Cumberland.	
Gamlingay	Cambridge.	
Garendon	Leicester	Thorpeacre, U.D.
Garsdale	York	Contributory to Hawes.
Garth and Ystrad	Cardigan	Llanddewi Brefi, U.D
Garthorpe	Leicester	Coston and Garthorpe, U.D.
Garvestone	Norfolk	Garvestone, U.D.
Garway	Hereford	Skenfrith, U.D. (Mon.).
Gatcombe	Hants	Carisbrooke, U.D.
GATESHEAD	Durham.	
Gautby	Lincoln	Minting, U.D.
Gaywood	Norfolk.	
Gellygaer	Glamorgan.	
Germansweek	Devon.	
Germoe	Cornwall.	
Gestingthorpe	Essex	Contributory to Little Maplestead.
Gidleigh	Devon	Throwleigh and Gidleigh, U.D.
Gildersome	York.	
Gillingham	Dorset.	
Girton	Nottingham	Besthorpe, U.D.
Gissing	Norfolk.	
Glaisdale	York.	
Glanton	Northumberland	Glanton, U.D.
Glascoed	Monmouth	Llanbaddock, Monkswood, and Glascoed, U.D.
Glascomb	Radnor	Cregrina, U.D.
Glass Houghton	York.	
Glazeley	Salop	Chetton, U.D.
Glemsford	Suffolk.	
Glendon	Northampton	Rushton, Glendon, and Barford, U.D.
Glen Parva	Leicester	Wigston Magna and Glen Parva, U.D.
Glentham	Lincoln	Glentham, U.D.
GLOUCESTER	Gloucester.	
Glusburn	York.	
Glyncorrwg	Glamorgan.	
Glynn	Brecon	Llanspyddid, U.D.
Glyntraian	Denbigh.	
Goathland	York.	
GODMANCHESTER	Huntingdon.	
Gogoyan	Cardigan	Llanddewi Brefi, U.D.
Goldington	Bedford.	
Gondre	Pembroke	Llandissilio, U.D. (Carm.)
Good Easter	Essex.	
Goodnestone (near Faversham)	Kent	Graveney, U.D.
Goole	York	Goole, U.D.
Gorran	Cornwall.	
Gorwydd	Cardigan	Llanddewi Brefi, U.D.
Gosbeck	Suffolk.	
Gosberton	Lincoln.	
Gotham	Nottingham.	
Gotherington	Gloucester.	
Grafham	Huntingdon.	
Graig	Monmouth	Duffryn and Graig, U.D.
Grainsby	Lincoln	North Thoresby, U.D.

Name of Place.	County.	If comprised in a U.D., name of U.D.
Grately	Hants.	
Graveney	Kent	Graveney, U.D.
GRAVESEND	Kent	GRAVESEND, U.D.
Grays Thurrock	Essex.	
Greasbrough (extra municipal)	York.	
Greasley	Nottingham.	
Great Abington	Cambridge-	Great and Little Abington, U.D.
Great Alne	Warwick.	
Great and Little Abington, U.D.	Cambridge.	
Great and Little Bealings, U.D.	Suffolk.	
Great and Little Snarehill	Norfolk	THETFORD, U.D.
Great and Little Stambridge, U.D.	Essex.	
Great and Little Usworth	Durham.	
Great Bardfield	Essex.	
Great Barford	Bedford.	
Great Bealings	Suffolk	Great and Little Bealings, U.D.
Great Beats	Lincoln	Wildmore Fen, U.D.
Great Bentley	Essex.	
Great Blakenham	Suffolk	Blakenham, U.D.
Great Broughton	Cumberland	Great Broughton, U.D.
Great Burstead	Essex.	
Great Chart	Kent.	
Great Cheverell	Wilts.	
Great Clacton	Essex	Great Clacton, U.D.
Great Clifton	Cumberland	Clifton, U.D.
Great Cornard	Suffolk.	
Great Dalby	Leicester.	
Great Driffield	York.	
Great Dunham	Norfolk.	
Great Edstone	York	Edstone, U.D.
Great Ellingham	Norfolk.	
Great Gaddesden	Hertford.	
Great Leighs	Essex	Great Leighs, U.D.
Great Marlow	Buckingham	Contributory to West Wycombe.
Great Plumstead	Norfolk.	
Great Rissington	Gloucester.	
Great Sampford	Essex	Great Sampford, U.D.
Great Sankey	Lancaster.	
Great Smeaton	York	Smeaton and Hornby, U.D.
Great Stambridge	Essex	Great and Little Stambridge, U.D.
Great Staughton	Huntingdon.	
Great Steeping	Lincoln.	
Great Timble	York	Fewston, U.D.
GREAT TORRINGTON	Devon.	
Great Totham	Essex.	
Great Wakering	Essex	Wakering, U.D.
Great Walsingham	Norfolk.	
Greatworth	Northampton	Marston St. Lawrence, U.D.
Great Wyrley	Stafford	Cheslyn Hay and Great Wyrley, U.D.
GREAT YARMOUTH	Norfolk & Suffolk.	
Greencroft	Durham.	
Grendon Bishop	Hereford	Grendon Bishop, U.D.
Gresham	Norfolk	Gresham, U.D.
Gribthorpe	York	Spaldington, U.D.
GRIMSBY	Lincoln.	
Grimstone	Norfolk.	
Grinsdale	Cumberland	Kirkandrews-on-Eden, U.D.
Grosmont	Monmouth	Skenfrith, U.D.
Grundisburgh	Suffolk	Grundisburgh, U.D.
GUILDFORD	Surrey	GUILDFORD, U.D.
Guisborough	York.	
Gulval	Cornwall.	
Gunby St. Nicholas	Lincoln	Gunby St. Nicholas and Stainby, U.D.
Gunton	Norfolk	Antingham and South Repps, U.D.

Name of Place.	County.	If comprised in a U.D., name of U.D.
Guston (extra municipal)	Kent.	
Gwarofog	Brecon	Llangammarch, Llanfechan, and Llandulas-in-Tyr-Abbot, U.D.
Gwennap	Cornwall.	
Gwyddelwern	Merioneth.	
Gwytherin	Denbigh.	
Gyffylliog	Denbigh.	
Habrough	Lincoln	Habrough and Immingham, U.D.
Haccombe-with-Combe	Devon	Coffinswell and Haccombe, U.D.
Hackford	Norfolk	Wicklewood, U.D.
Hackford-next-Reepham	Norfolk	Hackford and Whitwell, U.D.
Hackington or St. Stephen (extra municipal).	Kent.	
Hackleton	Northampton	Piddington, U.D.
Haddenham	Buckingham	Haddenham, U.D.
Haddenham	Cambridge.	
Haddiscoe	Norfolk	Toft Monks and Haddiscoe, U.D.
Hadlow	Kent.	
Hadstone	Northumberland	Chevington, U.D.
Hailsham	Sussex.	
Halberton	Devon.	
Hales	Norfolk	Hales and Heckingham, U.D.
HALIFAX	York.	
Halling	Kent.	
Haltwhistle	Northumberland.	
Halwell	Devon	Halwell and Beaworthy, U.D.
Halwell	Devon	Halwell and Moreleigh, U.D.
Hambledon	Hants.	
Hambleton	Lancaster.	
Hammerwich	Stafford	Norton-under-Cannock, U.D.
Hampton Wick	Middlesex.	
Handley	Dorset.	
Handsworth	Staffordshire.	
Handsworth	York.	
	York	Contributory to Aston with Aughton.
HANLEY	Stafford.	
Hannah-cum-Hagnaby	Lincoln	Hannah-cum-Hagnaby, U.D.
Hanslope	Buckingham.	
Hanwell	Oxford.	
Hanworth	Middlesex.	
Harborne (extra municipal)	Stafford.	
Hardingstone	Northampton.	
Hardwick	Norfolk	Shelton and Hardwick, U.D.
Hargrave	Northampton.	
Harlington	Bedford.	
Harlthorpe	York	Bubwith, U.D.
Harmondsworth	Middlesex.	
Harpford	Devon	Aylesbeare, Harpford, and Venn Ottery, U.D.
Harraton	Durham	Contributory to Washington.
Harrington	Cumberland.	
Harrow-on-the-Hill	Middlesex.	
Harston	Cambridge.	
Harswell	York	Holme-on-Spalding Moor, U.D.
Hartford	Huntingdon.	
Harthill-with-Woodall	York.	
Hartington Upper Quarter	Derby.	
Hartland	Devon.	
Hartlebury	Worcester.	
HARTLEPOOL	Durham.	
Hartley	Westmoreland	Kirkby Stephen, U.D.
Hartleyburn	Northumberland	Farlam, Midgeholme, and Hartleyburn, U.D. (Cumberland).
Hartoft	York.	
Harts Grounds	Lincoln	North-east Holland Fen, U.D.

Name of Place.	County.	If comprised in a U.D., name of U.D.
Hartshead	York.	
Hartwith-with-Winsley	York.	
HARWICH	Essex.	
Haseley	Warwick	Haseley and Hatton, U.D.
Haselor	Warwick.	
Hasland (extra municipal)	Derby.	
HASTINGS	Sussex	HASTINGS, U.D.
Hatfield (in Thorne)	York.	
Hatherleigh	Devon.	
Hatton	Chester	Daresbury, U.D.
Hatton	Derby	Hilton, U.D.
Hatton	Warwick	Haseley and Hatton, U.D.
Hautbois Magna	Norfolk	Coltishall and Hautbois Magna, U.D.
Hauxton	Cambridge.	
HAVERFORDWEST	Pembroke	HAVERFORDWEST, U.D.
Haverhill	Essex and Suffolk	Haverhill, U.D.
Haversham	Buckingham	Haversham, U.D.
Hawes	York.	
Hawkinge	Kent	Folkestone (extra municipal), U.D.
Hawley and Minley	Hants	Cove and Hawley, U.D.
Haworth	York.	
Hawsker with Stainsacre	York.	
Haxby	York.	
Hayfield	Derby.	
Hayscastle	Pembroke	Hayscastle, U.D.
Hayton and Mealo	Cumberland	Hayton and Oughterside, U.D.
Headcorn	Kent.	
Heage	Derby.	
Healey and Comb Hill	Northumberland	Nether Witton, U.D.
Healeyfield	Durham	Healeyfield and Cold Rowley, U.D.
Heanton Punchardon	Devon	Heanton Punchardon, and Ashford, U.D.
Heathfield	Somerset	Hillfarrance, Oake, and Heathfield, U.D.
Heathfield	Sussex.	
Heathylee	Stafford.	
Heaton	Lancaster.	
Heckingham	Norfolk	Hales and Heckingham, U.D.
Heckmondwike	York.	
HEDON	York.	
Hedworth, Monkton, and Jarrow (extra municipal).	Durham	Hedworth, Monkton, and JARROW, U.D.
Heighington	Lincoln	Washingborough, U.D.
Hellingly	Sussex	Contributory to Arlington.
Helmdon	Northampton	Helmdon, U.D.
Helmington Row	Durham	Crook and Billy Row, U.D.
Helpringham	Lincoln.	
Helpstone	Northampton.	
HELSTON	Cornwall.	
Hemblington	Norfolk	Blofield, U.D.
Hemel Hempstead	Hertford.	
Hemingbrough	York.	
Hemington	Leicester	Lockington, U.D.
Hemington	Somerset	
Hemlington	York	Stainton, U.D.
Hempnall	Norfolk.	
Hempstead-with-Eccles	Norfolk	Lessingham and Hempstead, U.D.
Hemyock	Devon.	
Heneglwys	Anglesey	Trewalchmai, U.D.
	Anglesey	Contributory to Llechylched.
Henfynyw	Cardigan	Contributory to Llanarth, U.D.
Henham	Essex	Henham, U.D.
Henley	Suffolk.	
Henllan-Amgoed	Carmarthen	Henllan-Amgoed and Llanfallteg, U.D.
Henllan (extra municipal)	Denbigh.	
Henllis	Monmouth	Rogerstone and Henllis, U.D.

Name of Place.	County.	If comprised in a U.D., name of U.D.
Henllys	Cardigan	Contributory to Cyfoeth-y-Brenin, U.D.
Hennock	Devon.	
Heptonstall	York	Todmorden, U.D.
Herbrandston	Pembroke.	
Herne	Kent.	
Hesket-in-the-Forest	Cumberland	Contributory to Plumpton Wall.
Heston	Middlesex.	
Hethel	Norfolk	Bracon Ash, U.D.
Hett	Durham	Croxdale, U.D.
Hevingham	Norfolk.	
Hewelsfield	Gloucester	St. Briavels and Hewelsfield, U.D.
Heworth (extra municipal)	Durham.	
Hexham	Northumberland.	
Hexton	Hertford.	
Heybridge	Essex.	
Hibaldstow	Lincoln.	
Hickling	Nottingham.	
Hidcote Bartrim	Gloucester	Mickleton, U.D.
High Abbotside	York.	
	York	Contributory to Hawes.
Higham	Suffolk	Stratford St. Mary, U.D.
Higham Ferrers	Northampton.	
High and Low Bishopside	York.	
High and Low Trewhitt	Northumberland	Thropton, U.D.
High Ongar	Essex.	
Highweek	Devon.	
Hilbeck	Westmoreland	Brough, U.D.
Hilderley	York	Appleton-le-Street, U.D.
Hilderthorpe	York	Bridlington, U.D.
Hillfarrance, Oake, and Heathfield, U.D.	Somerset.	
Hillmorton	Warwick.	
Hilton	Derby	Hilton, U.D.
Hinckley	Leicester.	
Hinderwell	York.	
Hindolveston	Norfolk.	
Hingham	Norfolk.	
Hinton-on-the-Green	Gloucester.	
Hinxhill	Kent	Contributory to Willesborough.
Hinxworth	Hertford	Hinxworth and Edworth, U.D.
Hirnant	Montgomery.	
Hittisleigh	Devon.	
Hockham	Norfolk.	
Hockley	Essex.	
Holbeach	Lincoln.	
Holbeton	Devon.	
Hollesley	Suffolk.	
Holleth	Lancaster	Forton, U.D.
Hollingbourn	Kent.	
Hollington	Sussex.	
Holme	Lincoln	Bottesford, U.D.
Holme	Nottingham	North Muskham, U.D.
Holme East Waver	Cumberland.	
Holme (in Huddersfield)	York.	
Holme-next-the-Sea	Norfolk.	
Holme-on-Spalding-Moor	York	Holme-on-Spalding-Moor, U.D.
Holme St. Cuthbert	Cumberland.	
Holmpton	York	Holmpton, U.D.
Holt	Norfolk	Holt, U.D.
Holton le Clay	Lincoln.	
Holverstone	Norfolk	Rockland St. Mary, U.D.
Holyhead	Anglesey.	
Holywell (extra municipal)	Flint.	
Honeychurch	Devon	Sampford Courtenay and Honeychurch, U.D.

Name of Place.	County.	If comprised in a U.D., name of U.D.
Honiley	Warwick	Haseley and Hatton, U.D.
Hook	York	Goole, U.D.
Hoon	Derby	Hilton, U.D.
Hoo St. Werburgh	Kent.	
Hope	Flint.	
Horley	Surrey.	
Hornby	York	Smeaton and Hornby, U.D.
Hornchurch	Essex.	
Horning	Norfolk.	
Horninglow (extra municipal)	Stafford	BURTON-UPON-TRENT, U.D.
Horningtoft	Norfolk	Whissonsett, U.D.
Hornsea-with-Burton	York.	
Hornsey	Middlesex.	
Hornton	Oxford.	
Horsham	Sussex	Horsham, U.D.
Horstead-with-Stanninghall	Norfolk.	
Horton	Northampton	Piddington, U.D.
Horwood	Devon	Horwood and Newton Tracey, U.D.
Hoton	Leicester	Burton-on-the-Wolds, U.D.
Houghton	Huntingdon	Houghton and Wyton, U.D.
Houghton-in-the-Hole	Norfolk	Barsham, U.D.
Houghton Regis	Bedford.	
Hound	Hants.	
Hove	Sussex.	
Hoveton St. John's	Norfolk	Contributory to Wroxham.
Hucclecote	Gloucester.	
Hucknall Torkard	Nottingham.	
HUDDERSFIELD	York.	
Huish Episcopi	Somerset	Langport Eastover, and Huish Episcopi, U.D.
Hullavington	Wilts.	
Humbershoe	Bedford	Caddington and Flamstead, U.D. (Herts.)
Hundon	Suffolk.	
Hunshelf	York.	
Hunstanton	Norfolk.	
Hunston	Sussex	North Mundham, U.D.
Huntington	York	Huntington, U.D.
Hunton	York	Hunton and Arrathorne, U.D.
Huntspill	Somerset.	
Husborne Crawley	Bedford.	
Hutton Cranswick	York	Hutton Cranswick, U.D.
Hutton Rudby	York	Hutton Rudby, U.D.
Huttons Ambo	York.	
Hylton	Durham.	
Ide	Devon.	
Idle	York.	
Ightham	Kent.	
Ilchester	Somerset.	
ILKESTON	Derby.	
Ilketshall St. Lawrence	Suffolk	Ilketshall St. Lawrence, U.D.
Ilkley	York.	
Illogan	Cornwall.	
Ilminster	Somerset.	
Immingham	Lincoln	Habrough and Immingham, U.D.
Impington	Cambridge.	
Ingham	Lincoln.	
Ingoe	Northumberland	Ingoe, U.D.
Ingoldmells	Lincoln	Ingoldmells, U.D.
Ingoldsby	Lincoln	Ingoldsby, U.D.
Inkberrow (or Inborough)	Worcester	Inkberrow, U.D.
Inkpen	Berks.	
Instow	Devon.	
Inwardleigh	Devon.	
Ipplepen	Devon.	
IPSWICH	Suffolk.	

Name of Place.	County.	If comprised in a U.D., name of U.D.
Irby-in-the-Marsh	Lincoln	Firsby, U.D.
Irmingland	Norfolk	Corpusty, U.D.
Irthington	Cumberland.	
Irthlingborough	Northampton.	
Irton	York	Seamer and Irton, U.D.
Isham	Northampton.	
Isle Abbots	Somerset.	
Issayndre	Cardigan	Llanbadarn Fawr, U.D.
Isygarreg	Montgomery.	
Itchen Abbas	Hants.	
Itchingfield	Sussex.	
Jacobstow	Cornwall.	
JARROW	Durham	Hedworth, Monkton, and JARROW, U.D.
Kaber	Westmoreland.	
Kea	Cornwall.	
Keadby	Lincoln	Althorpe and Keadby, U.D.
Kearsley	Northumberland	Ingoe, U.D.
Keckwick	Chester	Daresbury, U.D.
Keelby	Lincoln.	
KEIGHLEY	York	KEIGHLEY, U.D.
Keighley (extra municipal)	York	KEIGHLEY, U.D.
Keinton Mandeville	Somerset.	
Keisby	Lincoln	Ingoldsby, U.D.
Kelling	Norfolk	Weybourne, U.D.
Kellington	York	Beal, U.D.
Kelvedon Hatch	Essex.	
Kemble	Wilts.	
Kempston	Bedford.	
Kenardington	Kent	Orlestone, U.D.
Kenarth	Carmarthen	Kenarth, U.D.
KENDAL	Westmoreland.	
Kenfigg	Glamorgan	Pyle, Kenfigg, and Upper Tythegston, U.D.
Kennerleigh	Devon	Woolfardisworthy, Washford Pyne, and Kennerleigh, U.D.
Kenninghall	Norfolk.	
Kenton	Devon.	
Kenwyn (extra municipal)	Cornwall	Kenwyn, U.D.
Kesgrave	Suffolk	Great and Little Bealings, U.D.
Kettering	Northampton.	
Kettleburgh	Suffolk.	
Kettlewell-with-Starbotton	York.	
Keyham	Leicester.	
Keyingham	York.	
Keymer	Sussex	Clayton and Keymer, U.D.
Keysoe	Bedford.	
Keyworth	Nottingham.	
KIDDERMINSTER	Worcester.	
KIDWELLY	Carmarthen	St. Mary KIDWELLY, U.D.
Kidwelly St. Mary (extra municipal).	Carmarthen	St. Mary KIDWELLY, U.D.
Kilgwrrwg	Monmouth	East and West Newchurch, Kilgwrrwg, and Wolves Newton, U.D.
Killamarsh	Derby.	
Killinghall	York.	
Killybebill	Glamorgan.	
Kilrhedyn	Carmarthen.	
Kilverstone	Norfolk	THETFORD, U.D.
Kimbolton	Huntingdon.	
Kingerby	Lincoln	Kirkby-cum-Osgodby, U.D.
Kingsbridge	Devon	Kingsbridge and Dodbrooke, U.D.
Kingsbury	Middlesex.	
Kingsbury	Warwick.	
Kingsbury Episcopi	Somerset.	
Kings Cliffe	Northampton.	

Name of Place.	County.	If comprised in a U.D., name of U.D.
King's Norton (extra municipal)	Worcester.	
Kingston	Devon	Erme and Avon, U.D.
Kingston-on-Hull	York.	
King's Walden	Hertford.	
Kingswear	Devon.	
Kingswinford	Stafford.	
Kingswood	Gloucester.	
Kingswood	Surrey	Banstead and Kingswood, U.D.
Kington	Hereford.	
Kington	Worcester	Abberton, U.D.
Kinlet	Salop.	
Kinsham	Hereford	Byton, U.D.
Kinson	Dorset.	
Kinver	Stafford.	
Kippax	York.	
Kirby Bedon	Norfolk	Bramerton and Kirby Bedon, U.D.
Kirkandrews Middle	Cumberland	Arthuret and Kirkandrews-upon-Esk, U.D.
Kirkandrews Moat	Cumberland	Arthuret and Kirkandrews-upon-Esk, U.D.
Kirkandrews Nether	Cumberland	Arthuret and Kirkandrews-upon-Esk, U.D.
Kirkandrews-on-Eden	Cumberland	Kirkandrews-on-Eden, U.D.
Kirk Bramwith	York.	
Kirkbride	Cumberland.	
Kirkby Moorside	York.	
Kirkby-cum-Osgodby	Lincoln	Kirkby-cum-Osgodby, U.D.
Kirkby-in-Ashfield	Nottingham.	
Kirkby Ireleth	Lancester	Kirkby Ireleth, U.D.
Kirkby Stephen	Westmoreland	Kirkby Stephen, U.D.
Kirkby Thore	Westmoreland	Kirkby Thore, U.D.
Kirkland and Blencarn	Cumberland.	
Kirkleatham	York.	
Kirkoswald	Cumberland	Contributory to Renwick.
Kirkstead (two detached parts)	Lincoln	Wildmore Fen, U.D.
Kirstead	Norfolk.	
Kirton	Lincoln.	
Kirton	Suffolk	Trimley, U.D.
Kirton-in-Lindsey	Lincoln.	
Knapton (W. R.)	York	Acomb and Knapton, U.D.
Kneesworth	Cambridge	Bassingbourn and Kneesworth, U.D.
Knelston	Glamorgan	Reynoldston, U.D.
Knottingley	York.	
Kyo	Durham.	
Laindon	Essex	Laindon, U.D.
Laira Green	Devon	Egg Buckland and Laira Green, U.D.
Lakenheath	Suffolk.	
Lambourne	Essex	Lambourne, U.D.
Lambston	Pembroke.	
Lampeter	Cardigan	Lampeter-Pont-Stephen, U.D.
Lampeter (extra municipal)	Cardigan	Lampeter-Pont-Stephen, U.D.
Lampeter Veltrey	Pembroke.	
Lamplugh	Cumberland.	
Landcross	Devon	Littleham and Landcross, U.D.
Landewednack	Cornwall.	
Laneast	Cornwall	Contributory to St. Clether.
	Cornwall	Contributory to Warbstow, U.D.
Langenhoe	Essex.	
Langfield	York	Todmorden, U.D.
Langford	Bedford.	
Langford	Nottingham.	
	Nottingham	Contributory to Winthorpe.
Langham	Essex.	
Langley	Warwick	Claverdon, U.D.
Langley-Marish	Buckingham.	
Langport Eastover	Somerset	Langport Eastover and Huish Episcopi, U.D.
Langriville	Lincoln	Wildmore Fen, U.D.

Name of Place.	County.	If comprised in a U.D., name of U.D.
Lanivet	Cornwall.	
Lanlivery (extra municipal)	Cornwall.	
Lansallos	Cornwall	Talland, U.D.
Lanteglos-by-Camelford	Cornwall	Contributory to St. Teath, U.D.
Lanteglos-by-Fowey	Cornwall.	
Lapford	Devon	Lapford and Nymet Rowland, U.D.
Larling	Norfolk	Bridgham, U.D.
Lavington (or Lenton)	Lincoln	Ingoldsby, U.D.
Leake	Lincoln.	
Lea Marston	Warwick	Lea Marston, U.D.
Lebberston	York	Cayton, U.D.
Leckford	Hants.	
Leckhampstead	Berks.	
Lee Chapel	Essex	Laindon, U.D.
LEEDS	York.	
LEICESTER	Leicester.	
Leigh	Essex.	
Lenham	Kent.	
Leominster (otherwise Lyminster).	Sussex.	
Lepton	York.	
Lessingham	Norfolk	Lessingham and Hempstead, U.D.
Letheringsett	Norfolk	Holt, U.D.
Leverington	Cambridge.	
Levisham	York.	
Lewannick	Cornwall.	
Lezant	Cornwall.	
Lidgate	Suffolk.	
Lidlington	Bedford.	
Linchmere	Sussex.	
Lindfield	Sussex.	
Lindsell	Essex.	
Lingfield	Surrey.	
Linkinhorne	Cornwall.	
Linslade	Buckingham.	
Linsted	Kent.	
Linton	Derby	Linton and Castle Gresley, U.D.
Linton	Hereford	Contributory to Bromyard and Norton-with-Brockhampton, U.D.
LISKEARD	Cornwall	LISKEARD, U.D.
Liskeard (parish)	Cornwall	LISKEARD, U.D.
Liss	Hants.	
Liston	Essex	Borley, U.D.
Litlington	Sussex	Alfriston, U.D.
Little Abington	Cambridge	Great and Little Abington, U.D.
Little Barningham	Norfolk	Barningham, U.D.
Little Bealings	Suffolk	Great and Little Bealings, U.D.
Little Beats	Lincoln	Wildmore Fen, U.D.
Little Blakenham	Suffolk	Blakenham, U.D.
Little Broughton	Cumberland	Great Broughton, U.D.
Little Bytham	Lincoln	Little Bytham, U.D.
Little Clifton	Cumberland	Clifton, U.D.
Little Dunmow	Essex.	
Little Eaton	Derby.	
Little Edstone	York	Edstone, U.D.
Little Fransham	Norfolk.	
Littleham	Devon	Exmouth, U.D.
Littleham (Bideford)	Devon	Littleham and Landcross, U.D.
Littlehampton	Sussex.	
Little Holland	Essex	Great Clacton, U.D.
Little Ilford	Essex.	
Little Lawford	Warwick	Newbold-upon-Avon, U.D.
Little Leighs	Essex	Great Leighs, U.D.

Name of Place.	County.	If comprised in a U.D., name of U.D.
Little Linford	Buckingham	Haversham, U.D.
Little Maplestead	Essex.	
Little Marlow	Buckingham	Contributory to Chipping Wycombe (parish).
Little Missenden	Buckingham.	
	Buckingham	Contributory to Chesham.
Littleport	Cambridge.	
Little Sampford	Essex	Great Sampford, U.D.
Little Smeaton	York	Smeaton and Hornby, U.D.
Little Stambridge	Essex	Great and Little Stambridge, U.D.
Little Stanmore	Middlesex	Edgware, U.D.
Little Staughton	Bedford.	
Little Strickland	Westmoreland	Little Strickland and Thrimby, U.D.
Little Stukeley	Huntingdon.	
Little Timble	York	Fewston, U.D.
Little Wakering	Essex	Wakering, U.D.
Little Waldingfield	Suffolk.	
Liverpool	Lancaster.	
Liversedge	York.	
Llanaber	Merioneth.	
Llanaelhaiarn	Carnarvon.	
Llananno	Radnor.	
Llanarmon Dyffryn Ceiriog	Denbigh.	
Llanarmon-Mynydd-Mawr	Denbigh	Llanrhaidr-yn-Mochnant, U.D.
Llanarmon-yn Yale	Denbigh.	
Llanarth	Cardigan	Llanarth, U.D.
	Cardigan	Contributory to Troedyraur, U.D.
Llanarthney	Carmarthen	Llandebie, Llanfihangel-Aberbythych, Llanddarog, and Llanarthney, U.D.
Llanbadarn Fawr, U.D.	Cardigan.	
Llanbadarn Fawr	Radnor.	
Llanbadarn Fynydd	Radnor.	
Llanbadarn Odwyn	Cardigan	Tregaron, U.D.
Llanbadarn Trefeglwys	Cardigan	Llansaintffraid, U.D.
Llanbadarn-y-Garreg	Radnor	Cregrina, U.D.
Llanbaddock	Monmouth	Llanbaddock, Monkswood, and Glascoed, U.D.
Llanbeblig (extra municipal)	Carnarvon.	
Llanbedr	Merioneth.	
Llanbedyr-y-Cennin	Carnarvon	Caerhun, Llanbedr-y-Cennin, and Dolgarrog, U.D.
Llanberis	Carnarvon.	
Llanbeulan	Anglesey	Trewalchmai, U.D.
	Anglesey	Contributory to Llechylched.
Llanbister	Radnor.	
Llanblethian	Glamorgan	Cowbridge, U.D.
Llanboidy	Carmarthen	Llanboidy and Llangan, U.D.
Llancarvan	Glamorgan	Llancarvan, U.D.
Llancillo	Hereford	Walterstone, U.D.
Llancynfelin	Cardigan.	
Llanddarog	Carmarthen	Llandebie, Llanfihangel-Aberbythych, Llanddarog, and Llanarthney, U.D.
Llanddausaint	Anglesey.	
Llanddeiniolen	Carnarvon.	
Llandderfel	Merioneth.	
Llanddewi Brefi, U.D.	Cardigan.	
Llanddona	Anglesey	Llanddona, Llaniestyn, and Llanfihangel-tyn-Sylwy, U.D.
Llanddwywe-is-Graig	Merioneth.	
Llanddyfnan	Anglesey	Llanfairmathafarneithaf and Llanddyfnan, U.D.
Llandebie	Carmarthen	Llandebie, Llanfihangel-Aberbythych, Llanddarog, and Llanarthney, U.D.
Llandefailog Tre Graig	Brecon	Llanvillo, U.D.
Llandegfan	Angelsey.	
Llandeloy	Pembroke	Llandeloy, U.D.
Llandewi Velfrey	Pembroke.	
Llandewy	Glamorgan	Reynoldston, U.D.

Name of Place.	County.	If comprised in a U.D., name of U.D.
Llandilo	Pembroke	Maenclochog, U.D.
Llandilofawr	Carmarthen	Llandilofawr, Llandyfeisant, and Bettws, U.D.
	Carmarthen	Contributory to Llangwick (Glamorgan).
Llandilo Talybont	Glamorgan.	
Llandilovane	Brecon.	
Llandinam	Montgomery.	
Llandissilio, East	Carmarthen	Llandissilio, U.D.
Llandissilio, West	Pembroke	Llandissilio, U.D. (Carm.).
Llandissiliogogo	Cardigan	Llanarth, U.D.
	Cardigan	Contributory to Troedyraur, U.D.
Llandough-juxta-Penarth	Glamorgan	Llandough juxta-Penarth and Cogan, U.D.
Llandrillo	Merioneth.	
Llandrillo-yn-Rhos	Denbigh	Llandrillo and Eirias, U.D.
Llandrygarn-with-Gwyndu	Anglesey	Trewalchmai, U.D.
	Anglesey	Contributory to Llechylched.
Llandudno	Carnarvon.	
Llandulas-in-Tyr-Abbot	Brecon	Llangammarch, Llanfechan, and Llandulas-in-Tyr-Abbot, U.D.
Llandwrog	Carnarvon.	
Llandyfeisant	Carmarthen	Llandilofawr, Llandyfeisant, and Bettws, U.D.
	Carmarthen	Contributory to Llangwick (Glamorgan).
Llandyfodog	Glamorgan.	
Llandyfriog	Cardigan	Kenarth, U.D. (Carm.).
Llandyssil	Cardigan.	
	Cardigan	Contributory to Troedyraur, U.D.
Llanedy	Carmarthen.	
Llanegwad	Carmarthen	Llanegwad and Brechfa, U.D
Llaneilian	Anglesey	Llaneilian and Llanwenllwyfo, U.D.
Llanelly	Brecon.	
Llanelly	Carmarthen.	
Llanenddwyn	Merioneth.	
Llanerch-ayron	Cardigan	Llanfihangel Ystrad, U.D.
Llanerchymedd	Anglesey	Llanerchymedd, U.D.
Llanerfyl	Montgomery.	
Llanfachreth	Anglesey	Llanfachreth, U.D.
Llanfaelog	Anglesey.	
Llanfaethly	Anglesey	Llanfaethly, U.D.
Llanfair-Caereinion	Montgomery.	
Llanfairclydogau	Cardigan.	
Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd (extra municipal).	Denbigh.	
Llanfair-is-gaer	Carnarvon.	
Llanfairmathafarneithaf	Anglesey	Llanfairmathafarneithaf and Llanddyfnan, U.D.
Llanfairnantgwyn	Pembroke	Blaenffos, U.D.
Llanfairpwllgwyngyll	Anglesey.	
Llanfairtalhaiarn	Denbigh.	
Llan-fair-Tre-Helgen	Cardigan	Troedyraur, U.D.
	Cardigan	Contributory to Penbryn.
Llanfair-yn-cubwll	Anglesey	Llanfair-yn-cubwll, U.D.
Llanfairynghornwy	Anglesey	Llanfairynghornwy and Llanrhwydrys, U.D.
Llanfallteg, East	Carmarthen	Henllan-Amgoed and Llanfallteg, U.D.
Llanfallteg, West	Pembroke	Henllan-Amgoed and Llanfallteg, U.D. (Carm.)
Llanfechen (or Llanafanfechan)	Brecon	Llangammarch, Llanfechan, and Llandulas-in-Tyr-Abbot, U.D.
Llanfigael	Anglesey	Llanfachreth, U.D.
Llanfihangel-Abercowin	Carmarthen.	
Llanfihangel-Aberbythych	Carmarthen	Llandebie, Llanfihangel-Aberbythych, Llanddarog, and Llanarthney, U.D.
Llanfihangel-ar-arth	Carmarthen.	
	Carmarthen	Contributory to Llanegwad and Brechfa, U.D.
Llanfihangel-Bachellaeth	Carnarvon	Llannor and Llanfihangel-Bachellaeth, U.D.
Llanfihangel-Esgeifiog	Anglesey.	
Llanfihangel-Llantarnam	Monmouth.	

Name of Place.	County.	If comprised in a U.D., name of U.D.
Llanfihangel-Pembdw	Pembroke	Blaenffos, U.D.
Llanfihangel-Rhos-y-corn	Carmarthen.	
	Carmarthen	Contributory to Llanegwad and Brechfa, U.D.
Llanfihangel-Rhydithon	Radnor.	
Llanfihangel-tyn-Sylwy	Anglesey	Llanddona, Llaniestyn, and Llanfihangel-tyn-Sylwy, U.D.
Llanfihangel y Croyddin, Lower	Cardigan.	
Llanfihangel y Croyddin, Upper, &c., U.D.	Cardigan.	
Llanfihangel-yn-Howyn	Anglesey	Llufair-yn-Eubwll, U.D.
Llanfihangel-y-Pennant	Merioneth.	
Llanfihangel Ystrad	Cardigan	Llanfihangel Ystrad, U.D.
Llanfihangel-y-Traethau	Merioneth	Llanfihangel-y-Traethau and Llanfrothen, U.D.
Llanfoist	Monmouth.	
Llanfor	Merioneth.	
Llanfrothen	Merioneth	Llanfihangel-y-Traethau and Llanfrothen, U.D.
Llanfwrog	Anglesey	Llanfaethly, U.D.
Llanfwrog (extra municpal	Denbigh	Ruthin and Llanfwrog, U.D.
Llanfynydd	Carmarthen	Contributory to Llanegwad and Brechfa, U.D.
	Carmarthen	Contributory to Llanybyther.
Llanfyrnach	Pembroke	Llanfyrnach and Eglwysfairchurig, U.D.
Llangadock	Carmarthen.	
Llangain	Carmarthen.	
Llangammarch, &c., U.D.	Brecon.	
Llangan	Glamorgan	Llangan and St. Mary Hill, U.D.
Llangan, East	Carmarthen	Llanboidy and Llangan, U.D.
Llanganten	Brecon	Llanganten, Llanynys, and Rhosferig, U.D.
Llangan, West	Pembroke	Henllan-Amgoed and Llanfallteg, U.D. (Carm.)
Llangar	Merioneth.	
Llangathen	Carmarthen.	
	Carmarthen	Contributory to Llangewad and Brechfa, U.D.
Llangattock	Brecon.	
Llangattock-nigh-Usk	Monmouth.	
Llangefni	Anglesey.	
Llangeinor	Glamorgan.	
Llangeinwen	Anglesey.	
Llangeitho	Cardigan	Llangeitho, U.D.
Llangelynin	Merioneth.	
Llangendeirne	Carmarthen.	
Llanginning	Carmarthen.	
Llangirrig	Montgomery.	
Llangoed	Anglesey.	
Llangoedmore	Cardigan	Llangoedmore, U.D.
Llangollen	Denbigh.	
Llangolman	Pembroke	Maenclochog, U.D.
	Pembroke	Contributory to Llandissilio, U.D. (Carm.)
Llangua	Monmouth	Skenfrith, U.D.
Llangunider	Brecon.	
Llangunllo	Cardigan	Troedyraur, U.D.
	Cardigan	Contributory to Penbryn.
Llangunnor	Carmarthen.	
	Carmarthen	Contributory to Llandebie, Llanfihangel-Aberbythych, Llanddarog, and Llanarthney, U.D.
Llangwick	Glamorgan.	
	Glamorgan	Contributory to Ystradgunlais Lower (Brecon).
Llangwm	Denbigh.	
Llangwstennin	Carnarvon.	
Llangwyfan	Anglesey	Aberffraw and Llangwyfan, U.D.
Llangwyllog	Anglesey	Trewalchmai, U.D.
	Anglesey	Contributory to Llechylched.
Llangwyryfon	Cardigan	Llanrhystyd, U.D.
Llangybi	Carnarvon.	
Llangyby	Cardigan.	

Name of Place.	County.	If comprised in a U.D., name of U.D.
Llangydwen	Carmarthen	Llandissilio, U.D.
Llangynog	Brecon	Maes Mynis and Llangynog, U.D.
Llangynog	Montgomery	Llangynog and Pennant Ucha, U.D.
Llanharan	Glamorgan	Llanharan, U.D.
Llanhilleth	Monmouth.	
Llanhowell	Pembroke	Llandeloy, U.D.
Llanidan	Anglesey.	
Llanidloes	Montgomery.	
Llanidloes (extra municipal)	Montgomery.	
Llaniestyn (extra municipal)	Anglesey	Llanddona, Llaniestyn, and Llanfihangel-tyn-Sylwy, U.D.
Llanilid	Glamorgan	Llanharan, U.D.
Llanina	Cardigan	Llanarth, U.D.
	Cardigan	Contributory to Troedyraur, U.D.
Llanio	Cardigan	Llanddewi Brefi, U.D.
Llanishen	Monmouth	Llanishen, Llanvihangel-tor-y Mynydd, and Trelleck Grange, U.D.
Llanllibio	Anglesey	Llanfachreth, U.D.
Llanllugan	Montgomery	Llanwyddelan, U.D.
Llanllwchaiarn	Cardigan.	
Llanllwchaiarn	Montgomery	Newtown and Llanllwchaiarn, U.D.
Llanllyfni	Carnarvon.	
Llannon	Carmarthen.	
Llannor (extra municipal)	Carnarvon	Llannor and Llanfihangel-Bachellaeth, U.D.
Llanreithan	Pembroke	Llandeloy, U.D.
Llanreithan, North	Pembroke	Llanrian, Mathry, and Llanreithan North, U.D.
Llanrhaiadr-in-Kinmerch (extra municipal).	Denbigh	Contributory to Nantglyn.
Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochnant	Denbigh and Montgomery.	Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochnant, U.D. (Denbigh).
Llanrhidian, Higher	Glamorgan.	
Llanrhwydrys	Anglesey	Llanfairynghornwy and Llanrhwydrys, U.D.
Llanrhydd (extra municipal)	Denbigh	Ruthin and Llanfwrog, U.D.
Llanrhyddlad	Anglesey.	
Llanrhystyd-Haminiog	Cardigan	Llanrhystyd, U.D.
Llanrhystyd-Mefenydd	Cardigan	Llanrhystyd, U.D.
Llanrian	Pembroke	Llanrian, Mathry, and Llanreithan North, U.D.
Llanrug	Carnarvon.	
Llanrwst	Denbigh.	
Llansadwrn	Anglesey.	
Llansadwrn	Carmarthen.	
Llansaintffraid	Cardigan	Llansaintffraid, U.D.
Llansaintfraed-in-Elvel	Radnor.	
Llansanlet, Higher (extra municipal.)	Glamorgan.	
Llansantffraid-Glyn-Ceriog	Denbigh.	
Llansawel	Carmarthen.	
	Carmarthen	Contributory to Llanybyther.
Llansilin	Denbigh	Llansilin, U.D.
Llanspyddid	Brecon	Llanspyddid, U.D.
Llanstadwell	Pembroke.	
Llanthew	Brecon.	
Llantood	Pembroke	Llantood, U.D.
Llantrissant	Glamorgan.	
	Glamorgan	Contributory to Llanwonno.
Llantwitfardre	Glamorgan.	
Llantwit Major	Glamorgan.	
Llanveynoe	Hereford	Longtown, U.D.
Llanvihangel-pont-y-moile	Monmouth	Llanvihangel-pont-y-moile and Mamhilad, U.D.
Llanvihangel-tor-y-Mynydd	Monmouth	Llanishen, Llanvihangel-tor-y-Mynydd and Trelleck Grange, U.D.
Llanvillo	Brecon	Llanvillo, U.D.
Llanvithin	Glamorgan	Llancarvan, U.D.

Name of Place.	County.	If comprised in a U.D., name of U.D.
Llanvrechva, Lower	Monmouth.	
Llanvrechva, Upper	Monmouth.	
Llanwenllwyfo	Anglesey	Llaneilian and Llanwenllwyfo, U.D.
Llanwenog	Cardigan.	
Llanwinio	Carmarthen.	
Llanwnda	Carnarvon	Llanwnda and Bettws Garmon, U.D.
Llanwnda	Pembroke.	
Llanwonno	Glamorgan.	
Llanwrin	Montgomery	Contributory to Talyllyn (Merioneth).
Llanwrtyd	Brecon.	
Llanwyddelan	Montgomery	Llanwyddelan, U.D.
Llanybyther	Carmarthen.	
Llanycefn	Pembroke	Llandissilio, U.D. (Carm.).
Llanychaer	Pembroke	Contributory to Llanychlwydog, U.D.
Llanychaiarn	Cardigan.	
Llanychlwydog	Pembroke	Llanychlwydog, U.D.
Llanycil	Merioneth.	
Llanycrwys	Carmarthen.	
Llanynghenedl	Anglesey.	
Llanynys	Brecon	Llanganten, Llanynys, and Rhosferig, U.D.
Llechgynfarwydd	Anglesey	Trewalchmai, U.D.
	Anglesey	Contributory to Llechylched.
Llechryd	Cardigan	Llangoedmore, U.D.
Llechylched	Anglesey.	
Lockington	Leicester	Lockington, U.D.
Lockton	York.	
Loddon	Norfolk	Loddon, U.D.
Lofthouse-with-Carlton	York	Lofthouse-with-Carlton, U.D.
LONDON	Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent.	
Longbenton	Northumberland.	
Long Buckby	Northampton.	
Long Crendon	Buckingham.	
Long Eaton	Derby.	
Long Lawford	Warwick	Newbold-upon-Avon, U.D.
Long Sutton (formerly Sutton St. Mary).	Lincoln.	
LONGTON	Stafford.	
Longtown	Hereford	Longtown, U.D.
Lopen	Somerset.	
Lorbottle	Northumberland	Callaley and Yetlington, U.D.
Lostock	Lancaster	Westhoughton and Lostock, U.D.
LOSTWITHIEL	Cornwall.	
LOUGHBOROUGH	Leicester	LOUGHBOROUGH, U.D.
Loughborough (extra municipal)	Leicester	LOUGHBOROUGH, U.D.
Loughor (Boro')	Glamorgan.	
Lougher (Boro')	Glamorgan	Contributory to Llandilo Talybont.
Loughor (Parish)	Glamorgan.	
Loughton	Buckingham	Shenley and Loughton, U.D.
Loughton	Essex.	
Loveston	Pembroke	Loveston, U.D.
Low Dinsdale	Durham	Contributory to Middleton St. George.
Lower Coyty	Glamorgan	Bridgend, U.D.
Lower Halstow	Kent.	
Lower Llanbadarn-y-Croyddin	Cardigan	Contributory to Llanychaiarn.
Lower Llansamlet (extra municipal).	Glamorgan	SWANSEA, U.D.
Lower Lledrod	Cardigan	Blaenpenal and Lower Lledrod, U.D.
Lower Machen	Monmouth	Machen and Waenfawr, U.D.
	Monmouth	Contributory to Risca.
Lower Newcastle	Glamorgan	Bridgend, U.D.
Low Holme (or Holme Low)	Cumberland.	
Low Leyton	Essex.	
Lowside Quarter	Cumberland.	

Name of Place.	County.	If comprised in a U.D., name of U.D.
Loxton	Somerset	Loxton and Christon, U.D.
Luckington	Wilts.	
Luddington	Lincoln.	
Ludgvan	Cornwall.	
Ludham	Norfolk,	
Luffincott	Devon	Clawton, Tetcott and, Luffincott, U.D.
Lullington	Sussex	Alfriston, U.D.
Lulsley	Worcester-	Alfrick, Lulsley, and Suckley, U.D.
Lustleigh	Devon.	
LUTON	Bedford	LUTON, U.D.
Luton (extra municipal)	Bedford	LUTON, U.D.
Luxullion	Cornwall.	
LYDD	Kent.	
Lydeard St. Lawrence	Somerset.	
Lydford	Devon.	
Lyminster	Sussex	(*See* Leominster).
Lyneham	Oxford	Milton, U.D.
Lyng	Somerset.	
Lytchett Matravers	Dorset.	
Lytchett Minster	Dorset.	
MACCLESFIELD	Chester.	
Machen and Waenfawr, U.D.	Monmouth.	
	Monmouth	Contributory to Risca.
Madron (extra municipal)	Cornwall.	
	Cornwall	Contributory to Gulval.
	Cornwall	Contributory to Paul.
Maenan	Carnarvon	Maenan, U.D.
Maenclochog	Pembroke	Maenclochog, U.D.
Maes Mynis	Brecon	Maes Mynis and Llangynog, U.D.
MAIDSTONE	Kent.	
Mainstone	Salop.	
Mallerstang	Westmoreland.	
Mallwyd	Merioneth.	
Maltby	York	Stainton, U.D.
Mamhilad	Monmouth	Llanvihangel-pont-y-Moile, and Mamhilad, U.D
Manaccan	Cornwall	Manaccan, U.D.
MANCHESTER	Lancaster.	
Manea	Cambridge.	
Mansriggs	Lancaster	Ulverston, U.D.
Manuden	Essex.	
Marazion	Cornwall.	
March	Cambridge.	
Marden	Hereford.	
Margam	Glamorgan.	
MARGATE	Kent	MARGATE, U.D.
Mariansleigh	Devon	Romansleigh and Mariansleigh, U.D.
Markby	Lincoln	Hannah-cum-Hagnaby, U.D.
Markshall	Norfolk	Poringland, U.D.
Marrick	York	Marrick, U.D.
Marsham	Norfolk.	
Marston Montgomery	Derby.	
Marston-Moretaine	Bedford.	
Marston St. Lawrence	Northampton	Marston St. Lawrence, U.D.
Marston-upon-Dove	Derby	Hilton, U.D.
Martham	Norfolk.	
Martin (detached part)	Lincoln	Wildmore Fen, U.D.
Marton	Lincoln.	
Marwood	Devon.	
Mashbury	Essex	Chignal. U.D.
Mason	Northumberland.	
Matherne and St. Pierre	Monmouth	Matherne, U.D.
Mathry	Pembroke	Llanrian, Mathry, and Llanreithan North U.D.
Matlask	Norfolk	Barningham, U.D.

Name of Place.	County.	If comprised in a U.D., name of U.D.
Maugersbury	Gloucester	Stow on the Wold and Maugersbury, U.D.
Maulden	Bedford.	
Mautby	Norfolk	Contributory to Filby.
	Norfolk	Contributory to Runham, U.D.
Mawgan-in-Meneage	Cornwall	Mawgan-in-Meneage, U.D.
Mawgan-in-Pyder	Cornwall.	
Mawr	Glamorgan.	
Maxey	Northampton.	
Mayland	Essex	Mayland and Althorne, U.D.
Meare	Somerset.	
Medomsley	Durham.	
Meering	Nottingham	Besthorpe, U.D.
Melbourne	Derby	Melbourne, U.D.
Melbourne	York.	
Melindwr	Cardigan.	
Meline	Pembroke	Meline and Whitchurch, U.D.
Melton	Suffolk.	
Melton Parva	Norfolk	Melton Parva, U.D.
Melverley	Salop.	
Membury	Devon.	
Mendham	Suffolk.	
Menstone	York.	
Menthorpe-with-Bowthorpe	York	South Duffield, U.D.
Menwith-with-Darley	York.	
Mereworth	Kent	Mereworth, U.D.
Merrington	Durham	Tudhoe, U.D.
Merriott	Somerset	
Mersham	Kent.	
Merstham	Surrey.	
Merston	Sussex	North Mundham, U.D.
Merthyr Cynog	Brecon.	
Merthyr Dovan	Glamorgan	Barry, U.D.
Merthyr Tydfil	Glamorgan.	
Messingham	Lincoln.	
Methley	York.	
Methwold	Norfolk	Contributory to Southery.
Mettingham	Suffolk	Bungay, U.D.
Metton	Norfolk	Aylmerton, U.D.
Mevagissey	Cornwall.	
Mexborough	York.	
Michaelchurch Eskley	Hereford	Longtown, U.D.
Michaelstow	Cornwall	St. Teath, U.D
Michelmersh	Hants.	
Mickleby	York	Ellerby, U.D.
Mickleover	Derby.	
Mickleton	Gloucester	Mickleton, U.D.
Middle Rasen	Lincoln.	
MIDDLESBOROUGH	York.	
Middlestone	Durham.	
Middleton Cheney	Northampton.	
Middleton in Teesdale	Durham.	
Middleton St. George	Durham.	
Middleton Scriven	Salop	Chetton, U.D.
Middlezoy	Somerset.	
Midgeholme	Cumberland	Farlam and Midgeholme, U.D.
Midgley	York.	
Mildenhall	Suffolk.	
Mileham	Norfolk	
Millbrook	Bedford.	
Millom	Cumberland.	
Milton	Cambridge.	
Milton	Oxford	Milton, U.D.
Milton Abbot	Devon.	
Milton Damerell	Devon.	

Name of Place.	County.	If comprised in a U.D., name of U.D
Milton Lilborne	Wilts.	
Milton-next-Sittingbourne	Kent.	
Milverton	Somerset.	
Milverton (extra municipal)	Warwick.	
Miningsby (detached part)	Lincoln	West Fen, U.D.
Minster	Cornwall	Boscastle, U.D.
Minster in Sheppey	Kent.	
Minting	Lincoln	Minting, U.D
Minworth	Warwick	Lea Marston, U.D.
Misterton	Nottingham.	
Mitcham	Surrey.	
Modbury	Devon	
Modrydd	Brecon	Llanspyddid, U.D.
Mold	Flint.	
Monington	Pembroke	Llantood, U.D.
Monk Bretton	York.	
Monks Risbridge	Suffolk	Barnardiston, U.D.
Monkswood	Monmouth	Llanbaddock, Monkswood, and Glascoed, U.D.
Monmouth	Monmouth.	
Moore	Chester	Daresbury, U.D.
Mooresholm-cum-Gerrick	York.	
Moorlinch	Somerset.	
Morden	Dorset.	
Moreleigh	Devon	Halwell and Moreleigh, U.D.
Moresby	Cumberland.	
Morestead	Hants	Contributory to Owslebury.
Moretonhampstead	Devon.	
Morley	Derby.	
Morley	York.	
Morthoe	Devon.	
Morvah	Cornwall.	
Moss	York	Fenwick and Moss, U.D.
Moss Side (extra municipal)	Lancaster.	
Mottingham	Kent.	
Moulton	Chester.	
Moulton	Lincoln.	
Moulton	Northampton.	
Mount	Cardigan	Verwick, U.D.
Mountnessing	Essex	Contributory to Great Burstead.
Mounton	Monmouth	Matherne, U.D.
Mounton	Pembroke	Narberth, South, U.D.
Mucklestone	Stafford.	
Muggleswick	Durham.	
Mullion	Cornwall.	
Mundon	Essex.	
Mundsley	Norfolk.	
Murton (or Moortown)	Northumberland.	
Musbury	Devon.	
Myddfai	Carmarthen	Contributory to Llangadock.
Mydrim	Carmarthen	Contributory to Llanfihangel Abercowin.
Mynyddyslwyn	Monmouth.	
Nailstone	Leicester.	
Nantcwnlle	Cardigan.	
Nantglyn	Denbigh.	
Nantmel	Radnor.	
	Radnor	Contributory to Llanbadarn Fawr.
Narberth, U.D.	Pembroke.	
Narberth, South, U.D.	Pembroke.	
Nash	Buckingham.	
Nateby	Westmoreland	Nateby and Wharton, U.D
Nately Scures	Hants	Newnham, U.D.
Naughton	Suffolk	Nedging and Naughton, U.D.
Naunton	Gloucester.	
Naunton Beauchamp	Worcester	Abberton, U.D.

Name of Place.	County.	If comprised in a U.D., name of U.D.
Nazeing	Essex.	
Nedging	Suffolk	Nedging and Naughton, U.D.
Nether Broughton	Leicester	Upper and Nether Broughton, U.D.
Nether Denton	Cumberland.	
Nether Hoyland	York.	
Netherton, North Side	Northumberland	Netherton, U.D.
Netherton, South Side	Northumberland	Netherton, U.D.
Nether Witton	Northumberland	Nether Witton, U.D.
Nettlebed	Oxford.	
Nettleton	Lincoln.	
Nevern	Pembroke	Nevern and Bayvil, U.D.
	Pembroke	Contributory to Llantood, U.D.
	Pembroke	Contributory to Llanychlwydog, U.D.
Nevin	Carnarvon.	
Newall-with-Clifton	York	Otley, U.D.
New Alresford	Hants.	
NEWARK	Nottingham.	
Newbiggin	Northumberland	Black Callerton, U.D.
Newbiggin	Westmoreland	Kirkby Thore, U.D.
Newbold and Dunston (extra municipal).	Derby.	
Newbold-upon-Avon	Warwick	Newbold-upon-Avon, U.D.
Newborough St. Peter's	Anglesey.	
Newbottle	Durham.	
New Buckenham	Norfolk.	
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE	Northumberland.	
NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME	Stafford.	
Newchurch	Hants.	
Newchurch	Radnor	Newchurch, U.D.
Newent	Gloucester.	
New Forest	York	Marrick, U.D.
Newhall	Chester	Contributory to Wrenbury-with-Frith, U.D.
Newhaven	Sussex.	
Newick	Sussex.	
Newland	Gloucester	Contributory to Forest of Dean, U.D.
Newmarket St. Mary	Suffolk.	
New Mills	Derby	(See Beard, Ollersett, Whittle and Thornsett).
Newnham	Hants	Newnham, U.D.
Newnham	Kent	Doddington, U.D.
Newport	Essex.	
NEWPORT (I. of W.)	Hants.	
NEWPORT	Monmouth	NEWPORT SCHOOL DISTRICT.
Newport	Pembroke.	
Newport Wallingfen, U.D.	York.	
New Shoreham	Sussex.	
Newton	Hereford	Longtown, U.D.
Newton Bewley	Durham	Wolviston, U.D.
Newton-by-Daresbury	Chester	Daresbury, U.D.
Newton Mulgrave	York	Ellerby, U.D.
Newton St. Cyres	Devon.	
Newton St. Petrock	Devon	Shebbear, U.D.
Newton Tracey	Devon	Horwood and Newton Tracey, U.D.
Newton Valance	Hants.	
Newtown	Montgomery	Newtown and Llanllwchairn, U.D.
Normanby	Lincoln	Normanby, U.D.
Normanby in Eston (extra municipal).	York.	
Normanton	York.	
Normanton (extra municipal)	Derby.	
Normanton-on-Soar	Nottingham.	
North Ambersham	Sussex	Fernhurst, U.D.
NORTHAMPTON	Northampton.	
North and South Collingham, U.D.	Nottingham.	

Name of Place.	County.	If comprised in a U.D., name of U.D.
North and South Cowton, U.D.	York.	
North and South Killingholme, U.D.	Lincoln.	
North Barsham	Norfolk	Barsham, U.D.
North Bedburn	Durham.	
Northborough	Northampton	Northborough, U.D.
North Bradley	Wilts.	
North Collingham	Nottingham	North and South Collingham, U.D.
Northcott	Devon	Boyton and Northcott, U.D. (Cornwall).
North Cowton	York	North and South Cowton, U.D.
North East Holland Fen, U.D.	Lincoln.	
North Fambridge	Essex.	
Northfleet	Kent.	
North Forty-foot Bank	Lincoln	North East Holland Fen, U.D.
North Kelsey	Lincoln	
North Killingholme	Lincoln	North and South Killingholme, U.D.
North Kyme	Lincoln.	
North Lopham	Norfolk.	
North Molton	Devon.	
North Mundham	Sussex	North Mundham, U.D.
North Muskham	Nottingham	North Muskham, U.D.
North Narberth	Pembroke	Narberth, U.D.
Northop	Flint.	
Northover	Somerset	Contributory to Ilchester.
Northowram (extra municipal)	York.	
North Petherton	Somerset	North Petherton and St. Michaelchurch, U.D.
North Petherwin	Devon.	
North Piddle	Worcester	Abberton, U.D.
North Repps	Norfolk.	
North Scarle	Lincoln.	
North Shoebury	Essex	Wakering, U.D.
North Tamerton	Cornwall Cornwall	Contributory to Boyton and Northcott, U.D.
North Tawton	Devon.	
North Thoresby	Lincoln	North Thoresby, U.D.
North Walsham	Norfolk.	
North Wingfield	Derby	Clay Lane, U.D.
Norton	Derby.	
Norton	Durham.	
Norton-in-the-Moors	Stafford.	
Norton-Lindsey	Warwick	Norton-Lindsey and Wolverton, U.D.
Norton-under-Cannock	Stafford	Norton-under-Cannock, U.D.
Norton-with-Brockampton	Hereford	Bromyard, and Norton-with-Brockhampton U.D.
Norwich	Norfolk.	
Norwood	Middlesex.	
Nottingham	Nottingham.	
Nuffield	Oxford.	
Nunney	Somerset.	
Nunnykirk	Northumberland	Nether Witton, U.D.
Nutfield	Surrey	Contributory to Burstow.
Nymet Rowland	Devon	Lapford and Nymet Rowland, U.D.
Oadby	Leicester.	
Oake	Somerset	Hillfarrance, Oake, and Heathfield, U.D.
Oakley	Bedford.	
Oare	Kent	Preston next Faversham, U.D.
Ocklestone	Chester	Wimboldsley, Clive, and Ocklestone, U.D.
Occold	Suffolk	Occold, U.D.
Odiham	Hants. Hants	Contributory to Newnham, U.D.
Odstone	Leicester	Odstone and Barton-in-the-Beans, U.D.
Offerton	Durham	Penshaw and Offerton, U.D.
Offham	Kent.	
Offley	Hertford.	

Name of Place.	County.	If comprised in a U.D., name of U.D.
Offord Cluney	Huntingdon	Offord, U.D.
Offord Darcy	Huntingdon	Offord, U.D.
Ogley Hay	Stafford	Norton-under-Cannock, U.D.
Okehampton (extra municipal)	Devon.	
OLDHAM	Lancaster.	
Oldland	Gloucester.	
Olney	Buckingham	Olney, U.D.
Olney Park Farm	Buckingham	Olney, U.D.
Onecote	Stafford.	
Orby	Lincoln.	
Orcop	Hereford.	
Ore	Sussex.	
Orlestone	Kent	Orlestone, U.D.
Ormesby (extra municipal)	York.	
Ormesby, U.D.	Norfolk.	
Ormside	Westmoreland.	
Orpington	Kent.	
Orton	Cumberland.	
Orwell	Cambridge.	
Osmaston, near Derby	Derb	
Osmotherley	York	Osmotherley, U.D.
OSWESTRY	Salop.	
Othery	Somerset.	
Otley	Suffolk.	
Otley	York	Otley, U.D.
Otterburn	York	Airton, U.D.
Otterford	Somerset.	
Otterhampton	Somerset.	
Ottery St. Mary	Devon.	
Oughterside and Allerby	Cumberland	Hayton and Oughterside, U.D.
Oulton	Suffolk.	
Oulton-with-Woodlesford	York.	
Out Newton	York	Holmpton, U.D.
Out St. Cuthbert-in-Wells	Somerset	Out St. Cuthbert-in-Wells and Priddy, U.D.
Outwell (part of)	Norfolk	Contributory to Downham Market.
Over	Chester.	
Over Wallop	Hants.	
Owmby	Lincoln	Normanby, U.D.
Owslebury	Hants.	
Owthorne	York	Owthorne, U.D.
Oxcombe	Lincoln	Farforth-with-Maidenwell, U.D.
OXFORD	Oxford.	
Oxhill	Warwick.	
Oxspring	York.	
Oxton	York	Tadcaster, U.D.
Oxwich	Glamorgan	Oxwich, Penrice, and Port-Eynon, U.D.
Oystermouth	Glamorgan.	
Paddlesworth	Kent	Acrise and Paddlesworth, U.D.
Padstow	Cornwall.	
Paington	Devon.	
Painswick	Gloucester.	
Palling-next-the-Sea	Norfolk	Palling-next-the-Sea, U.D.
Pamber	Hants	Wootton and Tadley, U.D.
Pampisford	Cambridge.	
Panfield	Essex.	
Pannal (extra municipal)	York.	
Papcastle	Cumberland.	
Parcel Canol	Cardigan	Contributory to Melindwr.
	Cardigan	Contributory to Trefeirig.
Parkham	Devon.	
Parson Drove	Cambridge.	
Paston	Norfolk	Paston, U.D.
Patcham	Sussex.	
Paul	Cornwall.	

Name of Place.	County.	If comprised in a U.D., name of U.D.
Pawlett	Somerset.	
Peasenhall	Suffolk.	
Peckleton	Leicester.	
Pelham's Lands	Lincoln	North East Holland Fen, U.D.
Pembrey	Carmarthen.	
PEMBROKE	Pembroke.	
Pembury	Kent.	
Penarth	Glamorgan.	
Penbault	Brecon	Llangammarch, Llanfechan, and Llanddulas-in-Tyr-Abbot, U.D.
Penbryn	Cardigan.	
	Cardigan	Contributory to Troedyraur, U.D.
Pencarreg	Carmarthen.	
	Carmarthen	Contributory to Llanybyther.
Pencoed	Glamorgan.	
Pencoyd	Hereford	Pencoyd, U.D.
Penderry (extra municipal)	Glamorgan	SWANSEA, U.D.
Penderyn	Brecon.	
Penhurst	Sussex	Ashburnham and Penhurst, U.D.
Penlline	Glamorgan.	
Penmorfa, U.D.	Carnarvon.	
Penmynydd	Anglesey.	
Pennal	Merioneth	Towyn and Pennal, U.D.
Penrice	Glamorgan	Oxwich, Penrice, and Port Eynon, U.D.
Penrith	Cumberland.	
	Cumberland	Contributory to Plumpton Wall.
Penrith, or Penrhydd	Pembroke	Blaenffos, U.D.
Penshaw	Durham	Penshaw and Offerton, U.D.
Pentraeth	Anglesey.	
Pentrich	Derby	Ripley, U.D.
Pentyrch	Glamorgan.	
Perranarworthal	Cornwall.	
Perranuthnoe	Cornwall.	
Perranzabuloe	Cornwall.	
Petersfield	Hants	Petersfield, U.D.
Peterstone	Monmouth.	
Peterstone-super-Montem	Glamorgan	Llanharan, U.D.
Petsoe Manor	Buckingham	Emberton, U.D.
Pevensey	Sussex	Westham, U.D.
Pewsey	Wilts.	
Pickstock	Salop	Chetwynd and Pickstock, U.D.
Pickworth	Lincoln	Pickworth, U.D.
Piddington	Northampton	Piddington, U.D.
Pilsley	Derby	Clay Lane, U.D.
Pinner	Middlesex	Contributory to Harrow-on-the-Hill.
Pinxton	Derby.	
Pirbright	Surrey.	
Pirton	Hertford.	
Pistill	Carnarvon	Pistill, U.D.
Plashetts and Tynehead	Northumberland.	
Playford	Suffolk	Great and Little Bealings, U.D.
Pleasington	Lancaster.	
Plumpton	Sussex.	
Plumpton Wall	Cumberland.	
Plumstead by Holt	Norfolk	Barningham, U.D.
PLYMOUTH	Devon.	
Plymstock	Devon.	
Polesworth	Warwick.	
Polstead	Suffolk.	
Pontfaen	Pembroke	Llanychlwydog, U.D.
Porchester	Hants.	
Poringland	Norfolk	Poringland, U.D.
Port Eynon	Glamorgan	Oxwich, Penrice, and Port Eynon, U.D.
Portington and Cavil	York	Eastrington, U.D.

Name of Place.	County.	If comprised in a U.D., name of U.D.
PORTSMOUTH	Hants.	
Potter Heigham	Norfolk.	
Potton	Bedford.	
Poulton	Lancaster.	
Poulton-cum-Seacombe	Chester.	
Poundstock	Cornwall.	
Prendergast (extra municipal)	Pembroke	HAVERFORDWEST, U.D.
Prescot	Lancaster.	
Prescott	Gloucester	Winchcomb, U.D.
Preston	York.	
Preston (extra municipal)	Sussex	BRIGHTON and Preston, U.D.
Preston Deanery	Northampton	Piddington, U.D.
Preston next Faversham (extra municipal).	Kent	Preston next Faversham, U.D.
Preston-on-the-Hill	Chester	Daresbury, U.D.
Preston Quarter	Cumberland	Contributory to St. Bees, U.D.
Prestwold	Leicester	Burton-on-the-Wolds, U.D.
Priddy	Somerset	Out St. Cuthbert-in-Wells and Priddy, U.D.
Prisk and Carfan	Cardigan	Llanddewi Brefi, U.D.
Pudsey (extra municipal)	York.	
Pulborough	Sussex.	
Puriton	Somerset.	
PWLLHELI	Carnarvon.	
Pyle	Glamorgan	Pyle, Kenfigg, and Upper Tythegston, U.D.
Pyrford	Surrey.	
Quadring	Lincoln.	
Quarlton	Lancaster	Edgworth, U.D.
Quarterbach	Carmarthen	Llandilofawr, U.D.
	Carmarthen	Contributory to Llangwick (Glamorgan).
QUEENBOROUGH	Kent.	
Radstock	Somerset.	
Radyr	Glamorgan.	
Rampton	Cambridge.	
Ramsbury	Wilts.	
Ramsey	Essex.	
Ramsholt	Suffolk.	
Ranskill	Nottingham	Ranskill, U.D.
Rastrick	York.	
Ratby	Leicester.	
Ratcliffe on Soar	Nottingham.	
Rawcliffe-in-Snaith	York.	
Rawden	York.	
Rawmarsh	York.	
	York	Contributory to Swinton, near Rotherham.
Rawtenstall	Lancaster.	
Raydon	Suffolk.	
Rayleigh	Essex.	
Rayne	Essex	Felstead and Rayne, U.D.
READING	Berks.	
Redisham	Suffolk	Ilketshall St. Lawrence, U.D.
Redruth	Cornwall.	
Reedness, U.D.	York.	
Reepham with Kerdiston	Norfolk.	
Reighton	York	Reighton, U.D.
Renwick	Cumberland.	
Repps-with-Bastwick	Norfolk.	
Rettendon	Essex.	
Revesby (detached part)	Lincoln	West Fen, U.D.
Reynoldston	Glamorgan	Reynoldston, U.D.
Reynoldston	Pembroke	Loveston, U.D.
Rhigos	Glamorgan.	
Rhiw with Llanfaelrhys	Carnarvon	Aberdaron, U.D.
Rhodogeidio	Anglesey	Llanerchymedd, U.D.
Rhoscilly	Glamorgan	

Name of Place.	County.	If comprised in a U.D., name of U.D.
Rhoscolyn	Anglesey.	
Rhosferig	Brecon	Llanganten, Llanynys, and Rhosferig, U.D.
Rhulen	Radnor	Cregrina, U.D.
Rhydgwern	Glamorgan	Machen and Waenfawr, U.D. (Mon.).
	Glamorgan	Contributory to Risca (Mon.).
Rhyndwy Clydach	Glamorgan.	
Ribton	Cumberland	Great Broughton, U.D.
Ridgmont	Bedford.	
Ridley	Chester	Bulkeley and Ridley, U.D.
Ridlington	Norfolk	East Ruston, U.D.
Rillington	York.	
Rimswell	York	Owthorne, U.D.
Ringmer	Sussex.	
Ringmore	Devon	Erme and Avon, U.D.
Ripley	Derby	Ripley, U.D.
Ripple	Kent	Ripple, U.D.
Risca	Monmouth.	
Rishangles	Suffolk	Occold, U.D.
River, near Dover	Kent.	
Roade	Northampton.	
Rocester	Stafford.	
ROCHDALE	Lancaster.	
Roche	Cornwall.	
ROCHESTER	Kent.	
Rochford	Essex.	
Rock	Worcester.	
Rockland All Saints and St. Andrew.	Norfolk	Rockland, U.D.
Rockland St. Mary	Norfolk	Rockland St. Mary U.D.
Rockland St. Peter	Norfolk	Rockland, U.D.
Rodborne Cheney	Wilts.	
Rodborough	Gloucester.	
Rogerstone	Monmouth	Rogerstone and Henllis, U.D.
Romansleigh	Devon	Romansleigh and Mariansleigh, U.D.
Romford	Essex.	
Rose Ash	Devon.	
Ross	Hereford.	
Rotherfield	Sussex.	
ROTHERHAM	York	ROTHERHAM, U.D.
Rothwell	Lincoln.	
Rothwell	Northampton.	
Rothwell	York	Rothwell and Thorp Stapleton, U.D.
Rotsea	York	Hutton Cranswick, U.D.
Rottington	Cumberland	St. Bees, U.D.
Roudham	Norfolk	Bridgham, U.D.
Rowlstone	Hereford	Walterstone, U.D.
Rowley Regis	Stafford.	
ROYAL LEAMINGTON SPA	Warwick.	
Roydon	Essex.	
Roydon	Norfolk.	
Royton	Lancaster.	
Ruabon	Denbigh.	
Ruckland	Lincoln	Farforth-with-Maidenwell, U.D.
Rudby	York	Hutton Rudby, U.D.
Rudgwick	Sussex.	
Rufford	Nottingham	Contributory to Eakring.
Rumburgh	Suffolk	Rumburgh, U.D.
Rumney	Monmouth.	
Runcorn	Chester.	
Runham (extra municipal) (principal part).	Norfolk	Runham, U.D.
Runham Vauxhall (part of)	Norfolk	Runham Vauxhall, U.D.
Rushall (extra municipal)	Stafford.	
Rushden	Northampton.	

Name of Place.	County.	If comprised in a U.D., name of U.D.
Rushton	Northampton	Rushton, Glendon, and Barford, U.D.
Ruskington	Lincoln.	
Rusper	Sussex.	
Ruthin	Denbigh	Ruthin and Llanfwrog, U.D.
Ryde	Hants	Ryde, U.D.
Ryde (extra municipal)	Hants	Ryde, U.D.
Rye	Sussex.	
Ryhill and Camerton	York	Thorngumbald, U.D.
St. Agnes	Cornwall.	
St. Albans	Hertford.	
St. Allen	Cornwall.	
St. Anthony-in-Meneage	Cornwall	Manaccan, U.D.
St. Austell	Cornwall.	
St. Bees	Cumberland	St. Bees, U.D.
St. Blazey	Cornwall.	
St. Breock	Cornwall	St. Breock and Egloshayle, U.D.
St. Brfavels	Gloucester	St. Briavels and Hewelsfield, U.D.
St. Bride-super-Ely	Glamorgan	St. George and St. Bride-super-Ely, U.D.
St. Bride Wentllooge	Monmouth.	
St. Clears	Carmarthen.	
St. Cleer	Cornwall.	
St. Clether	Cornwall.	
St. Colomb Major	Cornwall.	
St. Colomb Minor	Cornwall.	
St. Cuthbert without Carlisle (extra municipal).	Cumberland.	
St. David's	Pembroke.	
St. David's (extra municipal)	Brecon	Brecon, U.D.
St. Dogmells (extra municipal)	Pembroke.	
St. Edrins	Pembroke	Hayscastle, U.D.
St. Erme	Cornwall.	
St. Ervan	Cornwall.	
St. Eval	Cornwall.	
St. Ewe	Cornwall.	
St. Gennys	Cornwall.	
St. George	Gloucester.	
St. George	Glamorgan	St. George and St. Bride super-Ely, U.D.
St. Giles-on-the-Heath	Devon.	
St. Gluvias	Cornwall.	
St. Hilary	Cornwall.	
St. Issell's	Pembroke	St. Issell's, U.D.
St. Ives	Cornwall.	
St. Ives	Huntingdon.	
St. John the Baptist, Margate (extra municipal).	Kent	Margate, U.D
St. Just-in-Penwith	Cornwall.	
St. Just-in-Roseland	Cornwall.	
St. Keverne	Cornwall.	
St. Keyne	Cornwall	Liskeard, U.D
St. Lawrence	Pembroke	Hayscastle, U.D.
St. Leonard-on-Sea (extra municipal).	Sussex	Hastings, U.D.
St. Levan	Cornwal.	
St. Margaret	Hereford	Longtown, U.D.
St. Margaret with Scratby Ormesby.	Norfolk	Ormesby, U.D.
St. Martin, Haverfordwest (extra municipal).	Pembroke	Haverfordwest, U.D.
St. Martin-in-Meneage	Cornwall	Mawgan-in-Meneage, U.D.
St. Mary Bourne	Hants.	
St. Mary Extra	Hants.	
St. Mary Hill	Glamorgan	Llangan and St. Mary Hill, U.D.
St. Mary-in-the-Castle (extra municipal).	Sussex	Hastings, U.D.

Name of Place.	County.	If comprised in a U.D., name of U.D.
St. Mary Kidwelly, U.D.	Carmarthen.	
St. Mary Tavy	Devon.	
St. Merryn	Cornwall.	
St. Mewan	Cornwall.	
St. Michael Carhayes	Cornwall	Contributory to Gorran.
St. Michaelchurch	Somerset	North Petherton and St. Michaelchurch, U.D.
St. Michael Ormesby	Norfolk.	Ormesby, U.D.
St. Michael, South Elmham	Suffolk	Rumburgh, U.D.
St. Neot	Cornwall.	
	Cornwall	Contributory to Alternon.
	Cornwall	Contributory to St. Cleer.
St. Nicholas	Devon.	
St. Nicholas-in-the-Castle (extra municipal).	Hants	Carisbrooke, U.D.
St. Paul's Walden	Hertford.	
St. Peter (St. Albans) (extra municipal).	Hertford.	
St. Peter Walpole	Norfolk.	
St. Pinnock	Cornwall.	
St. Stephen-in-Brannel	Cornwall.	
St. Stephen's (by Launceston) (extra municipal).	Cornwall.	
St. Stephen's-by-Saltash	Cornwall.	
St. Stythians	Cornwall.	
St. Teath	Cornwall	St. Teath, U.D.
St. Thomas	Devon.	
St. Thomas, Haverfordwest (extra municipal).	Pembroke	Haverfordwest, U.D.
St. Wenn	Cornwall.	
St. Woollos (extra municipal)	Monmouth	Newport School District.
Salford	Lancaster.	
Salisbury	Wilts.	
Saltash	Cornwall.	
Salthouse	Norfolk	Weybourne, U.D.
Sampford Arundell	Somerset.	
Sampford Courtenay	Devon	Sampford Courtenay and Honeychurch, U.D.
Sampford Spiney	Devon.	
	Devon	Contributory to Whitchurch.
Sancreed	Cornwall.	
Sandal Magna	York.	
Sanderstead	Surrey.	
Sand Hutton (in Thirsk)	York.	
Sandiacre	Derby.	
Sandon	Essex.	
Sandridge (extra municipal)	Hertford.	
Sandwich	Kent	Sandwich, U.D.
Sandwith	Cumberland	St. Bees, U.D.
Sawston	Cambridge.	
Sawtry All Saints and St. Andrew.	Huntingdon	Sawtry, U.D.
Sawtry St. Judith	Huntingdon	Sawtry, U.D.
Saxlingham	Norfolk	Field Dalling, U.D.
Saxthorpe	Norfolk	Corpusty, U.D.
Scarborough	York.	
Scosthrop	York	Airton, U.D.
Scotton	Lincoln.	
Scredington	Lincoln.	
Scrivelsby (two detached parts)	Lincoln	Wildmore Fen, U.D.
Scrooby	Nottingham	Bawtry and Scrooby, U.D. (Yorks).
Scybor-y-Coed	Cardigan.	
Seaford	Sussex	Seaford, U.D.
Seagrave	Leicester.	
Seamer	York	Seamer and Irton, U.D.
Sea Salter	Kent	Whitstable and Sea Salter, U.D.

Name of Place.	County.	If comprised in a U.D., name of U.D.
Seaton	Cumberland	Seaton, U.D.
Sebergham	Cumberland.	
Sedgley	Stafford.	
Seghill	Northumberland.	
Seighford	Stafford.	
Sellinge, near Ashford	Kent.	
Sennen	Cornwall.	
Senny	Brecon.	
Sevenoaks	Kent.	
Sevington	Kent	Contributory to Willesborough.
Sewstern	Leicester	Buckminster and Sewstern, U.D.
Sexhow	York	Hutton Rudby, U.D.
Shadingfield	Suffolk.	
Shafton	York.	
Shalford (extra municipal)	Surrey.	
Shap	Westmoreland.	
Sharnbrook	Bedford.	
Sharrington	Norfolk	Briningham, U.D.
Shaugh Prior	Devon.	
Shavington-cum-Gresty	Chester.	
Shawdon	Northumberland	Glanton, U.D.
Shebbear	Devon	Shebbear, U.D.
Sheet	Hants	Petersfield, U.D.
SHEFFIELD	York.	
Shefford	Bedford	Shefford, U.D.
Shefford Hardwick	Bedford	Shefford, U.D.
Shelf	York.	
Shelley	Suffolk.	
Shelley	York.	
Shelton	Norfolk	Shelton and Hardwick, U.D.
Shenley	Hertford.	
Shenley Brook End	Buckingham	Shenley and Loughton, U.D.
Shenley Church End	Buckingham	Shenley and Loughton, U.D.
Sherburn (Tadcaster)	York.	
Shereford	Norfolk	Dunton-cum-Doughton, U.D.
Sherford	Devon.	
Shernbourne	Norfolk.	
Shevington	Lancaster.	
Shillingford St. George	Devon	Contributory to Alphington.
Shillington	Bedford.	
Shimpling	Norfolk	Burston and Shimpling, U.D.
Shipdham	Norfolk	Contributory to East Dereham.
Shipley	York.	
Shipston-on-Stour	Worcester.	
Shire Newton	Monmouth.	
Shirland and Higham	Derby.	
Shobrooke	Devon.	
Shorthampton with Chilson and Pudlicot.	Oxford.	
Shrewley	Warwick	Haseley and Hatton, U.D.
SHREWSBURY	Salop.	
Shute	Devon.	
Sibsey (one detached part)	Lincoln	West Fen, U.D.
Sidbury	Salop	Chetton, U.D.
Sidlesham	Sussex.	
Silsden	York.	
Simpson	Buckingham	Woughton-on-the-Green and Simpson, U.D.
Sisland	Norfolk	Loddon, U.D.
Sithney	Cornwall.	
Skelmanthorpe	York.	
Skelmersdale	Lancaster.	
Skelton	York	Skelton and Stanghow, U.D.
Skenfrith	Monmouth	Skenfrith, U.D.
Skerne	York.	

Name of Place.	County.	If comprised in a U.D., name of U.D.
Skipton-on-Swale	York	Skipton and Catton, U.D.
Skutterskelfe	York	Hutton Rudby, U.D.
Slapton	Devon.	
Slaugham	Sussex.	
Slinfold	Sussex.	
Smarden	Kent.	
Smeaton and Hornby, U.D.	York.	
Smeeth	Kent.	
Snainton	York.	
Snettisham	Norfolk.	
Snitter	Northumberland	Thropton, U.D.
Snitterfield	Warwick.	
Snydale	York.	
Soham	Cambridge.	
Somerby	Leicester.	
Somersham	Huntingdon.	
Somersham	Suffolk	Blakenham, U.D.
Somerton	Somerset.	
Scothill	York.	
Soughton	Salop	Llansilin, U.D. (Denbigh).
Soulby	Westmoreland.	
Souldrop	Bedford.	
Sound	Chester	Wrenbury-with-Frith, U.D.
Southam	Warwick.	
Southam and Brockhampton	Gloucester.	
SOUTHAMPTON	Hants.	
South Bersted	Sussex.	
South Blyth and Newsham	Northumberland	Cowpen, U.D.
South Brent	Devon.	
South Collingham	Nottingham	North and South Collingham, U.D.
South Cowton	York	North and South Cowton, U.D.
South Croxton	Leicester.	
South Duffield	York	South Duffield, U.D.
SOUTHEND-ON-SEA	Essex.	
Southery	Norfolk.	
South Frodingham	York	Owthorne, U.D.
South Gosforth	Northumberland	South Gosforth, U.D.
South Killingholme	Lincoln	North and South Killingholme, U.D.
South Leigh	Devon.	
South Milford	York.	
South Narberth	Pembroke	Narberth, South, U.D.
South Normanton	Derby.	
Southowram (extra municipal)	York.	
South Repps	Norfolk	Antingham and South Repps, U.D.
South Scarle	Nottingham	Besthorpe, U.D.
SOUTH SHIELDS	Durham.	
South Shoebury	Essex.	
South Stoke	Oxford.	
South Stoneham (extra municipal).	Hants.	
South Tawton	Devon.	
South West Holland Fen, U.D.	Lincoln.	
Southwick	Durham.	
Southwick	Sussex.	
South Wingfield	Derby.	
South Witham	Lincoln.	
Southworth-with Croft	Lancaster.	
Sowerby (Halifax)	York.	
Spalding	Lincoln.	
Spaldington	York	Spaldington, U.D.
Speeton	York	Reighton, U.D.
Spelsbury	Oxford	Contributory to Enstone.
Spexhall	Suffolk	Ilketshall St. Lawrence, U.D.
Spreyton	Devon.	

Name of Place.	County.	If comprised in a U.D., name of U.D.
Stadhampton	Oxford	Stadhampton, U.D.
Stafford	Stafford.	
Stainburn	Cumberland.	
Stainby	Lincoln	Gunby St. Nicholas and Stainby, U.D.
Staines	Middlesex.	
Stainforth (Thorne Union)	York.	
Stainland-with-Old Lindley	York.	
Stainmore	Westmoreland.	
Stainton	York	Stainton, U.D.
Stainton Dale	York	
Stalham	Norfolk	Stalham, U.D.
Stalisfield	Kent.	
Stalybridge	Chester.	
Stanbridge	Bedford	Stanbridge, Eggington, and Tilsworth, U.D.
Standground	Huntingdon.	
Stanfield	Norfolk	Contributory to Mileham.
Stanford Bishop	Hereford	Stanford Bishop and Acton Beauchamp, U.D.
Stanghow	York	Skelton and Stanghow, U.D.
Stanhope	Durham.	
Stanley Pontlarge	Gloucester	Winchcomb, U.D.
Stanley-with-Wrenthorpe (extra municipal).	York.	
Stansfield	Suffolk.	
Stansfield	York	Todmorden, U.D.
Stansty	Denbigh.	
	Denbigh	Contributory to Broughton.
Stanton	Northumberland	Nether Witton, U.D.
Stanton	Suffolk.	
Stanton and Newhall	Derby.	
Stanton-Drew	Somerset.	
Stanwick	Northampton.	
Stanwix (extra-municipal)	Cumberland.	
Stapenhill (extra-municipal)	Derby	Burton-upon-Trent, U.D. (Staffs.).
Stapleford	Cambridge.	
Stapleford	Nottingham.	
Stapleford Abbots	Essex	Lambourne, U.D.
Staplehurst	Kent.	
Stapleton	Gloucester.	
Stathern	Leicester.	
Staverton	Gloucester	Boddington, U.D.
Stawley	Somerset	Ashbrittle, U.D.
Stebbing	Essex.	
Stedham	Sussex.	
Steeple	Essex.	
Steppingley	Bedford.	
Stevington	Bedford.	
Steynton	Pembroke.	
Stibbington	Huntingdon.	
Stickford	Lincoln.	
Stillington	Durham	Whitton, U.D.
Stirchley	Salop.	
Stock and Bradley	Worcester	Inkberrow, U.D.
Stockbridge	Hants.	
Stockleigh English	Devon	Cheriton Fitzpaine, and Stockleigh English, U.D.
Stockton	Warwick.	
Stockton-on-Tees	Durham.	
Stoke	Kent	Stoke, U.D.
Stoke	Warwick.	
Stoke-by-Clare	Suffolk	Contributory to Whixoe.
Stokeclimsland	Cornwall.	
Stoke Ferry	Norfolk.	
Stoke Fleming	Devon.	
Stoke Gabriel	Devon.	

Name of Place.	County.	If comprised in a U.D., name of U.D.
Stoke Holy Cross	Norfolk	Poringland, U.D.
Stokeinteignhead	Devon.	
Stoke Mandeville	Buckingham.	
Stokenchurch	Oxford.	
Stoke-next-Guildford (extra municipal).	Surrey	GUILDFORD, U.D.
Stokenham	Devon.	
Stoke Orchard	Gloucester	Stoke Orchard, U.D.
Stoke Poges	Buckingham	Stoke Poges, U.D.
Stoke Prior	Hereford.	
Stoke Prior	Worcester	Stoke Prior, U.D.
Stoke Rivers	Devon.	
Stoke St. Michael	Somerset.	
Stokesay	Salop.	
Stokesby with Herringby	Norfolk.	
Stokesley	York.	
Stoke-upon-Tern	Salop.	
STOKE-UPON-TRENT	Stafford	STOKE-UPON-TRENT, U.D.
Stoke-upon-Trent (extra municipal.)	Stafford	STOKE-UPON-TRENT, U.D.
Stonar	Kent	SANDWICH, U.D.
Stone-near-Dartford	Kent.	
Storthwaite or Storwood	York	East Cottingwith, U.D.
Stotfold	Bedford.	
Stourbridge	Worcester.	
Stow and Normanby	Lincoln	Stow-by-Gainsborough, U.D.
Stow-Bardolph	Norfolk	Stow-Bardolph, U.D.
Stow-Bedon	Norfolk.	
Stower Provost	Dorset.	
Stow-on-the-Wold	Gloucester	Stow-on-the-Wold and Maugersbury, U.D.
Stow Upland	Suffolk	Stow Upland, U.D.
Stradishall	Suffolk.	
Strata Florida, U.D.	Cardigan.	
STRATFORD-ON-AVON	Warwick.	
Stratford St.Mary	Suffolk	Stratford St. Mary, U.D.
Stratton	Dorset.	
Stratton St. Margaret	Wilts.	
Streatly	Bedford.	
Street	Somerset.	
Stretham	Cambridge.	
Stretton	Derby	Clay Lane, U.D.
Stretton	Stafford	BURTON-UPON-TRENT, U.D.
Stroud	Gloucester.	
Strumpshaw	Norfolk	Strumpshaw, U.D.
Sturmere	Essex	Haverhill, U.D.
Sturminster Marshall	Dorset.	
Sturton and Bransby	Lincoln	Stow-by-Gainsborough, U.D.
Stutchbury	Northampton	Helmdon, U.D.
Suckley	Worcester	Alfrick, Lulsley and Suckley, U.D.
SUDBURY	Suffolk.	
Sudeley Manor	Gloucester	Winchcomb, U.D.
Suffield	Norfolk	Contributory to Felmingham, U.D.
SUNDERLAND	Durham.	
Sunderland Bridge St. Oswald	Durham	Croxdale, U.D.
Sunderlandwick	York	Hutton Cranswick, U.D.
Sundon	Bedford.	
Surfleet	Lincoln.	
Surlingham	Norfolk.	
Sustead	Norfolk	Aylmerton, U.D.
Sutcombe	Devon.	
Sutterton (detached part)	Lincoln	South-West Holland Fen, U.D.
Sutton	Chester	Aston-by Sutton with Middleton Grange, Aston Grange, and Sutton, U.D.
Sutton	Hereford.	

Name of Place.	County.	If comprised in a U.D., name of U.D.
Sutton	Surrey.	
Sutton and Stoneferry (extra municipal).	York.	
Sutton Bassett	Northampton	Sutton Bassett, U.D.
Sutton by Dover	Kent	Ripple, U.D.
Sutton Courtney	Berks.	
Sutton (extra municipal)	Chester.	
Sutton-in-Ashfield	Nottingham.	
Sutton-in-Keighley	York.	
Sutton-in-the-Marsh	Lincoln.	
Sutton St. Nicholas (or Lutton)	Lincoln.	
Sutton-upon-Trent	Nottingham.	
Swadlincote	Derby.	
Swaffham Prior	Cambridge.	
SWANSEA	Glamorgan	SWANSEA, U.D.
Swansea (extra municipal)	Glamorgan.	
Swanton Abbott	Norfolk.	
Swardeston	Norfolk.	
Swilland	Suffolk.	
Swindon	Wilts.	
Swinefleet and Reedness	York	Reedness, U.D.
Swineshead (detached part)	Lincoln	North-East Holland Fen, U.D.
Swineshead (principal part)	Lincoln.	
Swingfield	Kent	Contributory to Acrise and Paddlesworth, U.D.
Swinton	York	Appleton-le-Street, U.D.
Swinton, near Rotherham	York.	
Swyre	Dorset.	
Sykehouse	York.	
Tadcaster, U.D.	York.	
Tadley	Hants	Wootton and Tadley, U.D.
Tadmarton	Oxford.	
Talgarth	Brecon.	
Talland	Cornwall	Talland, U.D.
Talley	Carmarthen.	
Tallington	Lincoln.	
Talyllyn	Merioneth. / Merioneth	Contributory to Llanfihangel-y-Pennant.
TAMWORTH	Stafford.	
Tamworth Castle (extra-municipal).	Warwick	Wilnecote, U.D.
Tanfield	Durham.	
Tannington	Suffolk.	
Tapton	Derby	Brimington, U.D.
Tattershall Thorpe (detached part).	Lincoln	Wildmore Fen, U.D.
Tavistock	Devon.	
Tedburn St. Mary	Devon.	
Temple	Cornwall	Blisland, U.D.
Templenewsam (extra municipal).	York	Templenewsam, U.D.
Terrington St. John	Norfolk.	
Tetcott	Devon	Clawton, Tetcott, and Luffincott, U.D.
Tetford	Lincoln.	
Tetney	Lincoln.	
Tetsworth	Oxford	Tetsworth, U.D.
Tetworth	Hunts	Everton and Tetworth, U.D. (Beds.).
Thakeham	Sussex.	
Thames Ditton	Surrey.	
Thaxted	Essex.	
The Abbey	Carnarvon	Maenan, U.D.
Thelbridge	Devon	Contributory to Woolfardisworthy Washford Pyne, and Kennerleigh, U.D.
The Lye	Worcester.	
Themelthorpe	Norfolk	Contributory to Foulsham.

Name of Place.	County.	If comprised in a U.D., name of U.D.
Therfield	Hertford.	
THETFORD	Norfolk	THETFORD, U.D.
Thimbleby	York	Osmotherley, U.D.
Thorley	Herts.	
Thormanby	York	Carlton Husthwaite, U.D
THORNABY-ON-TEES	York.	
Thornage	Norfolk	Briningham, U.D.
Thorne	York.	
Thorne St. Margaret	Somerset.	
Thorney	Cambridge.	
Thorngumbald	York	Thorngumbald, U.D.
Thornhaugh	Northampton	Thornhaugh, U.D.
Thornley	Durham.	
Thornton	Leicester.	
Thornton	York.	
Thornton-le-Fen	Lincoln	Wildmore Fen, U.D.
Thornton-with-Fleetwood	Lancaster.	
Thorpeacre	Leicester	Thorpeacre, U.D.
Thorpe	York	Lofthouse-with-Carlton, U.D.
Thorpe Market	Norfolk	Antingham and South Repps, U.D
Thorpe next Haddiscoe	Norfolk	Thurlton, U.D.
Thorpe St. Peter	Lincoln.	
Thorp Stapleton	York	Rox[illegible]well and Thorp Stapleton, U.D.
Threlkeld	Cumberland.	
Thrigby	Norfolk	Runham, U.D.
Thrimby	Westmoreland	Little Strickland and Thrimby, U.D.
Thrislington	Durham	Cornforth, U.D.
Thropton	Northumberland	Thropton, U.D.
Throwleigh	Devon	Throwleigh and Gidleigh, U.D.
Thurlby by Bourn	Lincoln.	
Thurleigh	Bedford.	
Thurlstone	York.	
Thurlton	Norfolk	Thurlton, U.D.
Thursby	Cumberland.	
Thuxton	Norfolk	Garvestone, U.D
Thwing	York.	
Tibenham	Norfolk.	
Tilehurst (extra municipal)	Berks.	
Tilsworth	Bedford	Stanbridge, Eggington, and Tilsworth, U.D.
Tilney St. Lawrence	Norfolk.	
Tingewick	Buckingham.	
Tipton	Stafford.	
Titchborne	Hants	Contributory to Cheriton.
TIVERTON	Devon.	
Tivetshall St. Margaret's	Norfolk	Tivetshall, U.D.
Tivetshall St. Mary	Norfolk	Tivetshall, U.D.
Todmorden and Walsden	Lancaster	Todmorden, U.D. (Yorks.).
Toft Monks	Norfolk	Toft Monks and Haddiscoe, U.D.
Toftrees	Norfolk	Dunton-cum-Doughton, U.D.
Tolland	Somerset	Brompton Ralph, U.D.
Tolleshunt Major	Essex.	
Tong	York.	
Topsham	Devon.	
Torbrian	Devon	Denbury, U.D.
Torworth	Nottingham	Ranskill, U.D
Toseland	Huntingdon	Yelling, U.D.
Tosson	Northumberland	Thropton, U.D.
TOTNES	Devon.	
Tottenham	Middlesex.	
Tottington, Higher End (extra municipal).	Lancaster.	
Towthorpe	York	Huntington, U.D.
Towyn	Merioneth	Towyn and Pennal, U.D.
Toxteth Park (extra municipal)	Lancaster.	

Name of Place.	County.	If comprised in a U.D., name of U.D.
Toynton, St. Peter's (two detached parts).	Lincoln	Wildmore Fen, U.D.
Treborough	Somerset.	
Treceiriog and Nanthir	Denbigh	Llansilin, U.D.
Tredington	Gloucester	Stoke Orchard, U.D.
Treeton	York.	
Trefeglwys	Montgomery.	
Trefeirig	Cardigan.	
Treflis	Brecon	Llangammarch, Llanfechan, and Llandulas-in-Tyr-Abbott, U.D.
Tregare	Monmouth	Dingestow and Tregare, U.D.
Tregaron, U.D.	Cardigan.	
Tregavethan	Cornwall	Kenwyn, U.D.
Tregony St. James	Cornwall	Tregony, U.D.
Treleach-ar-Bettws	Carmarthen.	
Trelleck Grange	Monmouth	Llanishen, Llanvihangel-tor-y-Mynydd, and Trelleck Grange, U.D.
Trelleck (Parish)	Monmouth	Trelleck, U.D.
Trelleck (Township)	Monmouth	Trelleck, U.D.
Tremain	Cardigan	Llangoedmore, U.D.
Tremaine	Cornwall	Warbstow, U.D.
Treneglos	Cornwall	Warbstow, U.D.
Tresmeer	Cornwall	Warbstow, U.D.
Tretire with Michaelchurch	Hereford	Pencoyd, U.D.
Treuddyn	Flint.	
Trevalag	Cornwall	Boscastle, U.D.
Trevethin	Monmouth.	
Trewalchmai	Anglesey	Trewalchmai, U.D.
	Anglesey	Contributory to Llechylched.
Trimley St. Martin	Suffolk	Trimley, U.D.
Trimley St. Mary	Suffolk	Trimley, U.D.
Troedyraur	Cardigan	Troedyraur, U.D.
	Cardigan	Contributory to Penbryn.
Trowse Newton	Norfolk	
Tuddenham St. Martin	Suffolk	Tuddenham St. Martin, U.D.
Tudhoe	Durham	Tudhoe, U.D.
Tuffley	Gloucester	Barton St. Mary, U.D.
Tupton	Derby	Clay Lane, U.D.
Turville	Buckingham.	
Tuxford	Nottingham	
Twerton	Somerset.	
Twining	Gloucester.	
Twizel	Northumberland.	
Tydd St. Giles	Cambridge.	
Tynemouth	Northumberland.	
Tyr-y-Mynach	Cardigan	Cyfoeth-y-Brenin, U.D.
Tytherington	Gloucester.	
Tywardreath	Cornwall.	
Uchayndre	Cardigan	Llanbadarn Fawr, U.D.
Uckington	Gloucester	Elmstone Hardwick, U.D.
Udimore	Sussex.	
Uffculme	Devon.	
Ufford	Suffolk.	
Ugborough	Devon.	
Ulnes Walton	Lancaster.	
Ulverston	Lancaster	Ulverston, U.D.
Unstone	Derby.	
Uny Lelant	Cornwall.	
Upminster	Essex.	
Upottery	Devon.	
Upper and Nether Broughton, U.D.	Leicester.	
Upper Beeding	Sussex.	
Upper Dylais	Glamorgan.	

Name of Place.	County.	If comprised in a U.D., name of U.D.
Upper Gwnnws	Cardigan	Strata Florida, U.D.
Upper Llanbadarn-y-Croyddin	Cardigan	Cwmrheidol, U.D.
	Cardigan	Contributory to Llanfihangel-y-Croyddin Upper, and Upper Part of Lower Gwnnws, U.D.
Upper Llanfihangel-y-Croyddin	Cardigan	Llanfihangel-y-Croyddin, Upper, and Upper part of Lower Gwnnws, U.D.
Upper Lledrod	Cardigan	Ystrad Meurig and Lledrod Upper, U.D.
Upper Machen	Monmouth	Machen and Waenfawr, U.D.
	Monmouth	Contributory to Risca.
Upper Neath	Glamorgan.	
Upper Tythegston	Glamorgan	Pyle, Kenfigg, and Upper Tythegston, U.D.
Upper Vainor	Cardigan	Llanbadarn Fawr, U.D.
Upper Whitley	York.	
Upton and Signett	Oxford	Furford, U.D.
Upton Noble	Somerset.	
Upwell	Cambridge	Upwell, U.D. (Norfolk).
Upwell	Norfolk	Upwell, U.D.
Vange	Essex.	
Vaynor	Brecon.	
Venn Ottery	Devon	Aylesbeare, Harpford, and Venn Ottery, U.D.
Venny Vach	Brecon	Brecon, U.D.
Verwick	Cardigan	Verwick, U.D.
Veryan	Cornwall	Contributory to Tregony, U.D.
Virginstowe	Devon	Broadwoodwidger, U.D.
Vorlan	Pembroke	Maenclochog, U.D.
Wacton	Hereford	Grendon Bishop, U.D.
Wadingham	Lincoln.	
Wadsworth	York	Todmorden, U.D.
Waith	Lincoln	North Thoresby, U.D.
WAKEFIELD	York.	
Wakering, U.D.	Essex.	
Walcot (Falkingham)	Lincoln	Pickworth, U.D.
Walcott (Billinghay)	Lincoln	Billinghay, U.D.
Walford	Hereford.	
Walford Letton and Newton	Hereford	Adforton. U.D.
Walkington	York.	
Wallsend	Northumberland	
Walmersley-cum-Shuttleworth (extra municipal).	Lancaster.	
Walpole, St. Andrew	Norfolk.	
Walridge	Northumberland	Ingoe, U.D
WALSALL	Stafford.	
Walsall Foreign (extra municipal).	Stafford	Norton-under-Cannock, U.D.
Walsoken	Norfolk.	
Walterstone	Hereford	Walterstone, U.D.
Waltham	Kent.	
Waltham Abbey	Essex.	
Walthamstow	Essex.	
Walton (extra municipal)	Derby	Brampton, U.D.
Walton	Suffolk	Walton, U.D.
Walton-on-Thames	Surrey.	
Walton-on-the-Hill	Lancaster.	
Walton-on-the-Wolds	Leicester.	
Walton Superior	Chester	Daresbury, U.D.
Wanborough	Wilts.	
Wansford	Northampton	Thornhaugh, U.D.
Wanstead	Essex.	
Warboys	Huntingdon.	
Warbstow	Cornwall	Warbstow, U.D.
WAREHAM	Dorset	WAREHAM, U.D.
Wareham Holy Trinity (extra municipal).	Dorset	WAREHAM, U.D

Name of Place.	County.	If comprised in a U.D., name of U.D.
Wareham Lady St. Mary (extra municipal).	Dorset	WAREHAM, U.D.
Wareham St. Martin (extra municipal).	Dorset	WAREHAM, U.D.
Warehorne	Kent	Orlestone, U.D.
Warleggon	Cornwall.	
Warley	Worcester	Warley, U.D.
Warley	York.	
Warlingham	Surrey.	
Warmington	Northampton.	
Warmington	Warwick.	
Warnford	Hants.	
Warningcamp	Sussex.	
Warpsgrove	Oxford	Chalgrove, U.D.
Warrington	Buckingham	Olney, U.D.
Warslow and Elkstone	Stafford.	
Warton	Northumberland	Thropton, U.D.
WARWICK	Warwick.	
Washbrook	Suffolk	Copdock and Washbrook, U.D.
Washford Pyne	Devon	Woolfardisworthy, Washford Pyne, and Kennerleigh, U.D.
Washingborough	Lincoln	Washingborough, U.D.
Washington	Durham.	
Waterbeach	Cambridge.	
Waterloo	Hants	Farlington, U.D.
Watford	Hertford.	
Watford	Northampton.	
Watlington	Norfolk.	
Watlington	Oxford.	
Wavendon	Buckingham	Contributory to Aspley Heath (Beds.).
Waverton	Cumberland.	
Waxham	Norfolk	Palling-next-the-Sea, U.D.
Waxholme	York	Owthorne, U.D.
Wayford	Somerset	Crewkerne and Wayford, U.D.
Weaverham	Chester	Weaverham, Acton, and Cuddington, U.D.
Weddicar	Cumberland	Arlecdon and Weddicar, U.D.
Wedmore	Somerset.	
WEDNESBURY	Stafford.	
Wednesfield	Stafford.	
Week St. Mary	Cornwall.	
Weicombe	Devon.	
Welford	Warwick	Welford, U.D. (Glos.).
Welham	Leicester	Sutton Bassett, U.D. (Northants).
Welland	Worcester.	
Wellingborough	Northampton.	
Wellington	Hereford.	
Wellington	Salop.	
Wellington	Somerset.	
Wells next the Sea	Norfolk.	
Welsh St. Donats	Glamorgan	COWBRIDGE, U.D.
Wembury	Devon.	
Wendens Ambo	Essex.	
Wendling	Norfolk.	
Wendron	Cornwall.	
Wenhaston	Suffolk.	
Wennington	Essex.	
Wereham	Norfolk.	
West Ardsley (extra municipal)	York.	
West Barsham	Norfolk	Barsham, U.D.
West Beckham	Norfolk	West Beckham, U.D.
Westbourne	Sussex.	
West Bradley	Somerset	West Bradley and Lottisham Green, U.D.
WEST BROMWICH	Stafford.	

Name of Place.	County.	If comprised in a U.D., name of U.D.
West Brunton	Northumberland	South Gosforth, U.D.
West Buckland	Somerset.	
West Chevington	Northumberland	Chevington, U.D.
West Chickerell	Dorset.	
West Chiltington	Sussex.	
West Clayton	York.	
West Dean	Gloucester	Forest of Dean, U.D.
West Down	Devon.	
West Fen, U.D.	Lincoln.	
Westfield	Norfolk	Whinbergh and Westfield, U.D.
Westfield	Sussex.	
West Halton	Lincoln.	
West Ham	Essex.	
Westham	Sussex	Westham, U.D.
West Hartlepool	Durham.	
Westhorpe	Suffolk.	
Westhoughton	Lancaster	Westhoughton and Lostock, U.D.
West Leigh	Devon.	
Westleton	Suffolk.	
Westley	Suffolk	Fornham All Saints, U.D.
West Looe	Cornwall	East and West Looe, U.D.
West Moulsey	Surrey.	
West Newchurch	Monmouth	East and West Newchurch, Kilgwrrwg, and Wolves Newton, U.D.
West Ogwell	Devon	East and West Ogwell, U.D.
Weston by Welland	Northampton	Sutton Bassett, U.D.
Weston-on-Avon	Warwick	Welford, U.D. (Glos.).
Weston Zoyland	Somerset.	
West Putford	Devon	East and West Putford, U.D.
West Robeston	Pembroke	Contributory to Herbrandston.
West Rounton	York	East and West Rounton, U.D.
West Sherborne	Hants	Wootton and Tadley, U.D.
West Somerton	Norfolk	Winterton, U.D.
West Stockwith	Nottingham.	
West Tadcaster	York	Tadcaster, U.D.
West Teignmouth	Devon	East and West Teignmouth, U.D.
West Thurrock	Essex.	
West Tilbury	Essex.	
Westville	Lincoln	West Fen, U.D.
West Wellow	Wilts	East and West Wellow, U.D. (Hants).
Westwood-with-Iford	Wilts.	
West Wycombe	Buckingham.	
Wetheral	Cumberland.	
Wexham	Bucks	Stoke Poges, U.D.
Weybourne	Norfolk	Weybourne, U.D.
Whaley-cum-Yeardsley	Chester	Disley Stanley, U.D.
Whaplode	Lincoln.	
Wharton	Westmoreland	Nateby and Wharton, U.D.
Wheatacre All Saints	Norfolk	Wheatacre, U.D.
Whepstead	Suffolk.	
Whickham	Durham.	
Whinbergh	Norfolk	Whinbergh and Westfield, U.D.
Whissonsett	Norfolk	Whissonsett, U.D.
Whitby	York.	
Whitchurch	Devon.	
Whitchurch	Glamorgan.	
Whitchurch (by Cardigan)	Pembroke	Meline and Whitchurch, U.D.
Whitchurch (Dewsland)	Pembroke.	
White Roothing	Essex.	
Whitgift	York	Reedness, U.D.
Whitley	Northumber and	Contributory to Tynemouth.
Whitley	York	Whitley and Eggbrough, U.D.
Whitley Inferior	Chester	Whitley, U.D.
Whitley Superior	Chester	Whitley, U.D.

Name of Place.	County.	If comprised in a U.D., name of U.D.
Whitstable	Kent.	Whitstable and Sea Salter, U.D.
Whitstone	Cornwall.	
Whittlesey St. Mary and St. Andrew.	Cambridge.	
Whitton	Durham	Whitton, U.D.
Whitwell	Norfolk	Hackwell and Whitwell, U.D.
Whitwood	York.	
Whitworth	Durham	Tudhoe, U.D.
Whixoe	Suffolk.	
Wicken	Cambridge.	
	Cambridge	Contributory to Swaffham Prior.
Wickhambrook	Suffolk.	
Wickham-Skeith	Suffolk.	
Wicklewood	Norfolk	Wicklewood, U.D.
Wickmere	Norfolk	Wickmere, U.D.
Wickwar	Gloucester.	
Widecombe-in-the-Moor	Devon.	
Widford	Hertford.	
Widley	Hants	Widley and Wymering, U.D.
Widnes	Lancaster.	
Wield	Hants.	
Wigan	Lancaster.	
Wiggenhall St. Germans	Norfolk	Wiggenhall, U.D.
Wiggenhall St. Mary Magdalen	Norfolk.	
Wiggenhall St. Mary the Virgin	Norfolk	Wiggenhall, U.D.
Wiggenhall St. Peter	Norfolk	Wiggenhall, U.D.
Wigston Magna	Leicester	Wigston Magna and Glen Parva, U.D.
Wigtoft	Lincoln	Contributory to Kirton.
Wildmore	Lincoln	Wildmore Fen, U.D.
Willand	Devon.	
Willaston (Nantwich)	Chester.	
Willenhall	Stafford	Willenhall and Bentley, U.D.
Willerby (in Scarborough)	York.	
Willesborough	Kent.	
Willesden	Middlesex.	
Williamston	Pembroke	St. Issell's, U.D.
Willingham	Cambridge.	
Willingham	Lincoln.	
Willington	Bedford.	
Willington	Durham.	
Willitoft	York	Spaldington, U.D.
Willoughby-on-the-Wolds	Nottingham.	
Wilmington	Kent.	
Wilmington	Sussex.	
Wilnecote	Warwick	Wilnecote, U.D.
Wilsden	York.	
Wimbish	Essex.	
Wimblington	Cambridge.	
Wimboldsley	Chester	Wimboldsley, Clive and Occlestone, U.D.
Wimbotsham	Norfolk	Stow Bardolph, U.D.
Wincanton	Somerset.	
Winchcomb	Gloucester	Winchcomb, U.D.
Windlesham	Surrey.	
Wingate	Durham.	
Winkleigh	Devon.	
Winlaton	Durham.	
Winscales	Cumberland	Workington (extra-municipal) and Winscales, U.D.
Winscombe	Somerset.	
Winshill (extra municipal)	Derby	Burton-upon-Trent, U.D. (Staffs.).
Winslow	Hereford	Contributory to Bromyard and Norton-with-Brockhampton, U.D.
Winterborne Zelstone	Dorset	Winterborne Zelstone and Almer, U.D.
Winterton	Norfolk	Winterton, U.D

Name of Place.	County.	If comprised in a U.D., name of U.D.
Winthorpe	Nottingham.	
Wisbeach	Cambridge.	
Wisborough Green	Sussex.	
Wishaw	Warwick	Lea Marston, U.D.
Wissett	Suffolk.	
Witchling	Kent	Doddington, U.D.
Withernsea	York	Owthorne, U.D.
Withernwick	York.	
Withiel Florey	Somerset.	
Withycombe Rawleigh	Devon	Exmouth, U.D.
Withypool	Somerset	
Witton-le-Wear	Durham.	
Witton Shields	Northumberland	Nether Witton, U.D.
Wiveliscombe	Somerset.	
Wivelsfield	Sussex.	
Wivenhoe	Essex.	
Woburn	Bedford.	
Woking	Surrey.	
Wold Newton	York	Wold Newton, U.D.
Wollaston	Northampton.	
Wollescote	Worcester.	
Wolsingham	Durham	Contributory to Stanhope.
Wolstanton	Stafford.	
Wolterton	Norfolk	Wickmere, U.D.
Wolverhampton	Stafford.	
Wolverton	Warwick	Norton Lindsey and Wolverton, U.D
Wolves Newton	Monmouth	East and West Newchurch, Kilgwrrwg, and Wolves Newton, U.D.
Wolviston	Durham	Wolviston, U.D.
Wombridge	Salop.	
Wombwell	York.	
Woodcott	Chester	Wrenbury-with-Firth, U.D.
Wood Dalling	Norfolk.	
Woodford	Essex.	
Woodhall (two detached parts)	Lincoln	Wildmore Fen, U.D.
Woodhurst	Huntingdon.	
Woodland	Devon	Contributory to Broadhempston.
Woodmancote	Gloucester	Bishop's Cleeve, U.D.
Woodthorpe	Derby	Clay Lane, U.D.
Woodton	Norfolk.	
Wookey	Somerset.	
Woolavington	Somerset.	
Wooldale	York	Wooldale and Cartworth, U.D.
Woolfardisworthy	Devon.	
Woolfardisworthy	Devon	Woolfardisworthy, Washford Pyne, and Kennerleigh, U.D.
Woolhope	Hereford.	
Woollaston	Gloucester.	
Woolpit	Suffolk.	
Woolvercott (extra municipal)	Oxford.	
Woore	Salop.	
Wootton	Bedford.	
Wootton St. Lawrence	Hants	Wootton and Tadley, U.D.
Wootton Wawen	Warwick.	
Worcester	Worcester.	
Workington	Cumberland.	
Workington (extra-municipal)	Cumberland	Workington (extra-municipal) and Winscales, U.D.
Wormhill	Derby.	
Worplesdon	Surrey.	
Worsbrough	York.	
Worsthorne-with-Hurstwood	Lancaster.	
Wortham	Suffolk.	
Worth or Word	Kent.	

Name of Place.	County.	If comprised in a U.D., name of U.D.
Woughton-on-the-Green	Buckingham	Woughton-on-the-Green and Simpson, U.D.
Wrenbury-with-Frith	Chester	Wrenbury-with-Frith, U.D.
Wrentham	Suffolk.	
Wretton	Norfolk.	
Wrexham	Denbigh.	
Writtle	Essex.	
Wrockwardine Wood	Salop.	
Wroughton	Wilts.	
Wroxham	Norfolk.	
Wye	Kent	Wye, U.D.
Wymering	Hants	Widley and Wymering, U.D
Wymondham	Norfolk.	
Wyrardisbury	Buckingham.	
Wyton	Huntingdon	Houghton and Wyton, U.D.
Yardley	Worcester.	
Yarnscombe	Devon.	
Yeadon	York.	
Yeddingham	York.	
Yelling	Huntingdon	Yelling, U.D.
Yelvertoft	Northampton	Yelvertoft, U.D.
Yelverton	Norfolk	Yelverton and Alpington, U.D
Yeovil	Somerset.	
Yeovil (extra municipal)	Somerset	Contributory to Yeovil.
Yerbeston	Pembroke	Loveston, U.D.
Yetminster	Dorset.	
Ynisymond	Glamorgan	Contributory to Higher Llansamlet.
Ynyscynhaiarn	Carnarvon.	
Yokefleet	York	Blacktoft and Yokefleet, U.D.
York	York.	
Yoxford	Suffolk.	
Yspytty-Ystrad-Meurig	Cardigan	Ystrad-Meurig and Lledrod, Upper, U.D.
Yspytty-ystwyth	Cardigan.	
Ystradgunlais, Lower	Brecon.	
Ystrad Meurig and Lledrod Upper, U.D.	Cardigan.	
Ystradowen	Glamorgan	Cowbridge, U.D.
Ystradvelltey	Brecon.	
Ystradyfodwg	Glamorgan.	
Zeal Monachorum	Devon.	

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For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

COLLEGE CHARTER ACT, 1871 (COLLEGE OF ORGANISTS).

COPY of a PETITION of Sir JOSEPH BARNBY and others, praying HER MAJESTY in COUNCIL to grant a CHARTER of INCORPORATION to THE COLLEGE OF ORGANISTS, together with a COPY of the DRAFT of the CHARTER.

Privy Council Office,
8 September 1893.

C. L. PEEL.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

In the Matter of the Incorporated Association of "The College of Organists" (London).

The humble PETITION of the undersigned Members of the INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION of THE COLLEGE OF ORGANISTS,—

Sir Joseph Barnby, F.C.O., Fellow of the Royal Academy of Music, Principal Guildhall School of Music, late Precentor of Eton College, Conductor Royal Choral Society;

John Frederick Bridge, Esq., Mus. Doc., Oxon., F.C.O., Gresham Professor of Music, Organist of Westminster Abbey, Professor at Royal College of Music;

Sir George Grove, D.C.L., LL.D., Director Royal College of Music;

Alexander C. Mackenzie, Esq., Mus. Doc., St. Andrew's, N.B., et Cantab., Principal of the Royal Academy of Music;

George C. Martin, Esq., Mus. Doc., Cantuar, Mus. Bac., Oxon, F.C.O., Organist of St. Paul's Cathedral;

Sir Walter Parratt, Mus. Bac, Oxon., F.C.O., Organist St. George's Chapel Royal, Windsor, Professor Royal College of Music;

William Pole, Esq., F.R.S., Mus. Doc., Oxon, F.C.O., late Examiner at the London University;

J. W. Sidebotham, Esq., M.P., Mus. Bac., Oxon;

Sir John Stainer, M.A., Professor of Music, Oxford University, Mus. Doc., Oxon., F.C.O., Member of the Council of the Royal College of Music;

Sheweth,—

1. ON the 27th March 1864 an Association was formed, now called "The College of Organists, London" (hereinafter called "The College"), having the following objects:—

(1.) To provide a central organisation in London of the profession of Organist;

(2.) To provide a system of examinations and certificates for the better definition and protection of the profession, and to secure competent Organists for the service of the Church;

(3.) To provide opportunities for intercourse amongst Members of the profession, and the discussion of professional topics;

(4.) To encourage the composition and study of sacred music;

(5.) To do all other such lawful things as are incidental to the attainment of the above objects.

2. The College has continued to carry out these objects with constantly increasing influence and success, and has thereby succeeded in elevating the standard of education amongst Organists, and in supplying the continual public demand for trained and certificated Organists.

3. Originally established in 1864, on the 26th November 1877, the College was incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1867, as an Association having the same objects as those above set forth, and is now governed and regulated by, and according to, a Memorandum and Articles of Association. The said Memorandum and Articles are given in Appendix A. hereto. Par. 8 of the said Memorandum provides as follows :—

> "If upon the winding-up or dissolution of the Association there remains, after the satisfaction of all its debts and liabilities, any property whatsoever, the same shall not be paid to or distributed among the members of the Association but shall be given or transferred to some other institution or institutions having objects similar to the objects of the Association, to be determined by the Members of the Association at or before the time of dissolution, or in default thereof by such Judge of the High Court of Justice as may have or acquire jurisdiction in the matter."

4. The College was not established for the purpose of gain, nor do the Members thereof derive any pecuniary benefit from their Membership.

5 The above-mentioned objects of the College have been successfully promoted by the holding of half-yearly examinations in organ playing and theory and general musical knowledge, and by conferring Diplomas of Fellows and Associates of the College upon candidates passing the examinations, and by awarding prizes to Members for the composition of sacred music, and by affording to Members by lectures, meetings, and in various ways, opportunities for intercourse, and the discussion of professional topics. Models of improvements in the mechanism of the organ and other musical instruments have also been exhibited and discussed, and the College has organised Conferences on "Organ Construction," resulting in recommendations which have been generally accepted; and also, in conjunction with the Royal Institute of British Architects, on "Architectural Arrangements affecting Musical Requirements in Churches." Reports of the said Conferences are sent herewith. The examinations have been attended since the year 1866 by 3,205 candidates, and the Diplomas of Fellowship and Associateship are now held, respectively, by 251 and 336 present members of the College.

6. The government of the College is vested in the Members of the Council hereinafter set forth. Such Council, by the Articles of Association, consists of Fellows of the College, elected by the general body of Members at the Annual General Meeting, one-third of whom retire annually, but are eligible for re-election; with the Secretary and Treasurers as additional members *ex officio*.

7. The present Officers and Council of the College are the following :—

Patrons.

The Most Rev. His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.
The Most Rev. His Grace the Lord Archbishop of York.
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London.

President.

Sir George Grove, D.C.L., LL.D.

Vice-Presidents.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, LL.D., President of the Royal Academy and Vice-President of the Royal College of Music.
The Right Hon. Lord Charles Bruce, B.A., Member of the Council of the Royal College of Music and Chairman of the Associated Boards of the Royal Academy and Royal College of Music.
The Right Hon. Lord Herschell, Lord Chancellor, Vice-President of the Royal Academy and Royal College of Music.

The

The Right Hon. Lord Thring, K.C.B., Member of the Council of the Royal College of Music and of the Associated Boards of the Royal Academy and Royal College of Music.

Philip Armes, Esq., M.A., Mus. Doc., Oxon, F.C.O., Organist of Durham Cathedral and Examiner Durham University.

Sir Joseph Barnby, F.C.O., Fellow of the Royal Academy of Music, Principal Guildhall School of Music, late Precentor of Eton College, Conductor Royal Choral Society.

J. Frederick Bridge, Esq., Mus. Doc., Oxon, F.C.O., Gresham Professor of Music, Organist of Westminster Abbey, Professor Royal College of Music.

Sir William G. Cusins, F.C.O., Fellow of the Royal Academy of Music, Master of the Queen's Private Band, and Professor Guildhall School of Music.

Sir George J. Elvey, Mus. Doc., Oxon., F.C.O.

George M. Garrett, Esq., M.A., Mus. Doc., Cantab., F.C.O., Organist of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Lecturer on Counterpoint at Cambridge University.

Sir William Houldsworth, Bart., M.A., M.P.

Alexander C. Mackenzie, Esq., Mus. Doc., St. Andrew's, N.B., et Cantab., Principal of the Royal Academy of Music.

George C. Martin, Esq., Mus. Doc., Cantuar, Mus. Bac., Oxon., F.C.O., Organist St. Paul's Cathedral.

Sir Walter Parratt, Mus. Bac., Oxon., F.C.O., Organist St. George's Chapel Royal, Windsor, Professor Royal College of Music.

C. Hubert H. Parry, Esq., M.A., Mus. Doc., Cantab. et Dublin, F.C.O., a Director of the Royal Academy of Music, Professor at the Royal College of Music.

William Pole, Esq., F.R.S., Mus. Doc., Oxon., F.C.O., late Examiner at the London University.

J. W. Sidebotham, Esq., M.P., Mus. Bac., Oxon.

Sir John Stainer, M.A., Mus. Doc., Oxon., Professor of Music, Oxford University, Hon. Fellow of Magdalene College, Oxon, F.C.O., Member of the Council of the Royal College of Music.

C. Villiers Stanford, M.A., Mus. Doc., Oxon., F.C.O., Professor of Music at Cambridge University, Professor of the Royal College of Music.

Charles Steggall, Esq., Mus. Doc., Cantab., F.C.O., Organist of Lincoln's Inn Chapel, Professor of the Royal Academy of Music.

Sir Robert P. Stewart, Mus. Doc., Dublin, F.C.O., Professor of Music at Dublin University.

Sir Arthur S. Sullivan, Mus. Doc., Oxon. et Cantab., F.C.O., Fellow of the Royal Academy of Music, Member of the Council of the Royal College of Music.

Sir Richard Webster, Q.C., M.P.

M. E. Wesley, Esq., Treasurer and Trustee of the College.

Council.

John Frederick Bridge, Esq., Mus. Doc., Oxon., F.C.O., Gresham Professor of Music, Organist of Westminster Abbey, Professor at Royal College of Music.

Joseph C. Bridge, Esq., M.A., Mus. Doc., Oxon., F.C.O., Organist of Chester Cathedral.

Hugh Brooksbank, Esq., Mus. Bac., Oxon., F.C.O., Organist of Llandaff Cathedral.

Edward Bunnett, Esq., Mus. Doc. Cantab., F.C.O., Organist to the Corporation, and of St. Peter's, Mancroft, Norwich.

Frederick H. Burstall, Esq., F.C.O., Organist of Liverpool Cathedral.

Edwin J. Crow, Esq., Mus. Doc., Cantab., F.C.O., Organist of Ripon Cathedral.

Frederick Dewberry, Esq., Mus. Bac., Cantab., F.C.O., Organist at the Guildhall, Cambridge.

Arthur E. Dyer, Esq., Mus. Doc., Oxon., F.C.O., Music Master, Cheltenham School.

Alfred J. Eyre, Esq., F.C.O., Fellow of the Royal Academy of Music, and Organist at the Crystal Palace, and St. John's, Upper Norwood.

Charles J. Frost, Esq., Mus. Doc., Cantab., F.C.O., Professor at the Guildhall School of Music.

Henry F. Frost, Esq., F.C.O., late Organist of the Chapel Royal, Savoy, and Professor at the Guildhall School of Music.

George M. Garrett, Esq., M.A., Mus. Doc., Cantab., F.C.O., Organist of St. John's College, Cambridge.

F. E. Gladstone, Esq., Mus. Doc., Cantab., F.C.O., and Teacher at the Royal College of Music.

James Higgs, Esq., Mus. Bac., Oxon., F.C.O., Organist at St. Andrew's, Holborn, and Teacher at the Royal College of Music.

W. Stevenson Hoyte, Esq., F.C.O., Organist at All Saints, Margaret-street, Teacher of the Organ and Choir Training at the Royal College of Music and Professor at the Guildhall School of Music.

C. Warwick Jordan, Esq., Mus. Bac., Oxon., Mus. Doc., Cantuar, F.C.O., Organist of St. Stephen's, Lewisham and Professor at the Guildhall School of Music.

Haydn Keeton, Esq., Mus. Doc., Oxon., F.C.O., Organist of Peterborough Cathedral.

Alfred King, Esq., Mus. Doc., Oxon., F.C.O., Organist to the Corporation, Brighton.

Henry Walmsley Little, Esq., Mus. Doc., Oxon., F.C.O., Organist of Holy Trinity, Tulse Hill, Fellow of the Royal Academy of Music.

Charles Harford Lloyd, Esq., M.A., Mus. Doc., Oxon., F.C.O., Precentor at Eton College, Professor Royal College of Music, late Organist of Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford.

George C. Martin, Esq., Mus. Doc., Cantuar, Mus. Bac., Oxon., F.C.O., Organist of St. Paul's Cathedral.

Sir Walter Parratt, Mus. Bac., Oxon., F.C.O., Organist at St. George's Chapel Royal, Windsor, Professor Royal College of Music.

A. L. Peace, Esq., Mus. Doc., Oxon., F.C.O., Organist of Glasgow Cathedral.

J. Kendrick Pyne, Esq., F.C.O., Organist of Manchester Cathedral.

Frank J. Sawyer, Esq., Mus. Doc., Oxon., F.C.O., Organist of St. Patrick's, Brighton.

Charles Steggall, Esq., Mus. Doc., Cantab., F.C.O., Organist of Lincoln's Inn Chapel, Professor Royal Academy of Music.

James Turpin, Esq., Mus. Bac., Cantab., F.C.O.

Charles Garland Verrinder, Esq., Mus. Doc., Cantuar, Mus. Bac., Oxon, F.C.O.

Thomas Wingham, Esq., F.C.O., Musical Director, the Oratory, Brompton, Professor Royal Academy of Music and Guildhall School of Music.

W. G. Wood, Esq., F.C.O., R.A.M., Music Master Highgate School, Professor Royal Academy of Music.

Matthias E. Wesley, Esq., *Hon. Treas.*
E. H. Turpin, Esq., Mus. Doc. Cantuar, F.C.O., *Hon. Sec.* } *Ex officio.*

Examiners.

J. Fredk. Bridge, Esq., Mus. Doc., F.C.O., Gresham Professor of Music.
Alfred J. Eyre, Esq., F.C.O., Organist at the Crystal Palace.
Chas. J. Frost, Esq., Mus. Doc., F.C.O.
Geo. M. Garrett, Esq., M.A., Mus. Doc., F.C.O.
W. Stevenson Hoyte, Esq., F.C.O.
C. Warwick Jordan, Esq., Mus. Doc., F.C.O.
Alfred King, Esq., Mus. Doc., F.C.O.
C. Harford H. Lloyd, Esq., M.A., Mus. Doc., F.C.O.
George C. Martin, Esq., Mus. Doc., F.C.O.
Sir Walter Parratt, Mus. Bac., F.C.O.
A. Lester Peace, Esq., Mus. Doc., F.C.O.
W. G. Wood, Esq., F.C.O.

Trustees.

Matthias E. Wesley, Esq.
Edmund H. Turpin, Esq., Mus. Doc., F.C.O.
James Higgs, Esq., Mus. Bac., F.C.O.

Auditors.

R. Hainworth, Esq. E. D. Miller, Esq.
O. D. Belsham, Esq.

Hon. Treasurer.

M. E. Wesley, Esq.

Hon. Secretary.

E. H. Turpin, Esq., Mus. Doc., F.C.O.

8. The Members of the College have greatly increased in numbers since the period of incorporation, and now number 1,039. The list of Members is representative of all the Universities, Colleges, and leading Schools of Music and of Professional Musicians of the United Kingdom, including—

(1.) Forty Doctors in Music, Graduates of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, London, Durham, and St. Andrew's;

(2.) Six holders of degrees of Mus. Doc. conferred by the Archbishop of Canterbury;

(3.) Eighty Bachelors in Music, Graduates of the aforesaid Universities;

(4.) Fifty-four Fellows, Members, Associates, Licentiates, and Professors of the Royal Academy of Music;

(5.) Twenty-one Professors and Associates of the Royal College of Music;

(6.) Fifty-six Licentiates, Professors, and Examiners of Trinity College, London;

(7.) Seven Professors at the Guildhall School of Music;

(8.) Twenty-two holders of appointments as Organists in Cathedrals and Her Majesty's Chapels Royal.

A list of the Members and of their qualifications is given in Appendix B. hereto.

9. The College issues and publishes an Annual Report, a Prospectus, and Register of Members. A copy of the last Report accompanies these presents.

10. The College derives a substantial income—

(1.) From the annual subscription of its Members;

(2.) From the fees paid for examinations;

(3.) From invested funds;

(4.) From sundry sources.

The income for the year ending 30th June 1892 amounted to a sum of 1,995*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* The charges and working expenses were 1,537*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.* The surplus income, over and above current expenditure, has been invested from time to time in the names of three trustees. The amount so invested and now standing in the names of the Trustees on the 30th day of June 1892 was 3,180*l.* of guaranteed and preference railway stock, the present value of which is 4,089*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* The College has no outstanding debts. The last balance sheet of the Association is given in Appendix C. hereto.

11. The College holds extensive premises in Hart-street, Bloomsbury, in the county of Middlesex, comprising—

(1.) An Examination and Concert Hall;

(2.) A Library;

(3.) A suite of convenient Reception and Lecture Rooms;

(4.) Appropriate Offices.

The College possesses a fine organ and a valuable and extensive collection of books and music.

12. The College does not seek to confer degrees.

13. The College is acting in complete accord with the Royal Academy of Music, the Royal College of Music, and the various other leading musical

institutions in the United Kingdom, supplementing their work in an important particular by the examination of students educated in those establishments who intend to become Church Organists and choir masters, and after due examination granting them certificates of proficiency as a formal guarantee of their fitness for the duties they intend to undertake. Dr. A. C. Mackenzie, Sir G. Grove, Sir J. Barnby, the respective heads of the Royal Academy of Music, the Royal College of Music, and the Guildhall School of Music, cordially approve the special work of the Examinations which the College of Organists undertakes. The Institution also enjoys the friendly recognition of Trinity College, London, the National Incorporated Society of Professional Musicians, and other prominent musical bodies; many Professors engaged at the above Institutions as Principals, Directors, Teachers, or Examiners being Vice-Presidents or Members of the Council of the College of Organists.

14. The College does not seek to become a teaching body, receiving pupils for private or class instruction, nor to grant diplomas other than those hitherto granted as hereinbefore mentioned.

15. The certificates of Fellowship and Associateship of the College are well known, and highly valued, in the musical world, and among Clergymen, and those controlling the appointments of Organists in Churches, by reason of their being the only distinctions of the musical profession, which are conferred in respect of general, as well as special musical knowledge; and knowledge of a practical as well as of a theoretical character. The examinations conducted by the Universities, and other responsible institutions, do not profess to furnish so complete a guarantee of proficiency (so far as the qualifications of an Organist are concerned) as the examinations of the College, which include Organ playing, and theory, in all departments, the training of choirs, and a complete system of tests in harmony, and every branch of musical composition.

16. Your Petitioners believe that the grant of a Royal Charter of Incorporation, which they now seek on behalf of the College, will greatly promote the objects of the College, and still further increase its value and usefulness, by enabling it to continue and extend its work, the value of which has been universally recognised, with that protected and assured position which can only be obtained by Royal Charter. The privileges conferred by Royal Charters granted to many Learned and Artistic Societies for educational purposes, and for the consolidation, assistance, and regulation of the professions of Law, Medicine, Engineers, Architects, Painters, Surveyors, Accountants, and Actuaries, have proved greatly to the benefit of the professions concerned, and to the advantage of the general public, by ensuring the service of persons thoroughly trained and properly tested to fulfil satisfactorily their responsible duties.

17. Your Petitioners have found that a strong feeling exists among Organists, who now form a numerous and important body, that the College of Organists, the Association with which they are especially connected, and which is the one institution dealing exclusively with their branch of the musical profession, is not, by reason of its not possessing a Royal Charter, in the position to which they consider it is justly entitled, and which they desire it to obtain. The grant of such a Charter of Incorporation would satisfy this reasonable desire on their part, and would be a recognition of the work which the College has successfully performed for the last 28 years, and which the Council now desire to continue under Royal sanction, on a more permanent and extended basis, work of the greatest importance to the public, as aiding in the performance of Divine Worship, promoting a higher standard of efficiency in the profession of Organist and Choirmaster, and furthering the cultivation of sacred music.

18. The draft of this Petition for a Royal Charter of Incorporation, and also a draft of the proposed Charter, having been prepared by direction of your Petitioners and approved by them, were submitted to the members of the College at a General Meeting held on the 16th day of January 1893, when it was unanimously resolved that the draft of the Petition and Charter be approved, and that the Petition be presented to Your Most Gracious Majesty praying Your Majesty to grant to the Members of the College a Royal Charter of Incorporation, and that in the event of such a Charter being granted, such steps be forthwith taken as may be necessary to dissolve and wind up the College, so incorporated as hereinbefore set forth, and to give over and transfer all the property and assets belonging to the College, to the Corporation constituted by such Charter. A copy of the said draft Charter accompanies these presents.

19. Your

19. Your Petitioners therefore most humbly supplicate your Majesty to grant to the Members of the College of Organists and their successors Your Royal Charter of Incorporation, constituting them a body corporate with perpetual succession, for the purposes of more effectually carrying on and conducting the said College and promoting the objects thereof, under such regulations and restrictions, and with such duties and powers as your Majesty may deem right, fit, and expedient, under the title and style of the "Royal College of Organists."

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

APPENDIX A.

The Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867.

Memorandum of Association of The College of Organists, London, dated 26th November 1877. Amended 7th June 1892.

1. The name of the Association is "The College of Organists," London.

2. The Registered Office of the Association will be situated in England.

3. The objects for which the Association is established are—

   (1.) To provide a central organisation in London of the Profession of Organist;

   (2.) To provide a system of examinations and certificates for the better definition and protection of the profession, and to secure competent Organists for the service of the Church;

   (3.) To provide opportunities for intercourse amongst Members of the profession, and the discussion of professional topics;

   (4.) To encourage the composition and study of sacred music;

   (5.) To do all other such lawful things as are incidental to the attainment of the above objects.

4. The income and property of the Association, whencesoever derived, shall be applied solely towards the attainment of the objects of the Association, and no portion thereof shall be paid or transferred directly or indirectly by way of dividend or bonus, or otherwise howsoever by way of profit to the persons who at any time are or have been Members of the Association, or to any of them, or to any person claiming through any of them. Provided that nothing herein shall prevent the payment in good faith of remuneration to any officers or servants of the Association, or to any Members of the Association or other person, in return for any services actually rendered to the Association.

5. The 4th paragraph of this Memorandum is a condition on which a licence is granted to the Association in pursuance of Section 23 of "The Companies Act, 1867." For the purpose of preventing any evasion of the terms of the said 4th paragraph, the Board of Trade may, from time to time, on the application of any Member of the Association, impose further conditions which shall be duly observed by the Association.

6. If the Association act in contravention of the 4th paragraph of this Memorandum, or of any such further conditions, the liability of every Member of the Council of the Association shall be unlimited, and the liability of any Member of the Association who has received any dividend or bonus or other profit, as aforesaid, shall likewise be unlimited.

7. Every Member of the Association undertakes to contribute to the assets of the Association in the event of the same being wound up during the time that he is a Member, or within one year afterwards, for payment of the debts or liabilities contracted before the time at which he ceases to be a Member, and of the costs, charges, and expenses of winding up the same, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves such amount as may be required, not exceeding 20*s.*, or in case of his liability becoming unlimited such other amount as may be required in pursuance of the last preceding paragraph of this Memorandum.

8. If upon the winding up or dissolution of the Association there remains, after the satisfaction of all its debts and liabilities, any property whatsoever, the same shall not be paid to or distributed among the Members of the Association, but shall be given or transferred to some other institution or institutions, having objects similar to the objects of the Association, to be determined by the Members of the Association at or before the time of dissolution, or in default thereof by such Judge of the High Court of Justice as may have or acquire jurisdiction in the matter.

The Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867.

Articles of Association of the College of Organists, London.

It is agreed as follows :—

1. For the purpose of registration the number of the Members of the College declared not to exceed 100.

2. These Articles shall be construed with reference to the provisions of "The Companies Act, 1862," and "The Companies Act, 1867," and the terms used in these Articles shall be taken as having the same respective meanings as they have when used in those Acts.

3. The College is established for the purposes expressed in the Memorandum o Association.

4. The Subscriptions of Members of the College shall be an annual payment of One Guinea payable in advance on the 1st July in each year.

Candidates for Membership shall be proposed by two Members of the College and elected by the Council at any Ordinary Meeting by show of hands, a majority of at least one being necessary to the election of a Candidate. A subscription of Ten Guineas shall constitute the subscriber a Member for life (subject to election as hereinbefore provided).

Any Member of the College wishing to resign his or her Membership shall give at least three months' notice of such intention in writing to the Secretary, but the Council may waive such notice.

5. The College shall consist of Patrons, a President, Vice-Presidents, three Trustees, Musical Examiners, Honorary Treasurer, Honorary Secretary, Honorary Librarian, Honorary Auditors (two in number), Fellows, Associates, Honorary Members, and Ordinary Members.

6. The government of the College shall be vested in a Council consisting of thirty Fellows, fifteen to be selected from such Fellows of the College as reside within the London Postal District, and fifteen to be selected from such Fellows of the College as reside outside the London Postal District. No Fellows whose subscriptions are in arrears shall be eligible for election on the Council. One-third of the Council, that is five London and five Country Members (being those who have attended the least number of Council Meetings) shall retire annually, but shall be eligible for re-election. The Honorary Treasurer and Honorary Secretary shall, in addition, be Members of the Council *ex officio*. The Council shall hold their Meetings at the College, Bloomsbury Mansion, Hart Street, or at such other place as the Council may from time to time determine, but such place of Meeting shall be within a radius of five miles from the General Post Office.

Notices of every Meeting of the Council shall be sent by the Secretary to the Members of the Council at least four days before the date of such Meeting, and the said notice shall state any special business for which the Meeting is called.

At Council Meetings three shall form a quorum, and the Chairman of the Meeting shall have a casting vote in addition to his vote as a Member of the Council in the event of the number being equal.

The Council may appoint such assistants as may be required for the management of the College, and at such remuneration as they may from time to time determine.

7. The first President of the College shall be His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury and the first Vice-Presidents the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of London, Sir G. Elvey, Mus. Doc., Sir J. Goss, Mus. Doc., J. Hullah, LL.D., Professor Macfarren, Mus. Doc., and Rev. Sir F. Gore Ouseley, Bart., Mus. Doc.

8. The first Council shall consist of the following Fellows of the College :—G. B. Arnold, Mus. Doc., W. A. Barrett, Mus. Bac., J. F. Bridge, Mus. Doc., E. Bunnett, Mus. Doc., Alexander S. Cooper, C. J. Frost, Mus. Bac., H. Gadsby, F. E. Gladstone, Mus. Bac., W. S. Hoyte, J. Higgs, Mus. Bac., C. Warwick Jordan, Mus. Bac., Alfred King, Mus. Bac., E. M. Lott, A. H. Mann, Mus. Bac., G. C. Martin, Mus. Bac., W. W. Ringrose, Mus. Bac., J. Varley Roberts, Mus. Doc., John Stainer, M.A., Mus. Doc., H. J. Stark, Mus. Bac., C. E. Stephens, and James Turpin.

9. The first Board of Examiners shall be :—J. F. Bridge, Mus. Doc., C. J. Frost, Mus. Bac., C. Warwick Jordan, Mus. Bac., E. M. Lott. C. E. Stephens, and E. H. Turpin, who shall hold office until the first Annual General Meeting.

The election of future Examiners shall be by the decision of a majority of the Members of the Council at the first Meeting of the Council held next after each Annual General Meeting.

10. The first Honorary Treasurer shall be Mr. M. E. Wesley.

11. The first Honorary Secretary shall be Mr. E. H. Turpin.

12. The

12. The first Honorary Auditors shall be Mr. R. Hainworth and Mr. J. H. Webster.

13. The first Honorary Librarian shall be Mr. E. Gilbert.

14. The election of Members of the Council (in accordance with Article 6), the Honorary Treasurer, Honorary Secretary, Honorary Auditors, and Honorary Librarian shall take place annually at the General Meeting of Members of the College. In the event of a death or resignation of any Member of the Council, or any Officer, the vacancy shall be forthwith filled up by the Council, subject to confirmation (in those cases where such confirmation is necessary), at the next General Meeting.

The Patron, President, Vice-Presidents, and Trustees shall be elected annually by the decision of not less than two-thirds of the Council for the time being as soon as convenient at a Meeting after the General Meeting in July, who may for this purpose vote by proxy.

The Council shall prepare and send to all Members a list of Nominations for the New Council not later than the 15th day of June each year; and Members whose subscriptions are not in arrears, desiring to nominate other Fellows than those whose names are comprised in the said list, whose subscriptions are not in arrears, shall send such Nominations to the Secretary of the College at its Registered address not later than the 1st day of July in each year, in view of the said Annual General Meeting. The Patron, President, Vice-Presidents, and Trustees shall be elected annually by the decision of not less than two-thirds of the Council for the time being at a Meeting to be held as soon as convenient after the Annual General Meeting in July. The Members of the Council may for this purpose vote by proxy.

15. The election of "Fellows" and "Associates" shall take place at Midsummer and Christmas in each year—such elections to be determined by the Council after examination of the several Candidates by the Board of Examiners, who shall award Diplomas according to merit, the first and highest conferring the Diploma of "Fellow," and the second that of "Associate" of the College, and such Diplomas shall be signed by the Examiners and countersigned by the Secretary, and shall continue to be held and be in force so long as the Members to whom such degrees are awarded continue to be Members of the College.

16. The Examiners shall be paid for each examination such sum as the Council may from time to time determine.

17. The Examination shall be open to any Member of the College on payment of a fee of Two Guineas, but any Candidate who may fail to obtain a Dilploma at his or her first examination may enter for the next examination without payment of an additional fee.

Members of the College desirous of presenting themselves for examination must give notice of such intention to the Secretary in writing at least one week before the day fixed for such examination.

18. Each Candidate to whom a Diploma is granted shall pay a fee of Two Guineas for such Diploma.

19. Prizes shall be offered from time to time as the Council shall decide for Musical compositions, to be competed for by the Members, but Members of the Council shall not (unless specially notified to the contrary) be allowed to compete for the same.

20. Every Member of the College shall be entitled to receive a copy of all publications, Musical and Literary, issued by the College, and to a ticket of admission to all Concerts and Lectures, to be given by the College during the current year.

21. The Council may elect Honorary Members (in accordance with Rule 5) and shall have the power to confer the Diploma of "Honorary Fellow" on any Member of the College without examination as a special mark of distinction, provided it is done by, and with the consent of, at least three-fourths of the Members of the Council, who may for this purpose vote by proxy.

22. A General Meeting of the Members of the College shall be held annually in the month of July, of which seven clear days' notice shall be given to each Member, when a report of the state of the College and the Accounts duly audited shall be presented, and the election of such Officers as are elected annually by the Members shall take place.

23. An extraordinary General Meeting of the Members may be called by the Secretary by direction of the Council, or upon a requisition being presented to him signed by not less than seven Members of the College, such requisition stating the object for which such Meeting is to be called, and upon receipt of such requisition the Secretary shall forthwith issue a notice (containing a copy of such requisition) convening a General Meeting of the Members of the College, to be held within 21 days from the date of such requisition, and at such General Meeting 10 Members present shall form a quorum, but no other business but that specified in the requisition shall be considered.

24. Bye-Laws, Rules, and Regulations may from time to time be made by the Council for their own government and the management of the affairs of the College, and the Council may from time to time rescind, alter, or vary the same, and such Bye-Laws, Rules, and Regulations so made from time to time shall remain in force until rescinded or varied.

APPENDIX B.

The following is a complete List of present Members of the College, subscribing and honorary, corrected to Christmas, 1892.

Life Members.

F. N. Abernethy, Mus. Bac., F.C.O., St. Saviour's Collegiate Church, Southwark, S.E.
J. J. Adams, A.C.O., Scarborough.
A. D. Arnott, Mus. Bac., A.C.O., Queen's-road Congregational Church, Forest Hill.
E. F. Barker, F.C.O., Little Portland-street Chapel, W.
O. D. Belsham, Heybridge, Essex.
H. W. Botting, Mus. Bac., F.C.O., St. Luke's Church, Southport,
A. Bradshaw, Malvern.
W. S. Brown, Parish Church, Portobello.
H. O. Burton, A.C.O., St. John the Baptist's Church, Lichfield.
A. D. Culley, F.C.O., Emmanuel College, Cambridge.
E. A. N. Cullum, English Church, Lucerne, and Holy Trinity Church, Cannes.
A. H. Edwards, F.C.O., St. George's Church, Barrow-in-Furness.
F. E. Fletcher, F.C.O., Folkestone.
J. F. Fricker, A.C.O., Swansea.
C. J. Frost, Mus. Doc., F.C.O., St. Peter's Church, Brockley, S.E.
F. R. Frye, Mus. Bac., F.C.O., Chelmsford.
W. A. Gilbert, F.C.O., Church of the Holy Innocents, Fallowfield, Manchester.
W. B. Gilbert, Mus. Doc., F.C.O., Trinity Chapel, New York.
J. Hart Gordon, A.C.O., St. Mary's Church, Spring Grove, Isleworth.
D. Hemingway, F.C.O., Christ Church, Morningside, Edinburgh.
C. Hunter, F.C.O., Brixton, S.W.
T. Keighley, A.C.O., St. John's Church, Dukinfield.
E. Kelsey, A.C.O., Eastbourne.
A. Kirkland, Holloway, N.
J. S. R. Kirtland, F.C.O., Blackpool.
A. F. Lander, A.C.O., Congregational Church, South Croydon.
Frank Mead, Sutton.
E. H. Middleton, Mus. Doc., F.C.O., Kelvinside, Glasgow.
R. Miller, London.
M. J. Monk, Mus. Doc., F.C.O., Truro Cathedral.
S. A. Mosdell, A.C.O., Parish Church, Tring.
C. W. Moss, F.C.O., Great Yarmouth.
A. Pearson, F.C.O., Organist to the Corporation of Huddersfield.
J. H. Pearson, F.C.O., Brighouse.
S. W. Pilling, Mirfield.
F. W. Raper, F.C.O., Barnard Castle.
W. J. Reynolds, Mus. Doc., Highbury, N.
E. Robins, F.C.O., St. Cyprian's Church, Brockley, S.E.
Sir W. H. Salt, Bart., Loughborough, Leicestershire.
W. Schofield, A.C.O., Camphill U.P. Church, Glasgow.
W. F. Schwier, F.C.O., Barnet.
C. H. H. Sippel, F.C.O., Saratoga Springs, New York State, U.S.A.
Captain E. H. Smith, St. James' Church, Wednesbury.
A. P. Standley, F.C.O., St. Mary Magdalene, Taunton.
W. H. Stocks, A.C.O., Chapel of Alleyn's College, Dulwich.
S. Suckley, Sheffield.
J. W. Wallis, A.C.O., All Souls', Loudoun-road, N.W.
Miss B. Whyte, A.C.O., Helensburgh, N.B.
F. Cunningham Woods, M.A., Mus. Bac., Exeter College, Oxford.

Fellows.

J. Abram, Mus. Doc., St. Leonard's-on-Sea.
H. L. Adams, St. Luke's Church, Hull.
T. Adams, St. Alban's Church, Holborn.
James E. Adkins, Parish Church, Preston.
B. Agutter, Mus. Doc., St. Peter's, Streatham.
W. G. Alcock, Quebec Chapel.
H. P. Allen, Mus. Bac., Chichester.
J. H. Anger, Mus. Bac., Parish Church, Ludlow.
A. T. Arkless, Mus. Bac., Trinity Parish Church, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
P. Armes, M.A., Mus. Doc., Durham Cathedral.
G. B. Arnold, Mus. Doc., Winchester Cathedral.
C. M. Bailey, St. Mark's Church, Wrexham.
B. B. Bales, Bagshot.
Sir J. Barnby, Principal, Guildhall School of Music.
E. Bartlett, Parish Church, Arundel.
F. N. Baxter, Tetbury.
W. G. Bayley, Parish Church, Romford.
G. G. Beale, Mus. Bac., Streatham.
W. T. Belcher, Mus. Doc., Holy Trinity, Bordesley, Birmingham.
W. E. Belcher, M.A., Parish Church, Kingston-on-Thames.
N. H. Bell, Leeds.
G. J. Bennett, Mus. Bac., St. John's Church, Wilton-road, S.W.
T. H. Bennett, St. Thomas's Church, Derby.
W. Bentham, Southport.
C. M. Bill, Swansea.
A. T. Blanchett, St. John's Church, Richmond, Surrey.
A. Bly, Mus. Bac., Camberwell.
J. E. Borland,

J. E. Borland, Highbury Park Presbyterian Church; and German Lutheran Church, Dalston.
D. Bradfield, St Mary's Church, Bryanston-square, W.
Professor J. F. Bridge, Mus. Doc., Westminster Abbey.
J. C. Bridge, M.A., Mus. Doc., Cathedral, Chester.
H. Brooksbank, Mus. Bac., Llandaff Cathedral.
O. O. Brooksbank, Tonbridge School.
S. H. Broughton, Blackburn.
James Bryant, Mus. Bac., Romford, Essex.
E. Bunnett, Mus. Doc., Norwich.
F. H. Burstall, Liverpool Cathedral.
J. Baptiste Calkin, London.
F. G. Cole, Christ Church, Ealing.
G. H. Cole, St. John's, Cardiff.
A. E. Cottam, St. Swithin's, Bournemouth.
R. F. Coules, Worsley, Manchester.
T. Cox, Wolverhampton.
J. Crapps, St. Andrew's, Hove, Brighton.
E. J. Crow, Mus. Doc., Ripon Cathedral.
Sir W. G. Cusins, Her Majesty's Private Chapel, *Hon. Member.*
A. V. Dale, St. John's Church, Chatham.
Harry Dancey, Putney.
A. E. Daniel, Aston, Birmingham.
F. S. Davey, Church of the Annunciation, Chislehurst.
Rev. T. H. Davis, B.A., Mus. Bac., Warwick.
M. Davison, St. Ann's Church, Holloway, N.
A. Dawson, Market Drayton.
J. H. P. Dean, Cornbrook, Manchester.
C. T. Dee, All Saints' Church, Wokingham.
F. Dewberry, Mus. Bac., Cambridge.
E. A. Dicks, Cheltenham.
Otto Dienel, Professor of Organ, Conservatorium, Berlin, *Hon. Member.*
C. H. Duffield, St. Michael and All Angels, North Kensington.
F. L. Dunkley, Sydenham.
Arthur E. Dyer, Mus. Doc., The College, Cheltenham.
A. C. Edwards, Mus. Bac., St. Neots.
T. C. Edwards, St. Anselm's Church, Streatham.
W. Ellis, St Nicholas Church, Durham.
T. Ely, Mus. Bac., St. John's College, Leatherhead.
F. de G. English, M.A., Scarborough.
A. J. Eyre, Crystal Palace, Sydenham, and St. John the Evangelist, Upper Norwood.
W. E. Fairclough, St. George's Church, Montreal, Canada.
F. A. Fisher, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.
J. W. Fitton, Mus. Bac., Leeds.
A. E. Ford, London.
J. C. Forrester, Ealing, London.
A. Godwin Fowles, Holy Trinity Parish Church, Ryde, Isle of Wight.
H. F. Frost, London.
Henry Gadsby, Camden Church, Camberwell, S.E.
George Gaffe, Cathedral, St. Albans.
W. H. Garland, Mus. Bac., Halifax.
G. M. Garrett, M.A., Mus. Doc., St. John's College, Cambridge.
A. H. Gaster, Stratford, Essex.
Miss Gentry, London.
G. B. Gilbert, Stratford.
F. E. Gladstone, Mus. Doc., Kensington, S.W.
J. I. Glover, All Saints' Church, Wilden, near Stourport.
Otto Goldschmidt, London, *Hon. Member.*
J. E. Greenhalgh, St. Paul's Church, Hallewell.
J. Greig, M.A., Mus. Doc., Edinburgh.
A. J. Greenish, Mus. Bac., London.
J. L. Gregory, Mus. Bac., Parish Church, Ware.
A. Guilmant, La Trinité, Paris, *Hon. Member.*
T. S. Guyer, Parish Church, Eltham.
T. Hackwood, Stroud.
Robt. Hainworth, South Croydon.
G. J. Hall, Parish Church, Beckenham.
T. Hall, Albert Memorial Church, Manchester.
H. Hallowell, St. John's Church, Keswick.
Albert Ham, Mus. Bac., Ilminster.
Charles Hancock, Mus. Bac., St. Martin's Church, Leicester.
B. J. Hancock, Woolwich, S.E.
G. A. Hardesty, St. George's Church, Sevenoaks Weald.
J. N. Hardy, Wakefield.
H. W. Hare, Mus. Bac., All Saints, Stamford, and St. Michael's, Uffington.
F. J. Harper, Hull.
C. Harris, Islington, N.
W. W. Harvey, Parish Church, Ryde, Isle of Wight.
C. Healy, Pimlico.
J. C. Hele, St. Peter's Parish Church, Plymouth.
T. Hemmings, Mus. Bac., Stoke-on-Trent.
Miss Herroun, St. Nicholas Church, Deptford, S.E.
Arthur Hey, Swansea.
N. B. Hibbert, Wisbech.
Jas. Higgs, Mus. Bac., St. Andrew's, Holborn, E.C.
G. A. Higgs, Streatham.
Herbert Hodge, St. Peter's Church, Cranley Gardens, S.W.
Loraine Holloway, St. John the Evangelist, Boston, U.S.A.
John Hopkins, Rochester Cathedral.
R. J. Hopper, Mus. Bac., St. Edmond the King and Martyr, Lombard-street, E.C.
H. N. Horton, Deputy Oganist, Ashford Parish Church.
W. S. Hoyte, All Saints, Margaret-street, W.
Henry Hudson, Southport.
G. F. Huntley, Mus. Bac., St. Andrew's Church, Ashley-place, Westminster, S.W.
Rev. J. Hurst, St. Mark's Church, Tollington Park, N.
A. G. Iggulden, Music Master, Farnborough School, Hants.
E. Iles, Regent's Park, N.W.
G. E. Ivimey, Holy Rood Church, Southampton.
J. W. Ivimey, Assistant Music Master, Harrow School.
B. Jackson, People's Palace, London, E.
J. W. Jackson, Mus. Doc., Macclesfield.
J. E. Jeffries, Parish Church, Walsall.
W. G. B. Johnson, The Grammar School, Leeds.
C. E. Jolley,

C. E. Jolley, Mus. Bac., Holy Trinity, Twickenham.
A. Wilkinson Jones, St. Mary's Brookfield, Highgate.
C. Warwick Jordan, Mus. Doc., St. Stephen's, Lewisham, S.E.
B. St. J. B. Joule, Rothsay, N.B., *Hon. Member.*
Haydn Keeton, Mus. Doc., Peterborough Cathedral.
A. King, Mus. Doc., Organist to the Corporation of Brighton.
W. Rayment Kirby, Mus. Bac., Kennington Park, S.E.
E. Kiver, West Kensington, W.
W. J. Lancaster, Bolton.
Mrs. Alfred John Layton, Congregational Church, Chelsea, S.W.
G. Leake, Halstead, Essex.
F. Leeds, Mus. Bac., Christ Church, Brondesbury, N.W.
E. H. Lemare, Holy Trinity Church, Sloane-square, S.W.
H. Walmsley Little, Mus. Doc., Holy Trinity, Tulse Hill, S.W.
C. Harford Lloyd, M.A., Mus. Doc., Eton College.
W. H. Longhurst, Mus. Doc., Canterbury Cathedral.
J. B. Lott, Mus. Bac., Lichfield Cathedral.
W. A. Macduff, St. Margaret's Church, Brighton.
Miss M. L. Mare, Exeter.
G. C. Martin, Mus. Doc., St. Paul's Cathedral.
Miss Edith L. McKnight, Organist and Director of Music, King William's College, Isle of Man.
C. E. Melville, Keighley.
C. E. Miller, St. Augustine and St. Faith, Old Change, E.C.
G. L. Miller, Parish Church, Wallasey.
W. Mitchell, Parish Church, Montrose, N.B.
G. H. Moreton, St. George's Parish Church, Stonehouse, Plymouth.
F. E. Naylor, Drighlington, near Bradford.
H. Newboult, Mus. Bac., Bradford.
E. C. Nunn, Parish Church, Leytonstone.
A. Oake, Parish Church, Folkestone.
H. B. Osmond, St. Peter's, Thanet.
A. J. Page, St. Mary's, Nottingham.
C. C. Palmer, Holy Trinity Church, Burton-on-Trent.
F. W. Parish, Parish Church, Maidstone.
Sir Walter Parratt, Mus. Bac., St. George's Chapel Royal, Windsor.
C. Hubert H. Parry, M.A., Mus. Doc., Kensington.
A. W. Parsons, Mus. Bac., Aberystwith.
A. Paterson, St. Michael's College, Tenbury.
A. L. Peace, Mus. Doc., The Cathedral, Glasgow.
C. W. Pearce, Mus. Doc., London.
H. C. Perrin, Mus. Bac., St. Michael's Church, Coventry.
H. D. Phillips, Esher.
R. J. Pitcher, Mus. Bac., St. John's Church, Lowestoft.
A. B. Plant, Mus. Bac., Burton-on-Trent.
W. Pole, Mus. Doc., F.R.S., London University.
G. H. Porter, Louth.
A. C. Praeger, Wandsworth Common.
H. T. Pringuer, Mus. Doc., St. Mary's, Stoke Newington, N.
J. F. Proudman, SS. Michael and All Angels, Stoke Newington Common.
J. T. Pye, Mus. Bac., St. Enoch's Parish Church, Dundee.
J. Kendrick Pyne, Manchester Cathedral.
William Rea, Mus. Doc., Newcastle-on-Tyne.
F. J. Read, Mus. Bac., Chichester.
H. W. Richards, Christ Church, Lancaster Gate, W.
A. M. Richardson, M.A., Mus. Bac., All Saints' Church, Scarborough.
G. C. Richardson, St. Augustine's Church, Highbury, N.
H. Riding, Parish Church, Chigwell, Essex.
Hamilton Robinson, Mus. Bac., St. Stephen's Church, South Kensington.
H. Rolfe, St. Michael's Church, Bowes Park, N.
C. H. Rowcliffe, Stoke Newington.
A. W. Russe, Blandford.
W. A. Sabin, Oxford.
Saint-Saens, La Madeleine, Paris, *Hon. Member.*
B. Sampson, Mus. Bac., All Saints' Church, Northampton.
F. J. Sawyer, Mus. Doc., St. Patrick's, Brighton.
J. E. R. Senior, Govanhill, Glasgow.
F. A. Sewell, West Norwood, S.E.
T. Sharples, Mus. Bac., Christ Church, Patricroft, Lancashire.
J. Patterson Shaw, Witton Parish Church, Northwich.
F. G. Shinn, St. James' Church, Marylebone.
A. J. Silver, St. Mary's Parish Church, Ealing.
E. H. Smith, St. Bede's Church, Liverpool.
G. F. Smith, St. Magnus' Church, London Bridge, E.C.
A. W. Smith, St. John's Church, Worcester.
C. de Sousa, St. Agnes, Newmarket.
W. A. Soyer, Blackheath, S.E.
F. H. Squires, St. Paul's Church, Maidstone.
Professor Sir John Stainer, M.A., Mus. Doc., Oxford.
Professor C. Villiers Stanford, M.A., Mus. Doc., Cambridge.
W. Stansfield, Parish Church, Dudley.
C. Steggall, Mus. Doc., Honourable Society of Benchers, Lincoln's-Inn.
Sir R. P. Stewart, Mus. Doc., Trinity College, Dublin, *Hon. Member.*
F. H. Stokes, Camden Town, N.
R. Stokoe, Mus. Bac., Christ Church, Mayfair, W.
Sir A. S. Sullivan, Mus. Doc.
C. T. Sutcliffe, Eccles.
Stretton Swann, St. Olave's Church, Southwark, S.E.
Mrs. M. Tatham, East Moulsey.
H. Taylor, Birmingham.
W. E. Taylor, St. Paul's Pro-Cathedral, Dunedin, N.Z.
H. J. Timothy, Holy Trinity Church, Twickenham.
H. G. Trembath, Mus. Bac., Isleworth.
H. S. Trego, Mus. Bac., Holy Trinity, Marylebone, N.W.

A. Trickett,

A. Trickett, St. John-at-Hackney, E.
R. H. Turner, M.A., Mus., Bac., St. Paul's Cathedral Church, Dundee.
E. H. Turpin, Mus. Doc., St. Bride's, Fleet-st, E.C.
James Turpin, Mus. Bac., Hampstead.
C. G. Verrinder, Mus. Doc., London.
W. H. Wale, Mus. Bac., New South Wales.
J. Walsh, Uxbridge.
T. I. Watts, M.A., Mus. Bac., Glenalmond, Perthshire.
T. Webb, Newbury.
J. E. West, South Hackney Parish Church.
G. A. A. West, St. Luke's Church, Germantown, U.S.A.
W. O. West, Manchester.
B. V. Westbrook, Christ Church, Greenwich, S.E.
H. D. Wetton, Mus. Bac., Assistant Organist, Westminster Abbey, and Organist and Choirmaster at the Foundling Hospital.
J. Whiteside, St. James's Church, Tatham.
C. Wilkes, Christ Church, Guildford.
T. Wingham, London.
H. R. Woledge, Saltburn.
W. G. Wood, Highgate, N.
J. G. Wrigley, Mus. Bac., Parish Church, High Wycombe.

Associates.

J. H. Adams, Oldham.
H. A. Adcock, Watford.
W. Agate, Mus. Bac., St. James's Church, Paisley.
W. C. Ainley, Mus. Bac., Newhouse, Mirfield.
G. B. J. Aitken, St. Andrew's Church, Wells-street, W.
A. P. Alderson, Mus. Bac., Shepherd's Bush.
J. R. Allen, Moses Gate, Bolton.
O. A. Anderson, St. Paul's Church, Warwick.
F. A. Armstrong, Withington, Manchester.
J. H. E. Ashworth, Hythe Parish Church, Kent.
E. P. L. Atkins, St. Mark's Church, Battersea Rise, S.W.
W. Attersoll, All Saints' Church, South Lambeth.
J. P. Attwater, Clapham.
B. Bailey, Parish Church, Hunston.
A. H. Baker, Assistant Organist, St. Mary Magdelene, Torquay.
R. C. Banks, Rochdale.
A. B. Bannister, Great Amwell Church, Herts.
P. R. Barclay, Stapleton, Bristol.
G. Bard, Kilburn.
R. Bareham, Assistant Organist, St. Andrew's Parish Church, Plymouth.
J. G. Barker, Ashover Parish Church, and Matlock Bath.
E. Barnes, Radcliffe, Lancashire.
B. Barrow, Huddersfield.
R. W. Bartle, St. Lawrence Church, Northampton.
F. Barton, Parish Church, Windermere.
G. W. Bates, Stourbridge.
W. Batley, Parish Church, Dewsbury.
F. L. Bax, Manchester.
E. E. Bedford, Bridgetown Cathedral, Barbados.
A. Bell, Stockport.
A. E. Bell, St. Michael's Church, Westoe.
F. Bentley, St. John's Church, Cleckheaton.
J. W. Bertenshaw, Sharples, Bolton.
J. C. Billing, St. John's College, Grimsarth.
J. T. Biltcliffe, St. George's Parish Church, Barnsley.
A. E. Bizzey, Union Church, Putney.
Rev. J. Blackbourne, Brocklesby, Lincolnshire.
F. W. Blacow, Pendleton, Manchester.
W. Cary Bliss, Romsey Abbey.
J. E. Blurton, Parish Church, Halesowen.
C. J. C. Boddington, St. Andrew's Church, Stoke Newington.
A. Boddis, St. Andrew's Church, Wolverhampton.
M. Bodinner, Northumberland-square Presbyterian Church of England, North Shields.
G. H. Booth, St. George's Church, Bolton.
T. Booth, Bolton.
W. D. Boseley, Assistant Organist, St. Mary's Church, Reading.
G. A. Boulter, Southborough, Tunbridge Wells.
C. F. Bowes, Mus. Bac., Newcastle-on-Tyne.
E. M. Bowman, First Baptist Church, Newark, New Jersey, U.S.A.
W. J. Bown, Newton Abbott.
W. C. Box, St. John's, Worcester.
F. C. Boyes, St. Giles' Church, Bloomsbury, W.C.
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W. B. Brierley, Christleton Church, near Chester.
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Miss A. W. Brown, Barnard Castle.
N. H. Brown, St. Mary's Cathedral, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
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G. R. Ceiley, Parish Church, Gravesend.
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J. H. Chester, Parish Church, Church Stretton.
P. H. Chignell, Kirkley Parish Church, Lowestoft.
Stanley Chipperfield, Hobart Cathedral, Tasmania.
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J. A. Clegg, Rochdale.
E. Cooke, Clifton.
J. Cooper, Church of St. Martin-at-Palace, Norwich.
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J. R. A. Crouch, St. Gabriel's Church, Newington, S.E.
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J. H. Curran, All Saints', Norfolk-square, W.
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F. M. Garrard, Sydenham.
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H. M. J. Gibbon, St. John Baptist Church, Leamington.
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A Seddon, Cheadle Hulme.
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R. D. Metcalfe, Mus. Bac., Pimlico, S.W.
G. Micklewright, Wolverhampton.
Miss A. B. Miller, Clapham.
A. H. Miller, St. Mary the Great, Cambridge.
E. D. Miller, Brighton.
A. J. Mills, Highgate and Sydney.
J. Milnes, St. Clement's Church, Leeds.
E. W. Moon, Organist, St. Thomas' Hospital, Lambeth.
F. Westlake-Morgan, Bangor Cathedral.
J. K. Moulton, Hertford.
T. Mountain, Hackney, E.
F. M. Nash, Hammersmith.
H. A. Nathan, Sydney, New South Wales.
F. W. Newrick, St. John's Wesleyan Church, Sunderland.
G. Nicholson, Tue Brook Wesleyan Church, Liverpool.
T. T. Noble, The College, Ely.
F. G. M. Ogbourne,

F. G. M. Ogbourne, St. Barnabas Church, Kensington.
G. C. Oldfield, St. Deiniol's Church, Criccieth.
S. T. Osborn, Bromsgrove.
G. A. Osborne, Regent's-park, N.W., *Hon. Member.*
E. P. Oxley, St. Silas, Lozells, Birmingham.
Lady Clarence Paget.
H. Parker, Rosse-street Church, Shipley.
C. F. Passmore, Parish Church, York Town.
T. Pate, Holy Trinity Church, Chester.
Miss E. A. Payne, Cuckfield.
Miss E. M. Pears, Pera, Constantinople.
G. H. Penruddocke, Selwyn College, Cambridge.
C. W. Perkins, Organist to the Corporation, Birmingham.
K. Peters, Christ Church, Upwell.
T. Pettit, Regent's-park, N.W.
Miss Phillips, Bow, London.
S. R. Phillips, Organist of Countess of Huntingdon's Church, Swansea.
J. E. Pirrie, St. Paul's Church, Perth.
H. E. Platt, Erdington Parish Church, Birmingham.
Miss A. M. Pollard, Victoria-road Free Church, Leeds.
T. Postlethwaite, Organist, Crosby-hall, Openshaw, Manchester.
A. Powell, Assistant Organist, St. Dionis Church, Fulham.
W. Prendergast, St. Paul's, York-place, Edinburgh.
J. M. Preston, Gateshead-on-Tyne.
A. Prince, Langley Parish Church, Birmingham.
C. G. Pullan, Kirknewton, Midlothian.
W. R. Purcell, St. John the Evangelist, Walton, Liverpool.
W. G. Puttick, West Ham.
E. Quintrell, St. Michael's Church, Helston.
W. Rawling, St. John's Episcopal Church, Forfar, N.B.
Miss C. A. Raymond, Monkstown Church, Co. Cork.
W. H. Reah, Methodist Free Church, North Shields.
J. W. Redfern, Parish Church, Hay, Breconshire.
J. R. Reeve, St. Thomas-in-the-Moors, Balsall Heath.
L. H. Revis, West Kensington.
L. C. Richards, Congregational Church, Newport, Isle of Wight.
E. W. Richardson, St. John's Church, Battersea, S.W.
S. Richardson, Shevington, Wigan.
W. Riley, Union-street Wesleyan Church, Bury.
T. Rimmer, All Saints' Church, Southport.
G. H. Robinson, Mus. Bac., Charterhouse, Godalming.
H. D. Robinson, St. Andrew's Parish Church, Hastings.
A. Roby, Stamford Hill Church.
F. B. Rogers, M.A., Felsted School, Essex.
H. R. Rose, St. Pancras Church, W.C.
T. H. Ross, Parish Church, Frant.
F. W. Roughton, St. Mary's Church, Plaistow.
F. W. Rouse, St. Mark's Church, Cheltenham.
W. M. Rushworth, Liverpool.
C. H. Satterley, Willesden.
E. H. Saulez, M.A., Organist and Music Master, Clergy Orphan School, Canterbury.
W. F. C. Scadding, Assistant Organist, Parish Church, Newport, Isle of Wight.
J. T. Schofield, Rochdale.
W. de Manby Sergison, St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square.
T. Sharp, All Saints' Church, Woollahra, Sydney, Australia.
P. Sharpe, All Saints' Church, Hockerill.
J. F. Shaw, Deputy Organist, St. George's Church, Tufnell Park.
J. F. Shepherd, Deputy Organist, Mansfield College, Oxford.
G. Shinn, Mus. Bac., Christ Church, Gipsy-hill, S.E.
J. W. Sidebotham, M.P., Mus. Bac., *Hon. Member.*
D. Sinclair, St. Peter's Church, Hoxton-square, N.
H. A. Smith, Thornton Heath.
H. F. Smith, Nottingham.
John Smith, St. Mary's Church, Hinxton.
C. F. Smyth, Boston.
E. A. Sobey, St. George's Church, Millom.
Miss A. A. Somes, Syston, Leicester.
C. F. South, Salisbury Cathedral.
G. Southall, Lozells, Birmingham.
T. L. Southgate, Gipsy-hill, *Hon. Member.*
T. E. Speed, Commemoration Church, Grahamstown, South Africa.
C. M. Spurling, Music Master, Oundle School.
G. H. Squier, Ware.
E. Standring, Denshaw Parish Church, Delph.
F. G. Steinhardt, Mus. Bac., Wharfdale College, Boston Spa, Yorkshire.
Miss I. C. Stephens, Stoke Newington.
H. V. Stevens, St. Mary's Church, Barnes.
H. W. Stocks, St. Andrew's, Enfield.
J. R. Stott, Bethel-street Chapel, Heywood.
S. S. Stratton, Birmingham.
A. E. S. Sugden, West Parade Wesleyan Chapel, Wakefield.
H. Swanton, Canton, Ohio, U.S.A.
J. Taylor, Mus. Bac., London.
G. F. Tendall, Mus. Bac., Christchurch Cathedral, Canterbury, New Zealand, *Hon. Member.*
F. N. Tester, Brighton.
A. Thomas, St. Michael's Church, Shrewsbury.
Captain W. H. Thomas, St. George's Church, Tufnell Park, N.
H. Thompson, Chesterfield.
E. H. Thorne, St. Anne's Church, Soho, W.
H. H. Tims, Ellesmere Parish Church.
W. S. Trollope, Choir Master, St. Peter's Church, Streatham.
T. H. Y. Trotter, M.A., Mus. Doc., Kensington, W.
J. J. Troughton, Christ Church, Belfast.
A. Tucker, Kingsland, N.
James Unsworth, Holy Cross, St. Helens, Lancashire.
C. Vincent, Mus. Doc., Hampstead, N.W.
G. F. Vincent, St. Thomas' Church, Sunderland.

R. F. Virgoe, Acton.
J. Waddington, jun., Sydenham.
W. M. Wait, St. Andrew's Church, Fulham.
G. W. Walker, North Leith U.P. Church.
Messrs. J. W. Walker & Sons, Tottenham Court-road, W.C.
S. Warren, St. James's Episcopal Church, Leith, N.B.
J. Warriner, Mus. Doc., St. Matthew's Church, Denmark-hill.
G. Way, Christ Church, Clapham, S.W.
F. Gilbert Webb, Fulham, S.W.
Messrs. Weekes & Co., London.
M. E. Wesley, London, *Hon. Member.*
E. R. West, St. Alban's Church, Leamington.
Hawtrie West, St. Peter's, Wellington, New Zealand, *Hon. Member.*
E. S. White, Essex County Asylum, Brentwood.
D. T. Williams, Siloh Congregational Church, Landore, Swansea.
F. J. Williams, Free South Church, Elgin.
J. Williams, Christ Church, Carnarvon.
W. Wilmore, All Saints', Brisbane, Australia.
J. Wilson, Parish Church, Goole.
J. T. Wilson, Parish Church, Kilmarnock.
E. C. Wren, Parish Church, Hungerford.
C. H. Wright, Little Hulton.
E. Wright, St. Mary's Church, Eversley, Hants.
T. Wright, Worsborough Dale Church, Yorkshire.

APPENDIX C.

College of Organists.

Dr. Treasurer's Financial Statement for the Year ending 30th June 1892. *Cr.*

RECEIPTS.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
To Balance of Cash, as per last Report				283	1	5
„ Arrears of Subscriptions to June 1891	34	13	–			
„ 565 current Subscriptions	593	5	–			
„ 49 current Subscriptions in advance	51	9	–			
„ 109 new Subscriptions	114	9	–			
„ 47 new Subscriptions in advance	49	7	–			
„ 10 Life Subscriptions	105	–	–			
				948	3	–
„ 131 Fees for Examination, Midsummer 1891	275	2	–			
„ 87 Fees for Examination, Christmas 1891	182	14	–			
„ 5 Fees for Examination, Preliminary	2	12	6			
„ 107 Diplomas	224	14	–			
				685	2	6
„ Dividends and Interest on Investments				116	13	7
„ Rents received				200	16	–
„ Hoods, Gowns, and Caps				36	13	6
„ Music sold				1	14	4
„ Examination Papers and Lectures sold				6	12	5
			£.	2,278	16	9

DISBURSEMENTS.	£.	s.	d.
By Rent, one year to Midsummer, 1892	400	–	–
„ Gas and Coals	21	10	–
„ Assistant Secretary	150	–	–
„ Extra Office Assistance	39	–	–
„ Wages	41	17	5
„ Law Charges	37	2	–
„ "Musical News"	284	5	1
„ Printing and Stationery	55	2	3
„ Advertising	40	10	3
„ Postage	47	1	3
„ Library Expenses	9	6	–
„ Examination Fees and Expenses	319	10	1
„ Lecture Expenses	11	8	2
„ Auditor's Fees	2	2	–
„ Income Tax	10	19	–
„ Insurance	2	14	–
„ Hoods, Caps, and Gowns	40	13	–
„ Furniture and Fittings	8	3	11
„ Music purchased	7	5	3
„ Sundries	8	12	9
„ Purchase of £.401 London and North Western Preference Stock	513	8	11
„ Balance of Cash at Bank	228	5	5
£.	2,278	16	9

We have Examined the above Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the past year, and find it to be correct, leaving a Balance of 228*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* in the hands of the Bankers to the credit of the Treasurer. We have also had exhibited to us Stock Certificates for 2,000*l.* Birkenhead Railway 4 per Cent. Stock (guaranteed by the London and North Western and Great Western Railway Companies); £.389 London and North Western 4 per Cent. Guaranteed Preference Stock; £.401 London and North Western 4 per Cent. Preference Stock; and £.390 Great Northern Railway 4 per Cent. Guaranteed Preference Stock registered in the names of the Trustees.

M. E. Wesley, Treasurer.

Robert Hainworth,
Edward D. Miller, } Auditors.

Joseph Barnby,
J. Frederick Bridge.
George Grove.
A. C. Mackenzie.
George C. Martin.
Walter Parratt.
William Pole.
J. W. Sidebotham.
John Stainer.

PETITION FOR CHARTER TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, to all to whom these presents shall come greeting.

WHEREAS, by a Petition presented unto us by

Sir Joseph Barnby, F.C.O., Fellow of the Royal Academy of Music, Principal of the Guildhall School of Music, late Precentor of Eton College, Conductor of the Royal Choral Society;

John Frederick Bridge, Esq., Mus. Doc., Oxon., F.C.O., Gresham Professor of Music, Organist of Westminster Abbey, Professor in the Royal College of Music;

Sir George Grove, D.C.L., LL.D., Director of the Royal College of Music;

Alexander C. Mackenzie, Esq., Mus. Doc., St. Andrew's, N.B., et Cantab., Principal of the Royal Academy of Music;

George C. Martin, Esq., Mus. Doc., Cantuar., Mus. Bac., Oxon., F.C.O., Organist of St. Paul's Cathedral;

Sir Walter Parratt, Mus. Bac., Oxon., F.C.O., Organist of St. George's Chapel Royal, Windsor, Professor in the Royal College of Music;

William Pole, Esq., F.R.S., Mus. Doc., Oxon., F.C.O., late Examiner at the University of London;

J. W. Sidebotham, Esq., M.P., Mus. Bac., Oxon.;

Sir John Stainer, M.A., Professor of Music in the University of Oxford, Mus. Doc., Oxon., F.C.O., Member of the Council of the Royal College of Music;

being members of the College of Organists (London), an association incorporated under the Companies Acts 1862 & 1867, it is (amongst other things) shown that the said College ought to be established on a more permanent and extended basis under Our Royal Sanction, and that it would be more effectually carried on and conducted, and the objects thereof would be more effectually promoted by the incorporation by Our Royal Charter of the members thereof, by the style or title of "The Royal College of Organists."

AND WHEREAS, by the said Petition, it appears that a general meeting of the members of the said College of Organists (London), held on the 16th day of January 1893, it was unanimously resolved that in the event of our Royal Charter being granted, such steps should be forthwith taken as may be necessary to dissolve and wind up the said College of Organists (London), so incorporated as hereinbefore set forth, and to give over and transfer all the property and assets belonging to the said College to the Corporation constituted by such Our Charter.

NOW KNOW YE THAT WE, being desirous of promoting a high standard of efficiency amongst Organists by means of the work carried on by the said College, have, of Our especial Grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, given and granted, and We do hereby for us, Our heirs and successors, give and grant as follows:—

1. For the purposes aforesaid, and for the purpose of maintaining, carrying on, and extending the work of the said College, the present Members thereof, whether subscribing Members or Honorary Members, and such other persons as shall from time to time hereafter in accordance with the provisions of this Our Charter be elected Members of the Corporation hereby constituted and their successors, shall be and they are hereby constituted one body politic and corporate by the name of "The Royal College of Organists" (hereinafter and in the schedule hereto called the "College"), and shall by that name have perpetual succession and a Common Seal, with power to break, alter, or renew the same at their discretion, and by the same name shall be capable in law, notwithstanding the Statutes of Mortmain and Charitable uses, and without any

 compliance

compliance with the provisions of such Statutes as to enrolment or otherwise not only to take, receive, and possess all the estates, real and personal, now belonging to or held in trust for the said incorporated Association, but also to take, purchase, and hold to them and their successors, any goods, chattels, or personal property whatsoever, and any real and chattel real estates of whatsoever tenure, not exceeding in the whole (exclusive of any real or chattel real estates now belonging to the said incorporated Association) the annual value of 2,000*l.*, such annual value to be calculated and ascertained at the period of taking, purchasing, or acquiring the same, and they and their successors shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, exchange, mortgage, or otherwise deal with all or any of the property real, chattel real or personal, belonging to the College, upon such terms and in such manner as they shall think fit, and by the name aforesaid to sue, implead, and answer, and be sued, impleaded, and answered, and to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a body corporate.

2. The objects and purposes for which the College is hereby constituted are the following :—

(1.) To provide a Central Organization in London of the Profession of Organist, with branch organizations elsewhere in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, as and when required.

(2.) To hold examinations in Organ playing, and theory, and general musical knowledge, and to grant certificates of proficiency to Members of the College who pass such examinations, thereby securing competent Organists for the efficient conduct of the musical services of the Church.

(3.) To constitute the holders of such certificates Fellows or Associates of the College.

(4.) To promote whatever else may tend to raise the standard of proficiency, and to elevate the status of the profession.

(5.) To provide Members with opportunities for intercourse, and for the discussion of professional topics.

(6.) To encourage the composition and study of Sacred Music.

(7.) To facilitate communication between Members seeking engagements and persons desirous of employing them.

(8.) To acquire and maintain halls or other permanent places of meeting, and offices, and to maintain libraries of musical works for the use of Members.

(9.) To do all other such lawful things as are incidental to the attainment of the above objects.

3. The Members of the College shall not seek or derive any pecuniary profit or gain from their Membership. The income and property of the College shall be applied solely towards the attainment of the objects of the College.

4. The College shall consist of Members of such classes as may be from time to time prescribed by the Bye-laws of the College.

5. The Officers of the College shall be Patrons, a President, Vice-Presidents, Trustees, Honorary Treasurer, Honorary Secretary, and not less than two Auditors; and such other Officers as may from time to time be prescribed by the Bye-laws.

6. The Government of the College shall be vested in a Council of not less than thirty Fellows of the College, to be elected by the Members of the College in such manner as may be prescribed by the Bye-laws, and of such *ex-officio* Members as may from time to time be prescribed by the Bye-laws. The first Council shall be composed of the following Members :—

Council.

John Frederick Bridge, Esq., Mus. Doc., Oxon., F.C.O., Gresham Professor of Music, Organist of Westminster Abbey, Professor in the Royal College of Music.

Joseph C. Bridge, Esq., M.A., Mus. Doc., Oxon., F.C.O., Organist of Chester Cathedral.

Hugh Brooksbank, Esq., Mus. Bac., Oxon., F.C.O., Organist of Llandaff Cathedral.

Edward Bunnett, Esq., Mus. Doc., Cantab., F.C.O., Organist to the Corporation of Norwich, and of St. Peter's Mancroft, Norwich.

Frederick H. Burstall, Esq., F.C.O., Organist of Liverpool Cathedral.

Edwin J. Crow, Esq., Mus. Doc., Cantab., F.C.O., Organist of Ripon Cathedral.

Frederick Dewberry, Esq., Mus. Bac., Cantab., F.C.O., Organist at the Guildhall, Cambridge.

Arthur E. Dyer, Esq., Mus. Doc., Oxon., F.C.O., Music Master in Cheltenham School.

Alfred J. Eyre, Esq., F.C.O., Fellow of the Royal Academy of Music, and Organist at the Crystal Palace, and St. John's, Upper Norwood.

Charles J. Frost, Esq., Mus. Doc., Cantab., F.C.O., Professor at the Guildhall School of Music.

Henry F. Frost, Esq., F.C.O., late Organist of the Chapel Royal Savoy, and Professor at the Guildhall School of Music.

George M. Garrett, Esq., M.A., Mus. Doc., Cantab., F.C.O., Organist of St. John's College, Cambridge.

F. E. Gladstone, Esq., Mus. Doc., Cantab., F.C.O., and Teacher at the Royal College of Music.

James Higgs, Esq., Mus. Bac., Oxon., F.C.O., Organist at St. Andrew's, Holborn, and Teacher at the Royal College of Music.

W. Stevenson Hoyte, Esq., F.C.O., Organist at All Saints', Margaret street, Teacher of the Organ and Choir Training at the Royal College of Music, and Professor at the Guildhall School of Music.

C. Warwick Jordan, Esq., Mus. Doc., Cantuar., Mus. Bac., Oxon., F.C.O., Organist of St. Stephen's, Lewisham, and Professor at the Guildhall School of Music.

Haydn Keeton, Esq., Mus. Doc., Oxon., F.C.O., Organist of Peterborough Cathedral.

Alfred King, Esq., Mus. Doc., Oxon., F.C.O., Organist to the Corporation of Brighton.

Henry Walmsley Little, Esq., Mus. Doc., Oxon., F.C.O., Organist of Holy Trinity, Tulse Hill, Fellow of the Royal Academy of Music.

Charles Harford Lloyd, Esq., M.A., Mus. Doc., Oxon., F.C.O., Precentor at Eton College, Professor in the Royal College of Music, late Organist of Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford.

George C. Martin, Esq., Mus. Doc., Cantuar., Mus. Bac., Oxon., F.C.O., Organist of St. Paul's Cathedral.

Sir Walter Parratt, Mus. Bac., Oxon., F.C.O., Organist at St. George's Chapel Royal, Windsor, Professor in the Royal College of Music.

A. L. Peace, Esq., Mus. Doc., Oxon., F.C.O., Organist at Glasgow Cathedral.

J. Kendrick Pyne, Esq., F.C.O., Organist of Manchester Cathedral.

Frank J. Sawyer, Esq., Mus. Doc., Oxon., F.C.O., Organist of St. Patrick's, Brighton.

Charles Steggall, Esq., Mus. Doc., Cantab., F.C.O., Organist of Lincoln's Inn Chapel, Professor in the Royal Academy of Music.

James Turpin, Esq., Mus. Bac., Cantab., F.C.O.

Charles Garland Verrinder, Esq., Mus. Doc., Cantuar., Mus. Bac., Oxon., F.C.O., Organist of St. Mary's, Hammersmith-road.

Thomas Wingham, Esq., F.C.O., Musical Director at the Oratory, Brompton, Professor in the Royal Academy of Music and in the Guildhall School of Music.

W. G. Wood, Esq., F.C.O., R.A.M., Music Master at Highgate School, Professor in the Royal Academy of Music.

Matthias E. Wesley, Esq., *Hon. Treas.*
E. H. Turpin, Esq., Mus. Doc., Cantuar., F.C.O., *Hon. Sec.* } *Ex officio.*

The said Council shall hold office until the First Annual General Meeting of the College, when their successors shall be elected in accordance with the Bye-laws of the College. The Council shall obey the directions of these presents and the Bye-laws of the College.

7. The First Patrons shall be:

The Most Rev. His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.
The Most Rev. His Grace the Lord Archbishop of York.
The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of London.

The First President shall be:

Sir George Grove, D.C.L., LL.D.

The First Vice-Presidents shall be:

The Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, Mus. Doc., President of the Royal Academy of Music and Vice-President of the Royal College of Music.

The Right Hon. Lord Charles Bruce, B.A., Member of the Council of the Royal College of Music and Chairman of the Associated Boards of the Royal Academy of Music and Royal College of Music.

The Right Hon. Lord Herschell, Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, Vice-President of the Royal Academy of Music and of the Royal College of Music.

The Right Hon. Lord Thring, K.C.B., Member of the Council of the Royal College of Music and of the Associated Boards of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music.

Philip Armes, Esq., M.A., Mus. Doc., Oxon., F.C.O., Organist of Durham Cathedral and Examiner in Durham University.

Sir Joseph Barnby, F.C.O., Fellow of the Royal Academy of Music, Principal of the Guildhall School of Music, late Precentor of Eton College, Conductor of the Royal Choral Society.

J. Frederick Bridge, Esq., Mus. Doc., Oxon., F.C.O., Gresham Professor of Music, Organist of Westminster Abbey, Professor in the Royal College of Music.

Sir William G. Cusins, F.C.O., Fellow of the Royal Academy of Music, Master of the Queen's Private Band, and Professor at the Guildhall School of Music.

Sir George J. Elvey, Mus. Doc., Oxon., F.C.O.

George M. Garrett, Esq., M.A., Mus. Doc., Cantab., F.C.O., Organist of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Lecturer on Counterpoint in the University of Cambridge.

Sir William Houldsworth, Bart., M.A., M.P.

Alexander C. Mackenzie, Esq., Mus. Doc., St. Andrew's, N.B., et Cantab., Principal of the Royal Academy of Music.

George C. Martin, Esq., Mus. Doc., Cantuar., Mus. Bac., Oxon., F.C.O., Organist of St. Paul's Cathedral.

Sir Walter Parratt, Mus. Bac., Oxon., F.C.O., Organist of St. George's Chapel Royal, Windsor, Professor in the Royal College of Music.

C. Hubert H. Parry, Esq., M.A., Mus. Doc., Cantab. et Dublin, F.C.O., a Director of the Royal Academy of Music, Professor at the Royal College of Music.

William Pole, Esq., F.R.S., Mus. Doc., Oxon., F.C.O., late Examiner at the University of London.

J. W. Sidebotham, Esq., M.P., Mus. Bac., Oxon.

Sir John Stainer, M.A., Mus. Doc., Oxon., Professor of Music in the University of Oxford, Hon. Fellow of Magdalene College, Oxon., F.C.O., Member of the Council of the Royal College of Music.

C. Villiers Stanford, M.A., Mus. Doc., Oxon., F.C.O., Professor of Music in the University of Cambridge, Professor in the Royal College of Music.

Charles Steggall, Esq., Mus. Doc., Cantab., F.C.O., Organist of Lincoln's Inn Chapel, Professor in the Royal Academy of Music.

Sir Robert P. Stewart, Mus. Doc., Dublin, F.C.O., Professor of Music in the University of Dublin.

Sir

Sir Arthur S. Sullivan, Mus. Doc., Oxon. et Cantab., F.C.O., Fellow of the Royal Academy of Music, Member of the Council of the Royal College of Music.
Sir Richard E. Webster, Q.C., M.P.
M. E. Wesley, Esq., Treasurer and Trustee of the College.

The First Trustees shall be:

Matthias E. Wesley, Esq.
Edmund H. Turpin, Esq., Mus. Doc., F.C.O.
James Higgs, Esq., Mus. Bac., F.C.O.

The First Honorary Treasurer shall be:

Matthias E. Wesley, Esq.

The First Honorary Secretary shall be:

E. H. Turpin, Esq., Mus. Doc., F.C.O.

The First Auditors shall be:

R. Hainworth, Esq. E. D. Miller, Esq.
O. D. Belsham, Esq.

The said Officers shall hold office until the due election of their successors in accordance with the Bye-laws of the College.

8. The College shall have power by their Bye-laws to create other suitable offices. The Council shall have power to appoint such other officers and servants as they may from time to time think fit, and to provide for the filling up of any casual vacancies in the Council or in any office.

9. The Council shall have power from time to time to make Bye laws for the College, and from time to time to revoke, alter, or amend any Bye-laws theretofore made. Provided that no such Bye-laws, nor any such revocation, alteration, or amendment, shall take effect unless and until the same shall have been submitted to and sanctioned by a majority of the Members of the College at a General Meeting, duly convened, and provided that the notice convening such meeting shall contain a notification that such new Bye-laws, or such revocation, alteration, or amendment, will be taken into consideration at such meeting.

10. The Bye-laws of the College may provide with respect to all or any of the following matters:—

(*a.*) The carrying out of any of the objects of the College.

(*b.*) The qualifications, election, amotion, and classification of Members of the College, and the conditions of membership, including the contributions to be paid by Members to the funds of the College.

(*c.*) The qualifications, election, amotion, continuance in office, and duties of the Members of the Council.

(*d.*) The qualifications, election, appointment, amotion, dismissal, and remuneration of the officers and servants of the College.

(*e.*) The summoning, holding, and proceedings at, the Meetings of the College, including the voting at such Meetings, and the rights and duties of Members present thereat, and the quorum necessary to constitute the same.

(*f.*) The summoning, holding, and proceedings of Meetings of the Council, the quorum of the Council, and the business, powers, and duties of the Council.

(*g.*) The appointment of Committees of the Council, or the College, for inquiring and reporting to either the Council, or General Meetings, or for the management of any part of the affairs of the College, or the promotion or execution of any of its objects.

(*h.*) The management of the funds and property of the College, and the conduct of the business and examinations of the College, and the granting of diplomas or certificates by the College

 (*i.*) The

(*i.*) The constitution and organisation of branches of the College in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

(*k.*) Any matters connected with, or relating to, the affairs or government of the College.

Provided always that the said Bye-laws shall comply with the provisions and directions of these presents, and shall not be in any manner repugnant thereto, or to the laws and Statutes of this Realm. And provided also that the said Bye-laws and any revocation, alteration, or amendment thereof, shall not be of any force or effect until the same shall have been allowed by the Lords of our Privy Council, of which allowance a certificate under the hand of the Clerk of the Privy Council shall be conclusive evidence.

11. The first Bye-laws to be made under these presents shall be made and sanctioned by a majority of the Members of the College at a General Meeting within the space of two years from the date hereof, unless the Lords of the Privy Council shall see fit to extend such period, of which extension the certificate of the Clerk of the Privy Council shall be conclusive evidence.

12. Pending the making and sanctioning of Bye-laws under these presents, but no longer, the Bye-laws set forth in the Schedule to these presents shall be the Bye-laws of the College, and observed as such.

13. The Council of the College shall be at liberty at any time or times hereafter to apply to Us, Our heirs and successors, for a Supplementary Charter or Charters, and such Charter or Charters, when accepted in such manner, and by such proportion, and such of the Members of the College as shall in such Charter or Charters be provided in that behalf, shall be binding upon the College and all the Members thereof, and to all other intents and purposes whatsoever, and shall repeal so much of these presents or any Supplementary Charter as shall be inconsistent therewith, and these presents and all such Supplementary Charters shall be construed as one instrument.

The Schedule hereinbefore referred to

being the provisional Bye-laws of the Royal College of Organists.

I.—*Classes of Members.*

The College shall consist of Subscribing Members and Honorary Members.

II.—*Officers.*

1. The Officers of the College shall be—Patrons, a President, Vice-Presidents, Three Trustees, an Honorary Treasurer, an Honorary Secretary, Three Auditors.

III.—*Council.*

1. The Council shall consist of (*a*) thirty Fellows of the College, fifteen to be elected from such Fellows as reside within the London Postal District and fifteen to be elected from such Fellows as reside outside the London Postal District; (*b*) the Honorary Treasurer and Honorary Secretary, *ex officio.*

2. No Fellow whose subscription (if any) is in arrear shall be eligible for nomination to, or election on, the Council.

3. One-third of the elected Members of the Council, consisting of five Members elected from within the London Postal District and five Members elected from outside such district, shall retire annually, but shall be eligible for re-election.

4. The Council shall prepare and send to all Members a list of nominations for the new Council not later than the 15th day of June in each year, and any Member whose subscription is not in arrear desiring to nominate other Fellows than those whose names are comprised in the said list shall send such nominations to the Honorary Secretary of the College not later than the 1st day of July in each year.

5. The

5. The election of Members of the Council, and of the Honorary Treasurer, Honorary Secretary, and Auditors, shall take place annually at the Annual General Meeting of Members of the College.

6. The Council shall hold their Meetings at the College, Hart-street, or at such other place as the Council may from time to time determine, but such place of meeting shall be within a radius of five miles from the General Post Office, London.

7. Notice of every Meeting of the Council shall be sent by post by the Honorary Secretary to the Members of the Council at their last-known addresses, at least four days before the date of such Meeting, and the said notice shall state the business for which the Meeting is called.

8. At Meetings of the Council five shall form a quorum, and the Chairman of the Meeting shall have a casting vote, in addition to his vote as a Member of the Council, in the event of the votes being equal.

9. The Council may appoint such Musical Examiners and other officers, assistants, and servants as may be required for carrying out the objects of the College and the management thereof, and at such remuneration as the Council may from time to time determine.

10. The Patrons, President, Vice-Presidents, and Trustees shall be elected annually by the Council for the time being at a Meeting to be held as soon as convenient after the Annual General Meeting. No person shall be elected a Patron, President, Vice-President, or Trustee of the College unless two-thirds of the Council for the time being vote in his favour. For this purpose Members of the Council may vote by proxy, to be lodged with, or sent to, the Honorary Secretary not less than twenty-four hours before the time appointed for such Meeting.

11. The Examiners shall be elected by a majority of the Members of the Council present at any Meeting.

12. The Council may elect Honorary Members, and confer the Diploma of "Fellow" (*Honoris Causâ*) on any Member of the College without examination, as a special mark of distinction, at any Meeting, provided that Members of the Council may for this purpose vote by proxy, to be lodged with, or sent to, the Honorary Secretary not less than twenty-four hours before the time appointed for such Meeting. No person shall be elected an Honorary Member, and no Diploma shall be conferred without examination, unless two-thirds of the Council for the time being vote in favour of such election or for the conferring of such Diploma.

13. Any casual vacancy occurring among the officers or the Members of the Council may be filled up by the Council, but any person so chosen shall retain office so long only as the vacating officer or Member of the Council would have retained the same if no vacancy had occurred. The Council may act for all purposes notwithstanding any vacancy in their body.

IV.—*Subscribing Members.*

1. Candidates for election as Subscribing Members shall be proposed by two Members of the College and elected by a majority of the Council at any meeting.

2. Subscribing Members shall pay an annual subscription of One Guinea, to become payable in advance on the 1st July in each year, but any Member may become a Life Member by payment of Ten Guineas in one sum at any time after election.

3. Every Subscribing Member shall be entitled—

(*a.*) To have his name enrolled as a Member of the College on the list published by the College.

(*b.*) To receive a copy of all publications, Musical and Literary, issued by the College.

(*c.*) To attend all Organ Recitals, Concerts, and Lectures to be given by the College.

(*d.*) To use the Library of the College whenever the same is open.

(*e.*) To attend and vote at all General Meetings of the College.

4. Any Member whose subscription is three months in arrear shall not be entitled to any of the privileges of membership, and any Member wishing to resign shall give at least three months' notice of such intention in writing to the Honorary Secretary, but the Council may waive such notice.

V.—*Honorary Members.*

Every Honorary Member shall be entitled—

(*a.*) To have his name enrolled as Honorary Member of the College in the list published by the College.

(*b.*) To attend all Organ Recitals, Concerts, and Lectures to be given by the College.

(*c.*) To use the Library of the College whenever the same is open.

(*d.*) To attend all General Meetings of the College, but not to vote thereat.

VI.—*Expulsion and Suspension of Subscribing Members and Honorary Members.*

Should any charge of improper conduct be made to the Council against any Member of the College, the Council shall inquire into the matter, and may, after hearing such Member, by the majority present at a duly convened Meeting, expel the offending Member, or suspend him from his membership for any period. An expelled Member shall not be eligible for re-election as a Member of the College, and no person who has been expelled or is suspended from his membership shall be introduced as a visitor at any of the College Meetings.

VII.—*Fellows and Associates.*

1. Any Member who has passed the necessary examination and paid the prescribed fees shall be entitled to have the Diploma of Associate conferred upon him.

2. Any Associate who has held the Diploma, as such, for a period of six months or upwards, and who has passed the necessary examination and paid the prescribed fees shall be entitled to have the Diploma of Fellow conferred upon him. Musical graduates of any University in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland may present themselves for the Fellowship examination without first obtaining the Diploma of Associate.

3. Diplomas shall be conferred by the Council at the first meeting held by them after the result of the examination has been ascertained.

4. Diplomas shall be signed by the Examiners and countersigned by the Chairman of the Meeting at which the Diploma is conferred, and by the Honorary Secretary.

VIII.—*Examinations.*

1. The examinations of candidates for the Fellowship and Associateship shal be held in the months of January and July in every year, on dates to be fixed by the Council and advertised.

2. Candidates for either examination shall pay a fee of Two Guineas, payable in advance.

3. Any Candidate who may fail to obtain a Diploma at either examination on the first occasion may enter for the next examination without payment of an additional fee.

4. Members

4. Members desirous of presenting themselves for either examination must give notice of such intention to the Honorary Secretary in writing, at least one week before the day fixed for such examination.

5. Every Candidate passing the examination shall pay a fee of Two Guineas for the Diploma for which he has become qualified, before the same is conferred by the Council.

6. Regulations and arrangements concerning the examinations shall be made by the Council, and full particulars thereof shall be furnished by the Honorary Secretary to intending Candidates, on application.

IX.—*Prizes.*

Prizes may be offered from time to time, as the Council may decide, for musical compositions, to be competed for by the Subscribing Members.

X.—*Trustees.*

It shall be the duty of the Trustees to invest from time to time any surplus funds at the disposal of the Council.

XI.—*Auditors.*

The duty of the Auditors shall be to examine and certify, in each year, as to the correctness of the Treasurer's financial statement, which shall be signed by at least two of their number.

XII.—*General Meetings.*

1. A General Meeting of the Members of the College shall be held annually in the month of July.

2. Notice in writing of such meeting shall be sent by post, at least seven clear days before the date appointed for holding such meeting, to each Member at his last-known address.

3. At such Meeting a report of the previous year's proceedings and the Accounts duly audited shall be presented, and such Elections as are hereinbefore prescribed to be made by the Members shall take place.

4. An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members shall be called by the Honorary Secretary by direction of the Council, or upon a requisition being presented to him signed by not less than fourteen Members, such requisition stating the object for which such Meeting is to be called. Such Meeting shall be held within one calendar month after the date of the receipt of such requisition, and notice, in writing, of such Meeting shall be sent by post at least seven clear days before the date appointed for holding such Meeting to each Member at his last-known address, and shall state the business to be transacted at the Meeting. At such Meeting twenty-one Members present shall form a quorum, but no other business but that specified in the notice shall be considered.

XIII.—*Rules and Regulations.*

The Council shall have power from time to time to make, alter, and revoke any rules and regulations for the management of the affairs of the College, or the duties of the officers and servants of the College, so that such rules and regulations be not inconsistent with the Bye-laws from time to time in force.

COLLEGE CHARTER ACT, 1871 (COLLEGE OF ORGANISTS).

COPY of a PETITION of Sir JOSEPH BARNBY, and others, praying HER MAJESTY IN COUNCIL to grant a CHARTER of INCORPORATION to THE COLLEGE OF ORGANISTS, together with a COPY of the DRAFT of the CHARTER.

(Presented to the House of Commons in pursuance of Act.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
8 *September* 1893.

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411. *Under* 3 *oz.*

ENDOWED SCHOOLS ACTS (SCHEMES).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 16 March 1893;—*for*,

RETURN, "by COUNTIES, of SCHEMES approved by the QUEEN under the ENDOWED SCHOOLS ACTS between the 1st day of January 1887 and the 31st day of December 1892, showing the Locality and Name of each Foundation, with particulars of the Constitution of the Governing Body under each Scheme, in following Form, viz.:—

Locality.	Name of School.	Date of Approval of Scheme.	Constitution as to Numbers and Composition of Governing Bodies under Scheme, viz.: (a) Ex-officio; (b) Co-optative; (c) Representative; and in what manner Elected.		
			(a)	(b)	(c)

(*Mr. John Ellis.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 8 *June* 1893.

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90, WEST NILE STREET, GLASGOW; or
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244.

RETURN by Counties, of SCHEMES approved by the QUEEN under the ENDOWED SCHOOLS ACTS between the 1st day of January 1887 and the 31st day of December 1892, showing the Locality and Name of each Foundation, with particulars of the Constitution of the Governing Body under each Scheme.

LOCALITY.	Name of Foundation.	Date of Approval of Scheme.	Constitution as to Numbers and Composition of Governing Bodies under Scheme, viz.: (a) *ex-officio*; (b) co-optative; (c) representative; and in what manner elected.			REMARKS.
			(a)	(b)	(c)	
GENERAL CHARITIES	The Dobson Exhibition Endowment.	9 May 1891	- - -	2	3 Two by County Council of administrative county of Chester; and one by Lord Bishop of Chester for time being.	
BEDFORD:						
Holwell - - -	Rand's Foundation	3 May 1888	- - -	—	- - - - - -	Amending scheme. Governing body unaltered.
CAMBRIDGE:						
Cheveley - -	Raye's Foundation	30 July 1891	- - -	3	6 One by owner of Cheveley Park, in county of Cambridge, for time being, if of full age; one by rector and churchwardens of parish of Cheveley; two by vestry of same parish; and one by County Council of Cambridge division of county of Cambridge.	
March - - -	March Consolidated Charities.	29 June 1888	- - -	5	7 Four by School Board of March; and three by Local Board of Health for March.	
CHESTER:						
Audlem - - -	Audlem Grammar School.	12 July 1887	- - -	4	6 One by Council of Victoria University; one by vicar and churchwardens of Audlem; and three by vestry of Audlem.	
Nantwich - -	Consolidated Charities.	9 May 1892	- - -	—	- - - - - -	Scheme for uniting part of the endowment of these charities with the Nantwich and Acton Grammar School Foundation, the governing body of which foundation remains unaltered under this scheme.
Sandbach - -	Sandbach School and Almshouse Foundation.	28 Nov. 1887	- - -	6 (Eventually.)	9 Six by ratepayers of townships of Sandbach, Arclid, Bradwall, Betchton, Hassall, and Wheelock, all in parish of Sandbach;* one by Council of Victoria University; one by Council of Royal Agricultural Society of England; and one by Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for county of Chester in Quarter Sessions.	*Three of these governors are to be resident in township of Sandbach, and three in some other or others of the six townships referred to.
Tarvin - - -	Tarvin Grammar School.	26 Sept. 1891	- - -	4 (Eventually.)	8 Six by ratepayers of ancient parish of Tarvin; one by Council of Victoria University; and one by County Council of administrative county of Chester.	No representative governor is to be appointed by the ratepayers until the number of first co-optative governors is reduced below 10, or so as to make the whole number of governors more than 12.
CORNWALL:						
Helston (in Wendron) and elsewhere.	The Trevenen Exhibition Endowment.	8 Feb. 1890	- - -	—	- - - - - -	The Town Council of Helston is constituted the governing body under this scheme.
Lanteglos by Camelford.	Sir James Smith's School.	9 May 1891	- - -	—	- - - - - -	The governors under this scheme are the body of trustees constituted by a scheme established by an order of the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales under the Municipal Corporations Act, 1883, for the appropriation of the property of the dissolved corporation of the mayor and burgesses of the vill of Camelford.
Launceston - -	The Launceston Grammar School Endowment. —	6 April 1889	- - -	2	7 Four by Town Council of Launceston; one by School Board of Launceston; one by an electing body consisting of managers of such of public elementary schools in school district of Launceston as are not provided by a school board; and one by an electing body consisting of managers of public elementary schools in school district of Egloskerry.	

RETURN by Counties, of Schemes approved by the Queen under the Endowed Schools Acts, &c.—*continued.*

LOCALITY.	Name of Foundation.	Date of Approval of Scheme.	Constitution as to Numbers and Composition of Governing Bodies under Scheme, viz.: (a) *ex-officio*; (b) co-optative; (c) representative; and in what manner elected.			REMARKS.
			(a)	(b)	(c)	
CORNWALL—*contd.*						
Probus	The Probus Exhibition Fund.	28 Nov. 1887	- - -	8	4 One by vestry of Probus; one by governors of Grammar School at Truro; one by managers of the school in Probus known as the Parochial School, as long as it is conducted as a public elementary school under Sect. 7 of Elementary Education Act, 1870; and one by managers of such of the other schools in school district of Probus as shall for time being be conducted as public elementary schools under Sect. 7 of Elementary Education Act, 1870.	
Ditto	Richard Tredenham's Charity (part).	28 Nov. 1887	- - -	—	- - - - -	Scheme for uniting part of the endowment of this charity with the foundation called the Probus Exhibition Fund. (*See* above).
CUMBERLAND:						
Uldale	Uldale Grammar School Endowment.	28 May 1889	1 Rector of Uldale for time being.	5 (Eventually.)	5 Two by governors of grammar school at Wigton; three by vestry of Uldale.	Case under Sect. 19 of Endowed Schools Act, 1869.
DERBY:						
Dronfield	Dronfield Grammar School.	17 May 1888	- - -	4	10 One by vicar and churchwardens of Dronfield; one by governors of Firth College at Sheffield; three by School Board of Dronfield; one by School Board of Unstone; one by ratepayers of township of Dore, in ancient parish of Dronfield, until a school board is established for that township, and afterwards one by such school board; one by ratepayers of township of Totley, in ancient parish of Dronfield, until a school board is established for that township, and afterwards one by such school board; one by ratepayers of township of Coal Aston, in ancient parish of Dronfield, until a school board is established for that township, and afterwards one by such school board; one by ratepayers of township of Holmesfield, in ancient parish of Dronfield, until a school board is established for such township, and afterwards one by such school board.	
Wirksworth	Wirksworth Grammar School and Almshouse.	13 May 1887	- - -	4 (Eventually.)	5 One by Lord Lieutenant of county of Derby; one by governors of Derby Grammar School; one by Wirksworth Local Board; one by School Attendance Committee for Belper Union; and one by Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for county of Derby acting in and for Petty Sessional Division of Wirksworth.	
DEVON:						
Paignton	The Parish Lands (or Second Poor's Charity).	3 May 1887	- - -	4	5 Two by trustees of the parish lands; one by School Board of Paignton; one by vestry of Paignton; and one by Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace acting in and for Petty Sessional Division in which Paignton is situated.	
Plymouth	Joan Bennett's Exhibition Endowment.	17 Nov. 1888	1 Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools for Plymouth district of South Western Division.	4 (Eventually.)	4 Three by Town Council of Plymouth, and one by Lord Bishop of Exeter.	ditto - ditto.
St. Budeaux	St. Budeaux Schools Foundation.	19 Feb. 1889	- - -	3 (Eventually.)	7 One by owner or owners for time being of Whiteleigh Hall, in parish of St. Budeaux; one by vicar and churchwardens of St. Budeaux; one by Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for county of Devon acting in and for Petty Sessional Division of Roborough Midland; three by vestry of St. Budeaux; and, so long as a yearly grant is paid by Her Majesty's Paymaster General to the governors (on condition of maintenance, by governors, of a school at Bull Point, in parish of St. Budeaux); and one by the General in Command of Her Majesty's Military Forces at Devonport.	

RETURN by Counties, of Schemes approved by the Queen under the Endowed Schools Acts, &c.—*continued.*

LOCALITY.	Name of Foundation.	Date of Approval of Scheme.	Constitution as to Numbers and Composition of Governing Bodies under Scheme, viz.: (a) *ex-officio*; (b) co-optative; (c) representative; and in what manner elected.			REMARKS.
			(a)	(b)	(c)	
DEVON—*continued.*						
Tavistock - -	Tavistock Grammar School Endowment.	24 Nov. 1891	- - -	3	9	£.20,000 Consols given by late Duke of Bedford for purposes of these schemes.
	Ford-street Charity (part).	24 Nov. 1891			Three by Duke of Bedford for time being; three by School Board of Tavistock; and three, until there is such a district council as hereinafter mentioned, by ratepayers of parish of Tavistock; and when there is any body of persons, established under any Act of Parliament as a district council for any district including Tavistock, three by such district council instead of three by said ratepayers.	
	Glanville's Gift -	24 Nov. 1891				
	Watts's Gift (part) (Under these schemes these four endowments are now consolidated in one foundation known as The Tavistock Grammar School, administered by one governing body.	24 Nov. 1891				
Totnes - - -	Totnes Grammar School Foundation.	17 Mar. 1888	- - -	4	7	
					Three by Town Council of Totnes; two by School Board of Totnes; and two by Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for county of Devon acting for Petty Sessional Division of Stanborough and Coleridge, to be by them appointed when holding sessions at Totnes.	
Uffculme - -	Ayshford School -	1 May 1890	1	3	7	
			Head master of Blundell's School at Tiverton for time being.		Two by Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for county of Devon acting in and for Petty Sessional Division of Cullompton; two by governors of Blundell's School, Tiverton; one by vestry of Uffculme; one by vestry of Holcombe Rogus; and one by vestry of Burlescombe.	
DORSET:						
Dorchester - -	Napier's Prize Endowment.	15 Oct. 1889	- - -	—	- - - - -	Persons for time being governors of Dorchester Grammar School are governors under this scheme.
DURHAM:						
Gateshead - -	The Pickering Exhibitions.	28 Nov. 1887	1	1	4	Case under Sect. 19 of Endowed Schools Act, 1869.
			Rector of Gateshead for time being.		One by Town Council of Gateshead; two by an electing body consisting of managers of those public elementary schools in school district of Gateshead in which religious teaching in accordance with doctrines of Church of England is given; and one by School Board of Gateshead.	
Stockton-upon-Tees	Stockton Exhibition Endowment.	1 May 1890	- - -	3	4	
					One by Town Council of Stockton; one by Board of Guardians of Poor Law Union of Stockton; and two by School Board of Stockton.	
ESSEX:						
Coggeshall (Great and Little).	Sir Robert Hitcham's School at Coggeshall.	1 May 1890	- - -	—	8	
					Five by Master and Fellows of Pembroke College, Cambridge; three by vestry of Great Coggeshall; and one by vestry of Little Coggeshall.	
Ditto - - -	Paycocke's Charity (part).	13 May 1887	- - -	—	- - - - -	Scheme for uniting part of the endowment of this foundation with the foundation called Sir Robert Hitcham's Schools, Coggeshall, the governing body of which foundation remains unaltered under this scheme.
Colne, Earls - -	Earls Colne Grammar School.	13 May 1887	- - -	5 (Eventually.)	6	
					Two by Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for county of Essex acting in and for Halstead Petty Sessional Division; two by Guardians of Poor for Halstead Poor Law Union; and two by vestry of Earls Colne.	
Elmdon - - -	Crawley's Prize Endowment.	28 Nov. 1889	4	—	4	Case under Sect. 6 of Endowed Schools Act, 1873.
			Beneficial owner for time being of Lofts Hall Estate at Elmdon, being a male of full age, or, if there is no such person, such one of trustees, if any, of said estate as shall be chosen for the purpose by the governors; vicar of Elmdon; rector of Heydon; and vicar of Chrishall.		Two by any body of persons established or to be established under any Act of Parliament as a district council for rural district of Saffron Walden; and two by any body of persons established or to be established in like manner as a district council for rural district of Bishop's Stortford.	

RETURN by Counties, of Schemes approved by the Queen under the Endowed Schools Acts, &c.—*continued.*

LOCALITY.	Name of Foundation.	Date of Approval of Scheme.	Constitution as to Numbers and Composition of Governing Bodies under Scheme, viz.: (a) *ex-officio*; (b) co-optative; (c) representative; and in what manner elected.			REMARKS.
			(a)	(b)	(c)	
GLOUCESTER:						
Bristol - - -	Certain Municipal Charities.	17 Nov. 1888	- - -	—	- - - - - -	Scheme for uniting part of the endowment of these charities with the Bristol Grammar School Foundation, the governing body of which foundation remains unaltered under this scheme.
Campden, Chipping	The Chipping Campden Grammar School.	20 Mar. 1891	- - -	5 (Eventually.)	5 or 6 One by Master and Fellows of Pembroke College, Oxford; two by Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for county of Gloucester acting in and for Petty Sessional Division of Chipping Campden; two by trustees of Chipping Campden Town Trust; and if any body of persons shall be established under any Act of Parliament as a district council for any district including Chipping Campden, then one by such district council.	
Minchinhampton -	St. Loe's School -	29 June 1888	- - -	3	6 Two by Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for county of Gloucester acting in and for Petty Sessional Division of Horsley; one by rector and churchwardens of ecclesiastical parish of Amberley in county of Gloucester; one by rector and churchwardens of parish of Woodchester; one by ratepayers of said ecclesiastical parish of Amberley; and one by vestry of Woodchester.	Case under Sect. 19 of Endowed Schools Act, 1869.
Stroud - - -	The Marling School Foundation.	28 Nov. 1887	1 Chairman of Court of Quarter Sessions for county of Gloucester for time being.	3 (Eventually.)	6 Three by the Stroud Charity Feoffees; one by School Board of Stroud; one by School Board of Rodborough; and one by School Board of Painswick.	The governing body constituted by the scheme also includes two hereditary governors, one being holder for time being of the dignity and title of baronet held at date of scheme by William Henry Marling, the other being Walter Bentley Marling, and after his death the heir male of his body for time being.
HEREFORD:						
Bosbury - - -	The Bosbury Endowed School.	9 May 1891	- - -	2 (Eventually.)	5 Three by vestry of Bosbury; one by vicar and churchwardens of Bosbury; and one, until there is such a district council as hereinafter mentioned, by Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Hereford acting in and for Ledbury Petty Sessional Division; and when there is any body of persons established under any Act of Parliament as a district council for any district including Bosbury, one by such district council instead of one by such Justices of the Peace.	
Bromyard - -	Bromyard Grammar School.	1 May 1890	- -	3	8 Two by County Council of administrative county of Hereford; two by School Board of Bromyard; two by Board of Guardians of Poor Law Union of Bromyard; one by Council of Royal Agricultural Society of England; and one by Council of Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester.	
HERTFORD:						
Barnet, Chipping -	The Chipping Barnet Grammar School Foundation.	17 May 1888	- - -	4 (Of whom two are always to be women.)	11 Three by visitors of Jesus Hospital at Chipping Barnet; three, of whom one is always to be a woman, by Board of Guardians for Poor Law Union of Barnet; one by Local Board of Barnet; one by School Board of Finchley; one by Local Board of East Barnet Valley; one by Council of King's College, London; and one by Council of University College, London.	
Ditto - - -	Jesus Hospital (part).	8 Feb. 1890	- - -	—	- - - - - -	By this scheme part of the endowment of this foundation is directed to be paid to the governing body of Chipping Barnet Grammar School Foundation, which governing body remains unaltered under this scheme.

RETURN by Counties, of Schemes approved by the Queen under the Endowed Schools Acts, &c.—*continued.*

LOCALITY.	Name of Foundation.	Date of Approval of Scheme.	Constitution as to Numbers and Composition of Governing Bodies under Scheme, viz, : (a) *ex-officio*; (b) co-optative; (c) representative; and in what manner elected.			REMARKS.
			(a)	(b)	(c)	
HERTFORD—*contd.*						
Berkhamsted, St. Peter.	Berkhamstead Grammar School. (The Girls' School.)	13 May 1887	- - -	—	- - - - - -	The governing body constituted under this scheme for the management of the girls' school consists of the *ex-officio* representative and co-optative governors under the scheme of 23rd October 1877, and four women, at least two of such women being residents in parish of Berkhamsted, St. Peter, and at least one in adjoining parish of Northchurch.
Hitchin - - -	Hitchin Grammar School Foundation.	3 May 1888	- - -	5 (3 of whom are always to be women.)	10 One by Council of Trinity College, Cambridge; two by governors of Rand's Foundation at Holwell, in county of Bedford; five by trustees of the charities in Hitchin referred to in an order made under the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1869, and dated 19th June 1877; and for five years from the date of this scheme, two to be appointed by donors or subscribers of land or money of value of not less than 2*l.* in each case, and of not less than 3,000*l.* in all, given or paid within three calendar months from date of this scheme, so as to become part of the foundation, or in place of such two governors, if there are not such donors or subscribers so entitled to appoint, and in any case after such five years, two to be appointed by parents of day scholars in schools of foundation.	
Stanstead Abbots -	Baesh Scholarship Endowment.	28 June 1892	- - -	—	- - - - - -	Persons who are for time being trustees of Sir Edward Baesh's Charity, Stanstead Abbots, are trustees under this scheme, and pay over the income to governors of Ware Grammar School.
Ware - - -	Ware Grammar School.	28 Nov. 1889	- -	3	10 Two by an electing body consisting of managers of the several public elementary schools in school district of Ware, other than those next referred to; one by an electing body consisting of managers of such of the several public elementary schools in school district of Ware as are in the area known as Wareside: three by vestry of Ware; three by trustees of Ware Charity Estates; and one by Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge.	
KENT:						
Borden - - -	Borden School Trust	5 July 1889	- - -	5 (Eventually.)	6 One by Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for county of Kent acting in and for Faversham Petty Sessional Division; one by Urban Sanitary Authority of Milton-next-Sittingbourne, unless and until there is a body of persons established under any Act of Parliament as a district council for district of Milton-next-Sittingbourne, and when there is such a district council, then two by such district council; one by Local Board of Sheerness, unless and until there is a body of persons established in like manner as in a district council for district of Sheerness, and when there is such a district council, then one by such district council; one by Local Board of Sittingbourne, unless and until there is a body of persons established in like manner as a district council for district of Sittingbourne, and when there is such a district council, then one by such district council; one by any body of persons established, or to be established, in like manner as a district council for district of Sheppey.	

RETURN by Counties, of Schemes approved by the Queen under the Endowed Schools Acts, &c.—*continued.*

LOCALITY.	Name of Foundation.	Date of Approval of Scheme.	Constitution as to Numbers and Composition of Governing Bodies under Scheme, viz.: (a) *ex-officio*; (b) co-optative; (c) representative; and in what manner elected.			REMARKS.
			(a)	(b)	(c)	
KENT—*continued.*						
Sandwich - -	Sir Roger Manwood's Grammar School.	28 June 1892	- - -	9	9 One by Lord Warden of Cinque Ports; one by Rector and Fellows of Lincoln College, Oxford; one by Sandwich (United District) School Board; three by Trustees of Municipal Charities, Sandwich; and three by Town Council of Sandwich.	
	Turner's Charity -	28 June 1892				
	Furnese's Charity (part).	28 June 1892				
	Hospital of St. Bartholomew (part).	28 June 1892				
	Jarvis's Charity (part).	28 June 1892				
	(Under these schemes these five endowments are consolidated and form one foundation known as Sir Roger Manwood's Grammar School, Sandwich, administered by one governing body.					
Southborough (in Tonbridge).	The Holme Foundation.	28 Nov. 1889	- - -	—	- - - - - -	The governing body constituted by the scheme consists of the persons who are for time being the governing body of Holme's Charity, for Leybourne, East Malling, and Southborough, and three persons to be appointed from time to time as under: one by Southborough Local Board; one by Tonbridge Local Board; one by Town Council of Tunbridge Wells.
Tonbridge - -	The Free Grammar School of Sir Andrew Judd, Knight.	15 Oct. 1889	- - -	—	- - - - - -	Amending scheme. Governing body unaltered.
LANCASTER:						
Blackburn - -	Leyland's Foundation.	7 Mar. 1887	1 Vicar of parish church of Blackburn for time being.	4 (Eventually), two of whom are always to be women.	4 Three by an electing body consisting of incumbents and churchwardens of several ecclesiastical parishes or districts within borough of Blackburn; and one by School Board of Blackburn.	Case under Sect. 19 of Endowed Schools Act, 1869.
Blackburn, Livesey, and Pleasington in Blackburn.	Livesey's Exhibition Endowment.	13 May 1887	5 Vicar and churchwardens of parish church of Blackburn respectively for time being.	2	3 One by School Board of Blackburn; one by School Board of Pleasington; and one by ratepayers of township of Livesey.	Case under Sect. 6 of Endowed Schools Act, 1873.
Hawkshead - -	The Hawkshead Grammar School.	9 May 1891	- - -	4 (Eventually.)	6 One by Lord Bishop of Carlisle; two, until there is such a district council as hereinafter mentioned, by Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for county of Lancaster acting in and for Hawkshead Petty Sessional Division, and when there is any body of persons established under any Act of Parliament as a district council for any district including Hawkshead, two by such district council instead of two by such justices of the peace; one by ratepayers of township of Hawkshead and Monk Coniston with Skelwith; one by ratepayers of township of Claife; and one by ratepayers of township of Satterthwaite.	- ditto - ditto.
Ditto - - -	Hawkshead Public Elementary School Foundation.	9 May 1891	- - -	—	7 Three by governors of Hawkshead Grammar School; two by vestry of township of Hawkshead and Monk Coniston with Skelwith; and two by subscribers to School of Foundation, being in each year those who have subscribed and paid to the school not less than 5s. each in such year, and also in the year before.	
Leigh, West (in Leigh).	France's Charity -	9 May 1892	- - -	—	- - - - - -	Scheme for applying part of the endowment of France's Charity, under certain conditions, towards cost of providing site and building of a proposed Technical School in Leigh: no governing body constituted under this scheme.
Manchester - -	Mynshull's Charity	1 May 1890	- - -	5	1 Appointed by minor canons of Cathedral Church of Manchester.	

RETURN by Counties, of Schemes approved by the Queen under the Endowed Schools Acts, &c.—*continued.*

LOCALITY.	Name of Foundation.	Date of Approval of Scheme.	Constitution as to Numbers and Composition of Governing Bodies under Scheme, viz.: (a) *ex-officio*; (b) co-optative; (c) representative; and in what manner elected.			REMARKS.
			(a)	(b)	(c)	
LANCASTER—*contd.*						
Newchurch in Rossendale (in Whalley).	Newchurch in Rossendale Grammar School.	15 Aug. 1890	- - -	6	6 Two by Local Board of Rawtenstall, but subject as hereinafter provided; two by Town Council of Bacup, but subject as hereinafter provided; one by School Board of Newchurch in Rossendale; and one by Council of Victoria University; if any body of persons is established under any Act of Parliament as a district council for any district including Newchurch in Rossendale, two of the representative governors are thenceforth to be appointed by such district council, and the Local Board of Rawtenstall, and the Town Council of Bacup, are thenceforth each to appoint only one governor instead of two governors.	
Oldham - - -	Oldham Grammar School.	28 Nov. 1887	- - -	—	- - - - - -	Scheme for uniting the endowments of this foundation with the Hulme Grammar Schools Foundation, Oldham. (*See* below.)
Ditto - - -	The Hulme Grammar School.	28 Nov. 1887	- - -	3 (Of whom one is always to be a woman.)	16 Five, of whom two are always to be women, by the body in the Hulme Trust Estates' Scheme called the Governors; five by Town Council of Oldham; two by School Board of Oldham; one by Council of Victoria University; one by Council of Owen's College at Manchester; one by governors of Manchester Grammar School; and one, a woman, by Governors of Manchester High School for Girls.	
Ormskirk - -	Ormskirk Grammar School.	15 Oct. 1889	2 Earl of Derby, for time being, being of full age,* and vicar of Ormskirk.	3 (Eventually.)	10 One by Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for county of Lancaster, acting in and for Ormskirk Petty Sessional Division; two by Local Board of Ormskirk; one by Local Board of Skelmersdale; one by Local Board of Lathom; one by ratepayers of township of Bickerstaffe; one by ratepayers of township of Burscough; one by ratepayers of township of Scarisbrick; one by ratepayers of parish of Aughton: and one by Council of University College, Liverpool.	Case under Sect. 6 of Endowed Schools Act, 1873. * This *ex-officio* governor may delegate his office.
Warton - - -	Free Grammar School and Hospital of Jesus.	5 Aug. 1892	- - -	3 (Eventually.)	4 Three by an electing body consisting of ratepayers of four townships of Warton-with-Lindeth, Silverdale, Yealand Conyers, and Yealand Redmayne; and one by governors of Grammar School at Lancaster, being head master of, or other master in that school, or some other fit person.	
Wigan - - -	Philippa Pennington's Charity.	17 Nov. 1888	- - -	—	- - - - - -	Scheme for uniting the endowment of this foundation with the Wigan Grammar School Foundation, the governing body of which foundation remains unaltered under this scheme.
Ditto - - -	Charities of Hugh Bullock and Henry Mason (part).	19 Aug. 1889	- - -	—	- - - - - -	Scheme for uniting part of this foundation with the Wigan Grammar School Foundation, the governing body of which foundation remains unaltered under this scheme.
Ditto - - -	Edmund Molyneux's Scholarship Endowment.	15 Oct. 1889	- - -	—	Three by rector and churchwardens of parish of All Saints, Wigan; and three by vicar and churchwardens of Upholland.	
LEICESTER:						
Ashby-de-la-Zouch -	The Ashby-de-la-Zouch Grammar School Foundation; the Girl's Grammar School.	29 Jan. 1889	- - -	—	- - - - - -	The governing body constituted under this scheme for the management of the girls' school, consists of the governors under the scheme for this foundation of 11th July 1877, and three women duly qualified to discharge the duties of the office.

RETURN by Counties, of Schemes approved by the Queen under the Endowed Schools Acts, &c.—*continued.*

LOCALITY.	Name of Foundation.	Date of Approval of Scheme.	Constitution as to Numbers and Composition of Governing Bodies under Scheme, viz.: (a) *ex-officio*; (b) co-optative; (c) representative; and in what manner elected.			REMARKS.
			(a)	(b)	(c)	
LEICESTER—*contd.*						
Bosworth, Market -	Dixie Grammar School Foundation.	26 Sept. 1891	- - -	3 (Eventually.)	6 Three by County Council of administrative county of Leicester; and three until there is such a district council as hereinafter mentioned, by Board of Guardians of Poor Law Union of Market Bosworth; and when there is any body of persons established under any Act of Parliament as a district council for any district including parish of Market Bosworth, three by such district council, instead of three by such Board of Guardians.	There is also one hereditary governor, being heir for time being, of Wolstan Dixie, if of full age. If there shall be more than one such person, then such one of them as shall be named by the other or others of them, if he shall be willing to accept office.
Leicester - -	Leicester Scholarships and Exhibitions Endowment.	1 May 1890	- - -	—	- - - - -	The governors of William Wyggeston's Hospital, Leicester, are governors under this scheme.
LINCOLN:						
Sutton, St. Mary, or Long Sutton.	Phillips's Charity -	15 Aug. „	- - -	—	- - - - -	The School Board of Long Sutton is constituted the governing body of that part of the endowment which is applicable to educational purposes, under the scheme.
Thoresby, North -	The Mapletoft Scholarship Foundation.	21 Oct. „	3 Rector and churchwardens of parish of North Thoresby, respectively, for time being.	3 (Eventually.)	3 Two by School Board of United District of North Thoresby; and one by governors of Grammar School at Louth.	Case under Sect. 19 of Endowed Schools Act, 1869.
Wrangle - - -	Alcuson and Erskine Foundation.	26 Sept. 1891	6 Vicar and churchwardens of parish of Wrangle, and vicar and churchwardens of adjoining parish of Leake, respectively, for time being.	—	4 Two by School Board of Leake; and two by ratepayers of parish of Wrangle.	Case under Sect. 6 of Endowed Schools Act, 1873.
LONDON:						
Bermondsey - -	Herold's Foundation.	6 Feb. 1892	- - -	-	- - - - -	The governing body constituted under this scheme, consists of 13 governors to be appointed by general committee of British and Foreign School Society.
Dulwich (in Camberwell).	Alleyn's College of God's Gift.	23 Feb. 1891	- - -	—	- - - -	Amending scheme, by which part of the endowment is made applicable for purposes of Central Foundation Schools of London. (*See* City of London, St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, and St. Luke, Middlesex.)
Lewisham - -	Colfe's Foundation	15 Sept. 1887	- - -	—	- - - - -	The Court of the Leathersellers' Company is constituted the governing body under this scheme.
Ditto - - -	The Lewisham Grammar School for Girls.	15 Sept. „	- - -	—	- - - - -	The persons who are, for the time being, trustees of the Lewisham Parochial Charities (constituted by a Scheme of the City Commissioners of 11th December 1874) are the governors under this scheme.
St. Luke - - -	Corporation for Middle Class Education.	23 Feb. 1891	- - -	—	- - - - -	Scheme for uniting this endowment with the foundation called the Central Foundation Schools of London. (*See* City of London, St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, and St. Luke, Middlesex.)
St. Olave (Southwark).	St. Olave's Grammar School Foundation.	1 May 1890	- - -	7 (Eventually.)	9 One by Lord Bishop of diocese in which grammar school of foundation shall be situated; two by vestry of parish of St. Olave, in borough of Southwark; two by vestry of parish of St. John in said borough; one by Hebdomadal Council of University of Oxford; one by Council of Senate of University of Cambridge; one by Senate of University of London; and one by School Board for London.	Case under Sect. 19 of Endowed Schools Act, 1869.

RETURN by Counties, of Schemes approved by the Queen under the Endowed Schools Acts, &c.—*continued.*

LOCALITY.	Name of Foundation.	Date of Approval of Scheme.	Constitution as to Numbers and Composition of Governing Bodies under Scheme, viz.: (a) *ex-officio*; (b) co-optative; (c) representative; and in what manner elected.			REMARKS.
LONDON—*continued.*			(a)	(b)	(c)	
St. Saviour (Southwark).	Newcomen's Foundation.	7 Mar. 1887	1 Holder for time being of office of Newcomen's warden, under the St. Saviour's, Southwark (Church Rate Abolition) Act, 1883.	4	7 Two by School Board for London; three by the body incorporated as the wardens of the parish church of St. Saviour, in Southwark, in the county of Surrey; and after a scheme is made under the Endowed Schools Act, 1869, and Amending Acts, for the Grammar School of St. Saviour's, Southwark, one by governing body under such scheme; and, after a scheme is made, under the same Acts for the grammar school of St. Olave's, Southwark, one by governing body under such scheme.	
Stepney and Bow -	The Stepney and Bow Foundation.	30 July 1891	- - -	—	16 Eight by master, wardens, and assistants of the Coopers' Company; one by London County Council; one by School Board for London; one by Council of King's College, London; one by Council of University College, London; one by vestry of parish of Bow, in county of London; one by incumbent and churchwardens of same parish; one by incumbent and churchwardens of parish of Bromley, in county of Middlesex; and one by incumbent and churchwardens of parish of Stepney, in the county of London.	The part of the endowment of the foundation applicable for non-educational purposes, is under the scheme to be administered by the master, wardens, and assistants of the Coopers' Company. The girls' school of the foundation is to be managed by a governing body, consisting of the governors constituted by the scheme, and two women.
Westminster, St. Margaret and St. John.	The Westminister Technical Fund.	28 Nov. 1887	- - -	—	5 Three by governors of United Westminster Schools; and two by governors of the Greycoat Hospital, in city of Westminster.	
Whitechapel, St. Mary.	The Whitechapel Foundation.	7 Feb. 1888	- - -	7 (Eventually.)	9 Two by Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for county of Middlesex, acting in and for Tower Division; one by members of School Board for London, elected by Tower Hamlets Division of Metropolis; five by vestry of parish of St. Mary, Whitechapel; and, after the body to be called "the Trustees of the London Parochial Charities" is established under the City of London Parochial Charities Act, 1883, one by such body.	
City of London:						
Christchurch, Newgate-street (and Hertford).	Christ's Hospital -	15 Aug. 1890	A.—The Governors under this scheme are to consist of four classes— (1) *Ex-officio* Governors. (2) Common Council Governors. (3) Donation Governors and Governors by special vote. (4) Governors by right of almonership. *The ex-officio Governors* are to be the President of the Foundation for time being, and Lord Mayor and Aldermen of City of London respectively for time being, it being provided that if at any time after the date of the scheme the number of such aldermen shall be increased, such increase shall not operate to increase the number of *ex-officio* Governors of the Foundation, but (besides the President of the Foundation) the Lord Mayor and 25 senior aldermen only shall thenceforth be *ex-officio* Governors. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge is to be the first President under the scheme. Every succeeding President is to be elected by the Governors at a meeting summoned under direction of Council of Almoners. *The Common Council Governors* are to be 12 in number, being members of the Court of Common Council of the City of London. They are to be appointed as often as there may be occasion by the Court of Common Council. *Donation Governors and Governors by special vote respectively.* The first of such Governors are to be the several persons who at date of scheme were Donation Governors and Governors by special vote respectively. *Future Donation Governors* are to be persons recommended by the Council of Almoners by reason of donations or bequests of sums of not less than 500*l.* each to the Foundation, and in respect of any such donation or bequest the Governors may at any time elect one person so recommended to be Donation Governor. *Future Governors by special vote* may be elected by the Governors on recommendation of Council of Almoners (but not otherwise). Number of such Governors for time being never to exceed 10. *Governors by right of Almonership.* These are to be the nominated Almoners for time being holding office under the provisions for constitution of Council of Almoners.			The governors exercise certain limited functions under the scheme.

RETURN by Counties, of Schemes approved by the Queen under the Endowed Schools Acts, &c.—*continued.*

LOCALITY.	Name of Foundation.	Date of Approval of Scheme.	Constitution as to Numbers and Composition of Governing Bodies under Scheme, viz.: (a) *ex-officio*; (b) co-optative; (c) representative; and in what manner elected.			REMARKS.
			(a)	(b)	(c)	
LONDON—*continued.*						
City of London—continued.						
Christchurch, Newgate-street (and Hertford)—*contd.*	Christ's Hospital -	15 Aug. 1890	B.—*The Council of Almoners.* The Council of Almoners is to consist, ultimately, of not more than 43 persons, two of whom are to be *ex-officio*, and the rest nominated Almoners. *The Ex-officio Almoners* are to be the President of the Foundation and the Lord Mayor respectively for time being. *The Nominated Almoners* are to be appointed as follows:—Twenty by the Governors directly, or, if the number of Governors by donation and Governors by special vote shall together be less than 200, then at rate of 1 for every 10 such Governors for time being; and 21 by the Governors on recommendation of following bodies and persons respectively, in following proportions:— Six on recommendation of Lord Mayor and Aldermen of City of London, for time being entitled to act as *ex-officio* Governors of the Foundation; six on recommendation of School Board for London; one on recommendation of Lord President of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council or other the Chief Minister of Education for time being; one on recommendation of Lord High Admiral of United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or Lords Commissioners for executing office of Lord High Admiral; two on recommendation of Hebdomadal Council of University of Oxford; two on recommendation of Council of Senate of University of Cambridge; two on recommendation of Senate of University of London; and one on recommendation of President and Council of Royal Society.			The council of almoners have the general administration.
St. Botolph without Bishopsgate.	Bishopsgate Ward Schools.	23 Feb. 1891	- - -	—	- - - - -	Scheme for uniting the endowment of this foundation with the foundation called the Central Foundation Schools of London. *See* below.
Ditto - -	St. Ethelburga's Society.	23 Feb. „	- - -	—	- - - - -	- ditto - ditto.
St. Botolph without Bishopsgate, and St. Luke, Middlesex.	Central Foundation Schools of London.	23 Feb. „	1 Lord Mayor of London for time being.	5 (Eventually.)	One by governor, deputy governor, and directors of Bank of England; one by London County Council; one by School Board for London; one by Senate of University of London; one by Council of King's College, London; one by Council of University College, London; one by Council of the London Chamber of Commerce (Incorporated); one by each corporation or company in City of London, contributing, for time being, to funds of foundation, at rate of not less than 200*l.* a year; one by Estates Governors of Alleyn's College of God's Gift, Dulwich; one by wardmote of ward of Bishopsgate, in City of London; two by vestry of parish of St. Botolph without Bishopsgate, in City of London; and two by vestry of parish of St. Luke, Middlesex.	
St. Dunstan-in-the-East.	The St. Dunstan's Charities.	28 Nov. 1887	- - -	—	- - - - -	Amending scheme. Governing body unaltered.
City of London Livery Companies.						
Merchant Taylors' -	The Fish Exhibition Foundation.	28 Nov. 1887	- - -	—	- - - - -	Master Wardens and Court of Assistants of Merchant Taylors' Company are governors under this scheme.
Stationers' - -	The Stationers' Company's School.	3 May 1888	- - -	—	- - - - -	Master Wardens and Court of Assistants of Stationers' Company are governors under this scheme.
MONMOUTH:						
Abergavenny - -	King Henry the Eighth's Grammar School.	23 June 1891	- - -	6 (Eventually.)	8 Two by County Council of administrative county of Monmouth; one by vicar and churchwardens of Abergavenny; one by Court of Assistants of Haberdashers' Company; one by Council of University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire; and three by Abergavenny Improvement Commissioners, unless and until any body of persons is established under any Act of Parliament as a district council for any district including Abergavenny, and if such a district council as aforesaid is established, then three by such district council instead of three by said Improvement Commissioners.	

RETURN by Counties, of Schemes approved by the Queen under the Endowed Schools Acts, &c.—*continued.*

LOCALITY.	Name of Foundation.	Date of Approval of Scheme.	Constitution as to Numbers and Composition of Governing Bodies under Scheme, viz.: (a) *ex-officio*; (b) co-optative; (c) representative; and in what manner elected.			REMARKS.
			(a)	(b)	(c)	
MONMOUTH—*contd.*						
Monmouth	Jones's Almshouse and Grammar School Foundation (including *The Grammar School*; *The Girls' School*; *The Elementary School*; *Jones's West Monmouthshire School*).	23 Feb. 1891	- - -	—	- - - - -	The part of the endowment of the foundation applicable for non-educational purposes is to be managed by the master and four wardens of the Haberdashers' Company.
	The Grammar School.	—	2 Master and Senior Warden of Haberdashers' Company respectively for time being.	4	11 Three by Court of Assistants of Haberdashers' Company; two by Town Council of Monmouth; one by School Board of Monmouth; two by County Council of administrative county of Monmouth; one by Hebdomadal Council of University of Oxford; one by Council of Senate of University of Cambridge; and one by Council of University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire.	
	The Girls' School.	—	- - -	—	- - - - -	This is to be managed by a governing body, consisting of the governors referred to above under the heading of The Grammar School, and four women; such women to be appointed, in the case of the first four by the said governors, and in all other cases by the governors of the Girls' School.
	The Elementary School.	—	- - -	—	- - - - -	This is to be managed by the governors referred to above under the heading of The Grammar School.
	Jones's West Monmouthshire School.	—	1 Master of Haberdashers' Company for time being.	3	7 or 8 One by Court of Assistants of Haberdashers' Company; two by County Council of administrative county of Monmouth; two by chairmen of several school boards of such school districts in county of Monmouth as are wholly or in part to the west of the river Usk; one by council of University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire; one by Council of University College of Bristol; and, if Newport, in the county of Monmouth, becomes a county borough, one by council of such county borough.	
NORFOLK:						
Grimston	The Grimston Scholarship Foundation.	17 Mar. 1888	1 Lord of Manor of Grimston for time being.	2	3 Two by Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for county of Norfolk acting in and for Petty Sessional Division of Freebridge, Lynn; two by school board of Grimston; and one by governors of the Grammar School at King's Lynn.	
Wymondham	Wymondham Grammar School Foundation.	13 May 1887	- - -	5 (Eventually.)	5 Two by Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for county of Norfolk acting in and for Petty Sessional Division of Forehoe; two by School Board of Wymondham; and two by vestry of Wymondham.	
NORTHAMPTON:						
Cliffe, Kings- (or Regis).	The Kingscliffe School Foundation.	19 Aug. 1889	- - -	2	9 One by lord of manor of Kingscliffe; one by patron of Rectory of Kingscliffe; two by Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for county of Northampton acting in and for Oundle Petty Sessional Division; two by Board of Guardians of Poor Law Union of Oundle, in county of Northampton; and three by School Board of Kingscliffe.	
Kettering	Kettering Grammar School.	21 Feb. 1888	- - -	5 (Eventually.)	8 Two by Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for county of Northampton acting in and for Petty Sessional Division of Kettering; and six by an elective body consisting of persons who are, for time being, respectively guardians of poor of parish of Kettering, overseers of poor of parish of Kettering, members of Local Board of Kettering, and members of Burial Board of Kettering.	

RETURN by Counties, of Schemes approved by the Queen under the Endowed Schools Acts, &c.—*continued.*

LOCALITY.	Name of Foundation.	Date of Approval of Scheme.	Constitution as to Numbers and Composition of Governing Bodies under Scheme, viz.: (a) *ex-officio*; (b) co-optative; (c) representative; and in what manner elected.			REMARKS.
			(a)	(b)	(c)	
NORTHAMPTON—*contd.*						
Towcester - -	Towcester Grammar School.	13 May 1887	- - -	4	7 Two by Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for county of Northampton acting in and for Petty Sessional Division of Towcester; two by vestry of Towcester; three by feoffees of Sponne's Charity, Towcester.	
Ditto - - -	William Sponne's Charity (part).	13 May 1887	- - -	—	- - - - - -	Scheme for uniting part of this endowment with the Towcester Grammar School Foundation. (*See* above.)
NORTHUMBERLAND:						
Allendale - -	Allendale Exhibition Endowment.	29 June 1888	- - -	4	5 or 6 Two by Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace acting in and for Petty Sessional Division of Tynedale Ward; two by School Board of Allendale; one by Board of Guardians of Poor Law Union of Hexham; and, after a scheme under the Endowed Schools Act, 1869, and Amending Acts, for the Grammar School at Hexham takes effect, one by governing body of that school.	Case under Sect. 19 of Endowed Schools Act, 1869. *Any such archdeacon may delegate his office.
Ponteland - -	Coates's Endowed School and Exhibition Fund.	13 May 1887	2 *Archdeacon of Northumberland and Vicar of Ponteland respectively for time being.	4	6 One by vicar and churchwardens of Ponteland; one by vestry of ecclesiastical parish of Ponteland; one by vestry of ecclesiastical parish of Dinnington, in county of Northumberland; one by committee of management of National School at Dinnington aforesaid; one by School Board of Mason; and one by governing body of Durham College of Science at Newcastle-on-Tyne.	
NOTTINGHAM:						
Mansfield - -	Brunts' Technical School.	26 Sept. 1891	- - -	—	13 Five by the trustees of the Brunts' Charity; two by governing body of Mansfield Grammar School, being the body called the governors in the scheme governing that foundation; three by the town council of Mansfield; one by Local Board of Mansfield Woodhouse; one by School Board of Sutton-in-Ashfield; and one, being or having been a professor or teacher of scientific or technical subjects in Nottingham University College, by the committee of management of that institution.	
Newark-upon-Trent	The Magnus Charity	13 May 1887	3 Chairman of Court of Quarter Sessions for Newark Division of county of Nottingham, Mayor of Newark, and Vicar of parish of Newark, respectively for time being.	4	9 Four by Town Council of Newark; two by School Board of Newark; two by Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for county of Nottingham in quarter sessions assembled; and one by churchwardens of parish church of St. Mary, Newark.	
Retford, East - -	The East Retford Grammar School.	7 Mar. 1887	- - -	4	10 Two by School Board of East Retford; two by Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Nottingham acting in and for the Retford Petty Sessional Division; three by Town Council of East Retford; and three by trustees of municipal charities of East Retford.	
Wilford and elsewhere.	Carter's Foundation	10 Aug. 1888	5 Rector of Wilford; Rector of Gotham; Rector of Clifton-with-Glapton; Rector of Plumtree; and Rector of Barton-in-Fabis (all in the county of Nottingham), respectively for time being.	3	5 One by a body known as the Trustees of the St. Giles in-the Fields and St. George, Bloomsbury, Parochial Schools; two by vestry of Wilford; one by governors of Nottingham High School; and one by School Board of Nottingham.	Case under Sect. 19 of Endowed Schools Act, 1869.

RETURN by Counties, of Schemes approved by the Queen under the Endowed Schools Acts, &c.—*continued.*

LOCALITY.	Name of Foundation.	Date of Approval of Scheme.	Constitution as to Numbers and Composition of Governing Bodies under Scheme, viz.: (a) *ex-officio*; (b) co-optative; (c) representative; and in what manner elected.			REMARKS.
			(a)	(b)	(c)	
OXFORD:						
Henley-on-Thames -	Henley Grammar School.	28 June 1892	2 Rector of Henley-upon-Thames and Mayor of Henley-upon-Thames, respectively, for time being.	7	5 Three by Town Council of Henley-upon-Thames; one by County Council of administrative county of Oxford; and one by County Council of administrative county of Berks.	Case under Sect. 19 of Endowed Schools Act, 1869.
SALOP:						
Cleobury Mortimer	Childe's School Foundation.	15 Oct. 1889	1 *Heir of founder, Sir Lacon William Childe.	4 (Eventually.)	7 Three by vestry of Cleobury Mortimer, but if any body of persons is or shall be established under any Act of Parliament as a district council for any district including Cleobury Mortimer, then three by such district council instead of three by the said vestry; one by Council of Royal Agricultural Society of England; one by Council of Agricultural College at Cirencester; and two by County Council of administrative county of Salop.	*Any such heir may delegate his office.
SOMERSET:						
Bridgwater - -	King James's Exhibition and Scholarship Endowment.	17 Mar. 1888	- - -	4	6 One by the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells; two by Town Council of Bridgwater; one by School Board of Bridgwater; one by governors of Morgan's School at Bridgwater; and one by governing body of the Devon County School.	Case under Sect. 6 of Endowed Schools Act, 1873.
Bruton - - -	(i.) Sexey's Hospital; and (ii.) Sexey's School Foundation.	28 Nov. 1889	- - -	—	9 School Foundation is to be administered by nine governors appointed by County Council of administrative county of Somerset, three of them always being three of the visitors of Sexey's Hospital, and not less than two always being resident in parish of Bruton.	The Girls' School of the School Foundation is to be administered by the visitors.
Taunton - - -	Huish's Foundation.	8 Feb. 1890	- - -	-	- - - - -	Amending scheme. Provision made that none of co-optative governors need be women; otherwise governing body unaltered.
Ditto - - -	Bishop Fox's Girls' School.	8 Feb. 1890	2 *Warden of New College, Oxford, and President of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, respectively, for time being.	4	6 Four by Town Council of Taunton, and if a school board of Taunton shall be formed under the Elementary Education Act, 1870, or any Act amending the same, then two others by such school board.	Case under Sect. 6 of Endowed Schools Act, 1873. *Warden or president may delegate office.
SOUTHAMPTON:						
Hinton Ampner -	Blake's School -	1 May 1890	2 Rector of Hinton Ampner and Rector of Bramdean, respectively, for time being.	2	3 Two by vestry of Hinton Ampner; and one by any body of persons established, or to be established, under any Act of Parliament as a district council for any district including the parish of Hinton Ampner.	Case under Sect. 6 of Endowed Schools Act, 1873.
STAFFORD:						
Handsworth - -	Handsworth Grammar School.	15 Aug. 1890	- - -	4 (Eventually.)	9 Two by Local Board of Handsworth; two by Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for county of Stafford acting in and for West Bromwich Petty Sessional Division; two by School Attendance Committee of West Bromwich Union; two by Council of Mason College of Science at Birmingham; and one by vestry of ecclesiastical parish of Perry Barr.	
Newchapel (in Wolstanton).	Dr. Hulme's Newchapel Foundation	26 Sept. 1891	1 Chief Bailiff of Tunstall.	4	7 One by Board of Guardians of Poor Law Union of Wolstanton and Burslem; two by School Board of Wolstanton; one by Local Board of Kidsgrove; one by vestry of Goldenhill; one by vestry of of Thursfield or Newchapel; one by Local Board of Tunstall.	
Penn - - -	Wynn's Foundation.	9 May 1891	- - -	2	2 Two by ratepayers of ecclesiastical parish of St. Bartholomew, Penn; two by ratepayers of ecclesiastical parish of St. Philip, Pennfields; and one by Board of Guardians of Poor Law Union of Seisdon.	

RETURN by Counties, of Schemes approved by the Queen under the Endowed Schools Acts, &c.—*continued.*

LOCALITY.	Name of Foundation.	Date of Approval of Scheme.	Constitution as to Numbers and Composition of Governing Bodies under Schemes, viz.: (a) *ex-officio*; (b) co-optative; (c) representative; and in what manner elected.			REMARKS.
			(a)	(b)	(c)	
SUFFOLK:						
Framlingham -	(i.) Thomas Mills' Charity; and (ii.) Sir Robert Hitcham's Almshouse and Schools at Framlingham. (*The Mills' Grammar School for Girls.*)	20 Mar. 1891	- - -	2 (To be women.)	11 Five by trustees of Mills' Charity; two by School Board, if any, of Framlingham; two by district council, if any, established under any Act of Parliament as a district council for any district including Framlingham; and two by County Council of administrative county of East Suffolk.	Besides constituting a governing body for the Mills' Grammar School for Girls, this scheme alters the constitution of the governing body of Sir Robert Hitcham's Almshouse and Schools at Framlingham. The scheme provides that any appointments of representative governors which, by reason of there not being a school board and district council, cannot be made, shall, so long as may be needed in order to make up full number of representative governors, be made by vestry of Framlingham.
Lavenham - -	The Lavenham Exhibition Endowment.	19 Feb. 1889	- - -	3	3 Two by Board of Guardians of Cosford Poor Law Union; and one by feoffees of Guildhall Feoffment Bury St. Edmunds.	
Woodbridge - -	Seckford Hospital, and Woodbridge Endowed Schools.	9 May 1891	3 Rector and churchwardens of Woodbridge, respectively, for time being.	6	11 One by Lord bishop of diocese in which Woodbridge is situated for time being; one by the Right Hon. the Master of the Rolls for time being; one by Council of Senate of University of Cambridge; one by County Council of administrative county of the Eastern Division of Suffolk; one by County Council of administrative county of Western Division of Suffolk; one by Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace acting in and for Eastern Division of Suffolk in Quarter Sessions; one by Council of Royal Agricultural Society; one by East Suffolk Chamber of Agriculture; one by Board of Guardians of Woodbridge Poor Law Union; and two by vestry of Woodbridge.	Case under Sect. 6 of Endowed Schools Act, 1873.
SURREY:						
Chertsey - -	Sir William Perkins's School Foundation.	28 Nov. 1889	1 Vicar of Chertsey for time being.	5	4 One by Guardians of Poor of Chertsey Poor Law Union; and three by vestry of parish of Chertsey.	Case under Sect. 19 of Endowed Schools Act, 1869.
Guildford - -	King Edward's Grammar School.	17 Nov. 1888	3 High Steward of borough of Guildford, Mayor of Guildford,* and Chairman of School Board of Guildford,* respectively, for time being.	5 (Eventually.)	6 One by Lord Bishop of Winchester; two by Town Council of Guildford; and two by trustees of Municipal Charities of Guildford.	* Provision made that whenever such mayor or chairman is a representative or co-optative governor, he shall not be an *ex-officio* governor. In respect of each place of *ex-officio* governor so vacant, a person is to be appointed a governor until the place is filled by an *ex-officio* governor. Town Council of Guildford to appoint in respect of the vacant place of the mayor and School Board of Guildford in respect of that of the chairman.
SUSSEX:						
Grinstead, East -	The Payne Endowment.	29 June 1888	1 Vicar of East Grinstead for time being.	3 (Eventually.)	4 One by Local Board of East Grinstead; one by Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for county of Sussex acting in and for Petty Sessional Division of East Grinstead; and two by School Board of East Grinstead.	Case under Sect. 6 of Endowed Schools Act, 1873.
Horsham - -	Collier's School -	15 Oct. 1889	2 Master of Mercers' Company and Vicar of Horsham, respectively, for time being.	4	11 Five by Court of Assistants of Mercers' Company; and six by any body of persons established, or to be established, under any Act of Parliament as a district council for any district in which Horsham is situate.	Case under Sect. 6 of Endowed Schools Act, 1873. Pending establishment of district council, six representative governors are to be appointed, as follows:—two by county council for administrative county of West Sussex; two by vestry of Horsham; and two by local board of Horsham.

RETURN by Counties, of Schemes approved by the Queen under the Endowed Schools Acts, &c.—*continued.*

LOCALITY.	Name of Foundation.	Date of Approval of Scheme.	Constitution as to Numbers and Composition of Governing Bodies under Scheme, viz.: (a) *ex officio*; (b) co-optative; (c) representative; and in what manner elected.			REMARKS.
SUSSEX—*continued.*			(a)	(b)	(c)	
Petworth - -	Taylor's Exhibition Endowment.	28 Nov. 1887	2 Rector of Petworth, Rector of Tillington, and Rector of Duncton respectively for time being.	—	3 One by an electing body consisting of managers of public elementary schools in parish of Petworth; one by governors of Grammar School at Midhurst in county of Sussex: and one by vestry of Petworth.	Case under Sect. 19 of Endowed Schools Act, 1869.
WARWICK:						
Coventry - -	The Bablake School Foundation.	28 Nov. 1887	- - -	—	- - - - -	The trustees of the General Charities in the City of Coventry, are governors under this scheme.
Ditto - - -	Charities of Collins and others.	28 Nov. 1887	- - -	—	- - - - -	Scheme for uniting part of these endowments with the Bablake School Foundation. (*See* above.)
Ditto - - -	Bayley's School -	10 Aug. 1888	- - -	—	- - - - -	Scheme for uniting this foundation with the Bablake School Foundation, the governing body of which foundation remains unaltered under this scheme.
Ditto - - -	Fairfax's School -	10 Aug. 1888	- - -	—	- - - - -	- - - ditto.
Dunchurch - -	Boughton's Endowed School.	1 May 1890	1 Vicar of Dunchurch for time being.	2	4 Two by an electing body consisting of churchwardens and overseers of parish of Dunchurch; and two by vestry of Dunchurch.	Case under Sect. 6 of Endowed Schools Act, 1873.
WESTMORLAND:						
Appleby - - -	Appleby Grammar School.	26 Sept. 1891	1 *Owner for time being of Appleby Castle in county of Westmorland.	2 (Eventually.)	6 Two by Town Council of Appleby; two by County Council of administrative county of Westmorland; one by trustees of Temple Sowerby Charity at Appleby; and one by Provost and Fellows of Queen's College, Oxford.	*Any such owner may delegate his office.
WILTS:						
Lavington, West (or Bishops).	The Dauntsey Foundation.	20 Mar. 1891	- - -	—	19 Ten by Court of Assistants of Mercers' Company; three by County Council of administrative county of Wilts; one by County Council of administrative county of Somerset; one by Council of Royal Agricultural Society of England; one by Council of Bath and West of England Agricultural Society; one by Council of Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester; and two by inhabitants of ancient parish of West Lavington entitled to vote at election of local county councillor.	The elementary schools of the foundation are to be under the control of seven managers, to be appointed, four by the governors and three by the inhabitants of the ancient parish of West Lavington, entitled to vote at the election of the local county councillor.
Ditto - - -	- - ditto - -	6 Feb. 1892	- - -	—	- - - - -	Amending scheme. Governing body unaltered.
YORK:						
East Riding:						
Beverley - -	Beverley Grammar School.	8 Feb. 1890	- - -	3 (Eventually.)	8 Four by Town Council of Beverley; three by trustees of Municipal Charities of the borough of Beverley; and one by Council of Yorkshire College at Leeds.	
North Riding:						
Richmond - -	Richmond Grammar School.	9 [illegible] 1892	- - -	4 (Eventually.)	8 Three by County Council of administrative county of North Riding of county of York; four by Town Council of Richmond; and one by Governing Body of University of Durham.	
Ditto - - -	Brackenbury Exhibition Fund.	9 May 1892	- - -	—	- - - - -	Scheme for uniting endowment of this foundation with the Richmond Grammar School Foundation. (*See* above).
Ditto - - -	Bathurst's Charity	9 May 1892	- - -	—	- - - - -	- - - ditto.
Scarborough - -	Scarborough United Scholarships Foundation.	17 May 1888	1 Mayor of Scarborough for time being.	—	5 One by vicar and churchwardens of parish church of Scarborough; one by electing body consisting of managers of such of public elementary schools in school district of Scarborough as are not provided by school board; two by School Board of Scarborough; one by Town Council of Scarborough; and three by body known as the Freeholders of township of Falsgrave, in borough of Scarborough.	

RETURN by Counties, of Schemes approved by the Queen under the Endowed Schools Acts, &c.—*continued.*

LOCALITY.	Name of Foundation.	Date of Approval of Scheme.	Constitution as to Numbers and Composition of Governing Bodies under Scheme, viz.: (a) *ex officio*; (b) co-optative; (c) representative; and in what manner elected.			REMARKS.
			(a)	(b)	(c)	
YORK—*continued.*						
West Riding:						
Barnsley (in Silkstone).	Archbishop Holgate's Grammar School at Barnsley.	12 July 1887	- - -	7	7 Three by trustees of Hemsworth Hospital; and four by Town Council of Barnsley.	Case under Sect. 6 of Endowed Schools Act, 1873. The governing body under the scheme, also includes three nominated governors appointed by the Archbishop of York.
Bolton Abbey (in Skipton) and elsewhere.	The Boyle and Petyt Foundation.	28 Nov. 1887	- - -	3	8 One by Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for West Riding of county of York, acting in and for Petty Sessional Division of East Staincliffe; two by ratepayers of townships of Bolton Abbey, Beamsley-in-Skipton, Beamsley-in-Addingham, and Hazelewood-with-Storith's, in public meeting assembled; two by Lord of Manor of Bolton Abbey; and one by governors of Grammar School at Skipton.	
Dewsbury - -	The Daw Green Exhibition Fund.	3 May 1888	- - -	3 (Eventually.)	5 Two by Town Council of borough of Dewsbury; two by School Board of Dewsbury; and one by Council of Yorkshire College at Leeds.	
Ditto - - -	The Wheelwright Grammar Schools at Dewsbury.	3 May 1888	1 Vicar of parish of Dewsbury for time being.	6 (Of whom not less than two are always to be women).	7 Two by Town Council of borough of Dewsbury; two by School Board of Dewsbury; two by trustees of Wheelwright's Charity; and one by Council of Yorkshire College at Leeds.	Case under Sect. 19 of Endowed Schools Act, 1869.
Halifax - - -	United Charities of Nathaniel Waterhouse (part).	8 Feb. 1890	- - -	—	- - - - -	Scheme directing application of part of income of this foundation to purposes of Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth at Heath, in Halifax, the governing body of which remains unaltered under this scheme.
Kippax - - -	Goldsmith's Educational Endowment.	9 May 1892	- - -	—	- - - - -	The School Board of Kippax is the governing body under this scheme.
Otley - - -	Grammar School of Prince Henry.	10 Aug. 1888	- - -	3	7 One by Otley Local Board; one by Baildon Local Board of Health; one by Burley-in-Wharfedale Local Board of Health; one by School Board of Otley; one by School Board of Baildon; one by governing body of Grammar School at Ripon; and one by governing body of Grammar School for boys at Bradford, in county of York.	
Penistone - -	The Penistone Grammar School Foundation.	28 Nov. 1887	- - -	4 (Eventually.)	11 Two by Penistone Local Board; two by Thurlstone Local Board; one by Denby Local Board; one by Ingbirchworth and Gunthwaite Local Board; one by School Board of Hunshelf; one by School Board of Oxspring; one by Council of Firth College at Sheffield; and two by an electing body called the public elementary school electors (being either the same persons as for time being are respectively chairmen of the several bodies of managers of such of the public elementary schools in ancient parish of Penistone, as are not schools provided by a school board or persons appointed in place of such chairmen, one by managers of each such school).	
Rotherham - -	Rotherham Scholarship's Fund.	29 June 1888	- - -	—	- - - - -	The churchwardens of the parish church of Rotherham for the time being, are governors under this scheme.
Ditto - - -	Rotherham Grammar School.	29 Jan. 1889	- - -	—	- - - - -	The feoffees of the common lands of Rotherham (so long as it is not required that the persons electing such feoffees, shall have a property qualification higher than that required at the date of the scheme, in a person so electing) are governors under the scheme.

RETURN by Counties, of Schemes approved by the Queen under the Endowed Schools Acts, &c.—*continued.*

LOCALITY.	Name of Foundation.	Date of Approval of Scheme.	Constitution as to Numbers and Composition of Governing Bodies under Scheme, viz.: (a) *ex-officio*; (b) co-optative; (c) representative; and in what manner elected.			REMARKS.
YORK—*continued.*						
West Riding—contd.			(a)	(b)	(c)	
Sheffield - - -	(i.) The Sheffield Grammar School, and (ii.) William Birley's Charity.	29 June 1888	- - -	—	- - - - - -	The endowment of Birley's Charity is to be administered by a governing body consisting of the twelve capital burgesses and commonalty of town and parish of Sheffield, commonly called Church Burgesses and the Sheffield Town Trustees. This governing body is to pay over to the governing body of the Sheffield Grammar School, the part of the endowment applicable for educational purposes under the scheme.
	(i.) *The Sheffield Grammar School.*	—	1 The Vicar of Sheffield for time being.	6 (Eventually.)	9 Three by Town Council of borough of Sheffield; two by School Board of Sheffield; two by Sheffield Town Trustees; and two by Council of Firth College at Sheffield.	Case under Sect. 6 of Endowed Schools Act, 1873. The Sheffield Grammar School is to be administered by the body incorporated by letters patent of King James I. under the name of the governors of the goods, possessions, and revenues of the Free Grammar School of James, King of England, within the town of Sheffield, in the county of York; such body henceforth to be constituted as stated in the three preceding columns.
Tadcaster - -	Dawson's School -	28 May 1889	- - -	—	- - - - -	Governors for time being of Oglethorpe's Endowed School, Tadcaster, are governors under this scheme.
Wakefield - -	Grammar School Foundation.	23 June 1891	2 The Mayor of Wakefield and the Chairman of the School Board of Wakefield respectively for the time being.	8	5 Five by Town Council of Wakefield; three by School Board of Wakefield; and one by Council of Yorkshire College.	Scheme provides that the body corporate, incorporated under a charter of Queen Elizabeth, by name of Governors of Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth, at Wakefield, in county of York, is to be so constituted that the members thereof for time being are henceforth to be same persons as members of governing body constituted under this scheme. The Girls' School of the foundation is to be managed by the governing body constituted under this scheme, and three women.
DENBIGH:						
Wrexham - -	The Wrexham Grammar School Exhibition Foundation.	19 Aug. 1889	1 Mayor of Wrexham for time being.	3 (Eventually.)	7 One by School Board of Wrexham; one by School Board of Bersham; one by School Board of Broughton, in parish of Wrexham; one by School Board of Brymbo; one by School Board of Stansty; one by School Board of Abenbury; and one by an electing body consisting of managers of several public elementary schools in township of Minera.	
GLAMORGAN:						
Cardiff - - -	The Craddock Wells Charity.	28 May 1889	1 Mayor of Cardiff for time being.	3	11 Two by School Board of Cardiff; two by Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for borough of Cardiff; five by Town Council of Cardiff; and two by the Council of the College named University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire.	

ENDOWED SCHOOLS ACTS (SCHEMES).

RETURN, by COUNTIES, of SCHEMES approved by the QUEEN under the ENDOWED SCHOOLS ACTS between 1 January 1887 and 31 December 1892, showing the Locality and Name of each Foundation, with particulars of the Constitution of the Governing Body under each Scheme.

(*Mr. John Ellis.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
8 *June* 1893.

[*Price* 2½ *d.*]

244. *Under* 3 *oz.*

ENDOWED SCHOOLS ACT, 1869, AND AMENDING ACTS.

SCHEME

FOR THE

MANAGEMENT of the SCHOOL endowed by Sarah Gledhill, in the Township of Barkisland, in the Parish of Halifax, in the West Riding of the County of York, known as BARKISLAND ENDOWED SCHOOL, and the endowments thereof or attached thereto.

PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS IN PURSUANCE OF THE ENDOWED SCHOOLS ACT, 1869, AND AMENDING ACTS.

Education Department,
30th May 1893.

G. W. KEKEWICH,
Secretary.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
1 *June* 1893.

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1893.

231.

Approved by the Committee of Council on Education.

County—**YORK, WEST RIDING.**
Parish—*HALIFAX.*
Township—**BARKISLAND.**
Endowment—**Endowed School.**

No. 683.
E.S. 956.

CHARITY COMMISSION.

In the Matter of the School endowed by Sarah Gledhill in the township of Barkisland in the parish of Halifax in the West Riding of the county of York known as BARKISLAND ENDOWED SCHOOL and the endowments thereof or attached thereto; and

In the Matter of the Endowed Schools Act, 1869, and Amending Acts.

SCHEME FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE ABOVE-MENTIONED FOUNDATION AND ENDOWMENTS.

Future administration of Foundation.

1. The above-mentioned Foundation and the endowments thereof or attached thereto, set out or referred to in the Schedule hereto shall henceforth be one Foundation and be administered under this Scheme under the name of Barkisland Endowed School, herein-after called the Foundation.

Governing Body.

2. Subject as herein provided, the Foundation shall be administered by a Governing Body, herein-after called the Governors, consisting of eleven competent persons, duly qualified to discharge the duties of the office, seven to be called Representative Governors, and four to be called Coöptative Governors. Women may be Governors.

Representative Governors.

3. The Representative Governors shall be appointed by the following electing bodies respectively in the following proportions, that is to say:—

Three by the Local Board of Barkisland;

Two by the School Attendance Committee of the Guardians of the Poor for the Poor Law Union of Halifax; and

Two by the parents of scholars attending the School of the Foundation at the time when an appointment is to be made.

Each appointment by an electing body shall be made at a meeting thereof convened and held as nearly as may be in accordance with the ordinary rules or practice, if any, of such body, or in case of need or doubt in accordance with rules to be made or approved by the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales. The Representative Governors shall be appointed to office each for the term of three years reckoned from the date of his or her appointment. The first Representative Governors shall be appointed as soon as conveniently may be after the date of this Scheme. The Chairman or other presiding officer of each meeting at which the appointment of any Representative Governors or Governor shall be made shall forthwith cause the names or name of the persons or person so appointed to be notified in the case of a first appointment to the Governor whose name then stands first on the list of Coöptative Governors, and in other cases to the Chairman of the Governors or their clerk, if any, or other agent. Any appointment of a Representative Governor not made as aforesaid within six calendar months from

the date of this Scheme, or of the notice herein-after prescribed of a vacancy, as the case may be, shall for that turn be made by the then existing Governors.

Coöptative Governors.

4. The first Coöptative Governors shall be :—

Capt. Joshua Thomas Horton, J.P., D.L., of Howroyde, near Halifax.

The Venerable Joshua Ingham Brooke, Archdeacon of Halifax and Vicar of Halifax ;

The Reverend Christopher Wilkinson Fullmer, Vicar of Barkisland ; and

John Pickles, of Small Lees, Ripponden, in the West Riding of the county of York, Gentleman.

The Coöptative Governors hereafter to be appointed shall be appointed in each case by the general body of Governors at a special meeting, but so that in the first and all following appointments of a Coöptative Governor in the place vacated by the said Joshua Thomas Horton regard shall be had, as far as may be, to the appointment of a person being of the kindred of Sarah Gledhill, the founder of the School. Each of the first Coöptative Governors shall be appointed to office for the term of his life. All other Coöptative Governors shall be appointed to office each for the term of five years.

Vacancies.

5. Any Governor who shall become bankrupt or incapacitated to act, or shall notify in writing to the Governors his or her wish to resign, or shall for the space of two consecutive years omit to attend any meeting, shall thereupon vacate the office of Governor ; and the Governors shall cause an entry to be made in their minute book of every vacancy caused as aforesaid, or by the death or the expiration of the term of office of any Governor ; and as soon as conveniently may be after any vacancy a new Governor shall be appointed by the body entitled as aforesaid to make such appointment. Any Governor may be re-appointed. Notice of every vacancy of the office of Representative Governor shall be given as soon as conveniently may be by or under the direction of the Governors to the proper electing body or the clerk, if any, or other agent of such body.

Religious opinions of Governors.

6. Religious opinions, or attendance or non-attendance at any particular form of religious worship, shall not in any way affect the qualification of any person for being a Governor under this Scheme.

Declaration by Governors.

7. Every Governor shall, at or before the first meeting which he or she attends upon his or her first or any subsequent entry into office, sign a memorandum declaring his or her acceptance of the office of Governor, and his or her willingness to act in the trusts of this Scheme, and until he or she has signed such a memorandum he or she shall not be entitled to act as a Governor.

First meeting.

8. Within one calendar month from the time at which, under the provisions herein contained, the administration of the Foundation passes to the Governors a meeting shall be held upon the summons of the Governor whose name then stands first on the list of Coöptative Governors upon some day to be fixed by him. At this meeting the Governors shall elect one of their number to be Chairman of the meeting, and shall make arrangements for the conduct of business.

Meetings.

9. The Governors shall hold their meetings in some convenient place in Barkisland or elsewhere, and shall hold at least two ordinary meetings in each year. Notice in writing of each ordinary meeting shall be delivered or sent by post to each Governor by the clerk, if any, or by some other person acting under the direction of the Governors at least seven days before such meeting.

Special meetings.

10. The Chairman or any two Governors may at any time summon a special meeting for any cause that seems to him or them sufficient. All special meetings shall be convened by or under the direction of the person or persons summoning the meeting, by notice in writing delivered

or sent by post to each Governor specifying the object of the meeting. And it shall be the duty of the clerk, if any, to give such notice when required by the Chairman or by any two Governors.

Chairman.

11. The Governors shall at their first ordinary meeting in each year elect one of their number to be Chairman of their meetings for such year. They shall make regulations for supplying his place in case of his death, resignation, or absence. The Chairman shall always be re-eligible.

Quorum and voting.

12. There shall be a quorum when four Governors are present at a meeting. Every question at a meeting shall be determined by the majority of the Governors present and voting on the question, and in case of equality of votes the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote. Any resolution of the Governors may be rescinded or varied at a special meeting held after not less than seven days' notice.

Adjournment of meetings.

13. If at the time appointed for a meeting a sufficient number of Governors to form a quorum are not present, or if at any meeting the business is not completed, the Governors present may adjourn the meeting to a day and time, of which, if the meeting is adjourned for more than two days, notice shall forthwith be delivered or sent by post to each Governor.

Minutes.

14. A minute book shall be provided and kept by the Governors, and minutes of the entry into office of every new Governor, and of all proceedings of the Governors, shall be entered in such minute book.

Accounts.

15. The Governors shall make out and render to the Charity Commissioners such accounts as shall be required by such Commissioners, and shall also, on rendering accounts for any year to such Commissioners, exhibit for public inspection in some convenient place in Barkisland copies of the accounts so rendered for such year, giving due public notice where and when the same may be seen, and shall at all reasonable times allow the accounts so rendered for any year or years to be inspected, and copies thereof or extracts therefrom to be made, by all persons applying for the purpose.

Business arrangements.

16. The Governors may from time to time make such arrangements as they may find most fitting for the custody of all deeds and other documents belonging to the Foundation, for deposit of money, for the drawing of cheques, and for the appointment of a clerk or of any necessary agents for their assistance in the conduct of the business of the Foundation at such reasonable salaries or scale of remuneration as shall be approved by the Charity Commissioners, but no Governor acting as such clerk or agent shall receive any salary or remuneration.

Vesting property.

17. The freehold and leasehold land and hereditaments belonging to the Foundation are hereby vested in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands and his successors for all the estate and interest of the Foundation therein. All stocks, shares, funds, and securities belonging to the Foundation shall be forthwith transferred under the authority of an Order of the Charity Commissioners into the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds. The Governors and all other persons capable of being bound by this Scheme shall, unless the Charity Commissioners otherwise order, do all such acts as may be necessary in order to vest in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands all the freehold and leasehold land and hereditaments, and to transfer to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds all the stocks, shares, funds, and securities which may hereafter belong to the Foundation.

Management and letting of property.

18. Except as herein provided, the property of the Foundation not occupied for the purposes thereof shall be let or otherwise managed by the Governors, or by their agents acting under their orders, according to the general law applicable to the management of property by trustees of charitable foundations. All payments for rates, taxes, repairs, and insurance of, or in respect of, any such property occupied for the purposes of the Foundation shall, so far as not otherwise provided for, be made out of the income of the Foundation.

Timber and minerals.

19. Any money arising from the sale of timber or from any mines or minerals on the estates of the Foundation shall be treated as capital,

and shall be invested in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds under the direction of the Charity Commissioners, except in any special cases in which the Governors may be authorised by such Commissioners to deal otherwise with such money or any part thereof.

Transfer of administration of Foundation to Governors.

20. Until the completion of the full number of Governors, or the expiration of the first three calendar months, or further time, if any, allowed under this clause from the date of this Scheme, the present Governing Body shall remain unaltered, and shall retain such powers as will enable them to administer the Foundation in the meantime under this Scheme, but on such completion or expiration, whichever first happens, shall become ipso facto discharged from their office, and the administration of the Foundation shall pass to the Governors. Such period of three calendar months may be extended, if necessary, by an order of the Charity Commissioners, made upon the application of one or more of the present Governing Body or of the Governors.

Governors may act although Body not full.

21. After the administration of the Foundation has passed to the Governors as aforesaid the Governors for the time being, if a quorum is formed, may act for all the purposes of this Scheme although the number of Governors as herein-before constituted is not full.

Temporary school arrangements.

22. So far as may be not inconsistent with anything contained in the Endowed Schools Act, 1869, and Amending Acts, the School may be carried on as heretofore until the end of the school term, if any, current at the date of this Scheme, or until such other time as may, with the approval of the Charity Commissioners, be fixed by the body for the time being having the administration of the School under this Scheme.

Present Master.

23. The present Master, Mr. William Clark, shall, if willing, take and hold the office of Principal Teacher of the School under this Scheme.

Interests of scholars.

24. No boy or girl who is and on the 28th day of February 1890 was in the School shall be liable to any payments to which he or she might not have been liable if this Scheme had not been made.

Carrying Scheme into effect.

25. The Governors shall take all proper measures for carrying the provisions of this Scheme into effect as soon as practicable.

The School.

Public Elementary School.

26. The School of the Foundation shall be an Elementary School for boys and girls, and shall be maintained in the township of Barkisland in the present school buildings or in other suitable buildings hereafter to be provided for the purpose on the same site by the Governors. It shall be conducted as a Public Elementary School under section 7 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870.

Teachers.

27. The Governors shall appoint and pay and may at their pleasure dismiss all Teachers in the School, and subject to any regulations of the Education Department in force for the time being, shall have power to regulate and prescribe from time to time their respective qualifications.

No fees.

28. So long as the School receives the fee grant under the Elementary Education Act, 1891, no charge of any kind shall be made for any scholar attending the School.

Instruction.

29. Subject to the provisions of this Scheme, religious instruction in accordance with the principles of the Christian Faith shall be given in the School under such regulations as shall be made from time to time by the Governors. No alteration in any such regulations shall take effect until the expiration of not less than one year after notice of the making of the alteration shall have been given by the Governors in such manner as they shall think best calculated to bring the matter within the knowledge of persons interested in the School. Instruction in the subjects required by the regulations of the Education Department shall also, subject to the control of the Governors, be given in the School, according to the classification and arrangements made by the Principal Teacher.

Regulations of Education Department.

30. The Governors shall not be precluded by any provision in this Scheme from conforming to any regulations which the Education

Department under the Elementary Education Act, 1870, or under any authority, may impose as the conditions of a grant of money, provided that such regulations shall not be inconsistent with the provisions of the Endowed Schools Act, 1869, and Amending Acts.

Power to allow use of school buildings for other purposes.

31. The Governors may allow the school buildings to be used on Sundays for a Sunday School or such educational purposes as they may think fit, with or without requiring payment for such user, but without any cost to the Foundation.

Exhibitions to places of higher or technical instruction.

32. A yearly sum of not less than 30*l.* shall be applied in either of the following ways :—

(*a.*) In maintaining Exhibitions, to be called Barkisland Exhibitions, each of a yearly value of not less than 10*l.*, tenable at such place of higher or technical instruction as may be approved by the Governors, to be awarded equally to boys and girls who then are and have for not less than three years been in the School, are under thirteen years of age, and have passed the Fifth Standard prescribed by the Code of Minutes of the Education Department in force for the time being.

Technical evening classes.

(*b.*) In maintaining or aiding evening classes in subjects of technical instruction conducted so as to be qualified for a grant from the Science and Art Department, and to be held in the school buildings of the Foundation or elsewhere.

General conditions as to Exhibitions.

33. The Exhibitions, if any, shall be established in such manner and order as to secure as nearly as may be a regular rotation of award, and, subject as herein provided, shall be awarded and held under such regulations and conditions as the Governors think fit. Every Exhibition shall be given as the reward of merit on the result of such examination as the Governors think fit, and shall, except as herein provided, be freely and openly competed for, and shall be tenable only for the purposes of education. Any Exhibition for which there shall be no candidate who on examination shall be adjudged worthy to take it shall for that turn not be awarded.

Deprivation.

34. If the holder of an Exhibition shall in the judgment of the Governors be guilty of serious misconduct or idleness, or fail to maintain a reasonable standard of proficiency, or wilfully cease to pursue his or her education, the Governors may deprive him or her of the Exhibition, and for this purpose may act on the report of the proper authorities of the school or place of education at which the Exhibition is held, or on such other evidence as the Governors think sufficient. Under this clause the decision of the Governors shall be final in each case.

General.

Religious exemptions.

35. The parent or guardian of, or person liable to maintain or having the actual custody of, any scholar attending the School as a day scholar may claim by notice in writing addressed to the principal teacher the exemption of such scholar from attending prayer or religious worship or from any lesson or series of lessons on a religious subject, and such scholar shall be exempted accordingly, and a scholar shall not, by reason of any exemption from attending prayer or religious worship, or from any lesson or series of lessons on a religious subject, be deprived of any advantage or emolument in the School or out of the endowment of the Foundation to which he or she would otherwise have been entitled.

If any teacher, in the course of other lessons at which any such scholar is in accordance with the ordinary rules of the School present shall teach systematically and persistently any particular religious doctrine, from the teaching of which any exemption has been claimed as in this clause before provided, the Governors shall, on complaint made in writing to them by the parent, guardian, or person liable to maintain or having the actual custody of such scholar, hear the complainant, and inquire into the circumstances, and if the complaint is judged to be reasonable, make all proper provisions for remedying the matter complained of.

Residue.

36. Any balance of income of the Foundation remaining in hand at the end of any year, and not needed as a balance for meeting current expenses, shall be treated as capital and be invested in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds in trust for the Foundation in augmentation of its endowment.

Further endowments.

37. The Governors may receive any additional donations or endowments for the general purposes of the Foundation. They may also receive donations or endowments for any special objects connected with the Foundation which shall not be inconsistent with or calculated to impede the due working of the provisions of this Scheme. Any question arising upon this last point shall be referred to the Charity Commissioners for decision.

General power of Governors to make regulations.

38. Within the limits prescribed by this Scheme the Governors shall have full power from time to time to make regulations for the conduct of their business and for the management of the Foundation, and such regulations shall be binding on all persons affected thereby.

Questions under Scheme.

39. Any question as to the regularity or the validity of any proceeding under this Scheme, or as to the construction or application of any of the provisions of this Scheme, shall be referred by the Governors to the Charity Commissioners for their decision, and such decision shall be binding on the Governors and on all persons claiming under the Foundation who shall be affected by the question so decided.

Jurisdiction of Ordinary abolished.

40. So far as relates to the Foundation, all jurisdiction of the Ordinary relating to or arising from the licensing of masters in any endowed school is hereby abolished.

Masters not to be required to be in Holy Orders.

41. No person shall be disqualified for being a Master in the School by reason only of his not being, or not intending to be, in Holy Orders.

Alteration of Scheme.

42. The Charity Commissioners may from time to time, in the exercise of their ordinary jurisdiction, frame schemes for the alteration of any portions of this Scheme, provided that such schemes be not inconsistent with anything contained in the Endowed Schools Act, 1869, and Amending Acts.

Foundation to be governed exclusively by this Scheme.

43. Nothing in this Scheme shall affect any order of the Charity Commissioners now in force, so far as it makes provision for the discharge of any mortgage debt on any property of the Foundation, or for the replacement of any stock or money advanced out of the funds of the Foundation. From and after the date of this Scheme the Foundation shall for every purpose, except as in this Scheme provided, be administered and governed wholly and exclusively in accordance with the provisions of this Scheme, notwithstanding any former or other Scheme, Act of Parliament, Charter, or Letters Patent, statute, or instrument relating to the subject matter of this Scheme.

Scheme to be printed and sold.

44. The Governors shall cause this Scheme to be printed, and a copy to be given to every governor and principal teacher upon his entry into office, and copies may be sold at a reasonable price to all persons applying for the same.

Date of Scheme.

45. The date of this Scheme shall be the day on which Her Majesty by Order in Council declares Her approbation of it.

SCHEDULE.

1. A plot of land, part of a close of land called West Field, situate in Barkisland, in the parish of Halifax, bounded eastwardly and southwardly by the Barkisland and Elland branch of the Huddersfield and New Hey turnpike road, westwardly by other part of the same West Field, and northwardly by other lands of Joshua Thomas Horton, and which said plot of land contains about 2,500 superficial square yards, as the same is more particularly delineated and described in a deed of grant dated 23rd July 1866, enrolled in Chancery 6th August 1866, and made by Joshua Thomas Horton, Mary Kirkham, and Margaret Wilton, under the Schools Sites Acts, together with the schoolhouse and buildings thereon.

2. 3,249*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* Two and three-quarters per cent. Consolidated Stock standing in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds in trust for the Foundation.

3. Balance in bank 40*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*

4. All other, if any, endowment of the above-mentioned Barkisland Endowed School.

NOTE.—The particulars in this Schedule are put as ascertained or stated up to the 11th day of February 1890.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS ACT, 1869, AND AMENDING ACTS.

SCHEME

FOR THE

MANAGEMENT of the SCHOOL endowed by Sarah Gledhill, in the Township of Barkisland, in the Parish of Halifax, in the West Riding of the County of York, known as BARKISLAND ENDOWED SCHOOL, and the endowments thereof or attached thereto.

PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS IN PURSUANCE OF THE ENDOWED SCHOOLS ACT, 1869, AND AMENDING ACTS.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 1 *June* 1893.

[*Price* 1½*d.*]

231.

SCHEME

FOR THE

Management of the Foundation named the Ludlow Grammar School in the Borough of Ludlow in the County of Salop, now governed under a Scheme made under the Endowed Schools Act, 1869, and Amending Acts.

Presented to the House of Commons in pursuance of the Endowed Schools Act, 1869, and Amending Acts.

Education Department,
22nd June 1893.

G. W. KEKEWICH,
Secretary.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
23 *June* 1893.

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HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., Limited, 104, Grafton Street, Dublin.

1893.

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CHARITY COMMISSION.

In the Matter of the Foundation named the LUDLOW GRAMMAR SCHOOL in the borough of Ludlow in the county of Salop now governed under a Scheme made under the Endowed Schools Act, 1869, and Amending Acts; and

In the Matter of the Endowed Schools Act, 1869, and Amending Acts.

SCHEME FOR AMENDING THE ABOVE-MENTIONED SCHEME.

Amendment of Scheme.

1. Clauses 15, 50, and 53 of, and the Schedule to, the above-mentioned other Scheme are hereby repealed, and the same Scheme is hereby otherwise amended so as to give effect to the provisions of this Scheme, and this Scheme shall be construed as one with the said other Scheme.

Scholarships for certain boys from Public Elementary Schools.

2. The income of the sum of 2,100*l.* Two and three-quarters per cent. Consolidated Stock, representing such part of the endowment of Dean Langford's Scholarships as is made part of the above-mentioned Grammar School by a Scheme made under the Endowed Schools Act, 1869, and Amending Acts, for Dean Langford's Scholarships, and a further sum of not less than 50*l.* yearly shall be applied in maintaining Scholarships tenable at the School, each entitling the holder to a payment or allowance equal to the amount of his tuition fee at the School, and also entitling him to a further yearly sum of not more than 5*l.* These Scholarships shall be competed for by boys who are and have for not less than three years been scholars in some Public Elementary School or Schools in the ancient parishes of Ludlow St. Lawrence, Ludlow Castle, Ashford Carbonell, Bromfield, Cainham, Ludford, Richard's Castle, and Stanton Lacy. In the award of these Scholarships, in case of equal merit between candidates, preference shall be given to such of them as were born in the town of Ludlow. The Governors shall make such arrangements relative to the elections to the said Scholarships as seem to them best adapted to secure the double object of attracting good scholars to the School of this Foundation, and advancing education at the said Public Elementary Schools. Any Scholarship under this clause for which there shall be no duly qualified candidate who on examination shall be adjudged worthy to take it, shall for that turn not be awarded. Any boy in the School holding a Scholarship, maintained up to the date of this Scheme out of the income of Dean Langford's Scholarships aforesaid, shall receive out of the income of the said sum of Consolidated Stock, the same benefit as he would have received out of the income of that Charity, if the Scheme for that Charity had not been made.

Accounts.

3. The Governors shall make out and render to the Charity Commissioners such accounts as shall be required by such Commissioners, and shall also on rendering accounts for any year to such Commissioners, exhibit for public inspection in some convenient place in Ludlow copies of the accounts so rendered for such year, giving due public notice where and when the same may be seen, and shall at all reasonable times allow copies of the accounts so rendered for any year or years to be inspected, and copies thereof or extracts therefrom to be made, by all persons applying for the purpose.

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exemptions.

having the actual custody of, any scholar who is about to attend the School and who but for this clause could only be admitted as a boarder, desires the exemption of such scholar from attending prayer or religious worship, or from any lesson or series of lessons on a religious subject, but the persons in charge of the boarding houses of the School are not willing to allow such exemption, then it shall be the duty of the Governors to make proper provisions for enabling the scholar to attend the School, and have such exemption as a day scholar, without being deprived of any advantage or emolument to which he would otherwise have been entitled.

If any teacher, in the course of other lessons at which any such scholar is in accordance with the ordinary rules of the School present, shall teach systematically and persistently any particular religious doctrine from the teaching of which any exemption has been claimed as in this clause before provided, the Governors shall, on complaint made in writing to them by the parent, guardian, or person liable to maintain or having the actual custody of such scholar hear the complainant, and inquire into the circumstances, and, if the complaint is judged to be reasonable, make all proper provisions for remedying the matter complained of.

Yearly examination.

5. There shall be once in every year an examination of the scholars. The Examiner or Examiners shall, except as herein provided, be appointed or approved by the Governors, but otherwise unconnected with the School. In any year the Charity Commissioners may by an Order direct that the Examiner or Examiners shall for that year be appointed in any other manner, and the Examiner or Examiners shall for that year be appointed in the manner so directed. The day of examination shall be fixed by the Governors after consulting the Head Master. The Examiner or Examiners shall report in writing to the Governors on the proficiency of the scholars and on the condition of the School, as regards instruction and discipline, as shown by the result of the examination. The cost of the examination shall be paid by the Governors out of the income of the Foundation. The Governors shall send a copy of the report to the Head Master and to the Charity Commissioners.

Alteration of Scheme.

6. The Charity Commissioners may from time to time, in the exercise of their ordinary jurisdiction, frame Schemes for the alteration of any portions of this Scheme, provided that such Schemes be not inconsistent with anything contained in the Endowed Schools Act, 1869, and Amending Acts.

Scheme to be printed and sold.

7. The Governors shall cause this Scheme to be printed, and a copy to be given to every Governor upon his appointment, and copies may be sold at a reasonable price to all persons applying for the same.

Date of Scheme.

8. The date of this Scheme shall be the day on which Her Majesty by Order in Council declares Her approbation of it, or the day after the date of a Scheme under the Endowed Schools Act, 1869, and Amending Acts, for Dean Langford's Scholarships, whichever day shall last happen.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS ACT, 1869, and AMENDING ACTS.

SCHEME

FOR THE

MANAGEMENT of the FOUNDATION named the LUDLOW GRAMMAR SCHOOL in the Borough of Ludlow in the County of Salop, now governed under a Scheme made under the Endowed Schools Act, 1869, and Amending Acts.

PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS IN PURSUANCE OF THE ENDOWED SCHOOLS ACT, 1869, AND AMENDING ACTS.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 23 *June* 1893.

[*Price* 1*d.*]

288.

UNIVERSITIES OF OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE ACT, 1877 (CAMBRIDGE).

STATUTE made by the UNIVERSITY of CAMBRIDGE, on 12th May 1892, to add to, alter, and amend the STATUTES framed by the COMMISSIONERS appointed under the Act in relation to the UNIVERSITY.

(*Presented to the House of Commons in pursuance of Act.*)

STATUTES to add to alter and amend the Statutes framed by the Commissioners appointed under "The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Act 1877" in relation to the University of Cambridge, and now submitted for the approval of Her Majesty the Queen in Council.

WE the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge in pursuance and in exercise of the powers given to us by the 53rd Section of the said Act do hereby add to alter and amend the Statutes framed by the said Commissioners in relation to our said University in manner following:—

By substituting for Statute B. Chapter I. Sections 2 and 3 the following Sections to form amended Sections 2 and 3 of such Chapter of Statute B.

2. Subject to the deductions mentioned in the clause next following the aggregate sum to be contributed by the Colleges in each of the years 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895 shall be not less than 20,000 *l.* nor more than 24,000 *l.* in each of the years 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902 not less than 25,000 *l.* nor more than 30,000 *l.* and in every subsequent year 30,000 *l.* or such larger sum being not greater than 30,500 *l.* as may be found more convenient for the purpose of calculating the rate per centum in any year. Provided that in case it appears at any time hereafter to the Financial Board hereinafter constituted that the aggregate income of the Colleges has fallen so low that the contribution required under this Chapter would be an excessive burden upon the Colleges the Chancellor may upon the application of the Financial Board inquire into the matter and if he be satisfied that the fact is so he may at his discretion direct that the amount to be levied under this Chapter be diminished for any period not exceeding five years by any sum not exceeding one-fifth part of the minimum amount named in this Chapter for each year of such period. For the purposes of this proviso the Vice-Chancellor shall not exercise the power herein given to the Chancellor.

3. From the contributions so determined each College shall be entitled to deduct for each Professorial Fellowship in the College held by a Professor of the University:

In each of the years 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 160 *l.* and in every subsequent year 200 *l.*

Given under our Common Seal this twelfth day of May one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

L. S.

Council Office,
31 January 1893.

C. L. PEEL.

UNIVERSITIES OF OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE ACT, 1877 (CAMBRIDGE).

STATUTE made by the UNIVERSITY of CAMBRIDGE, on 12th May 1892, to add to, alter, and amend the STATUTES framed by the COMMISSIONERS appointed under the Act in relation to the UNIVERSITY.

(Presented to the House of Commons in pursuance of Act.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
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90, West Nile-street, Glasgow; or
HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., 104, Grafton-street, Dublin.

[*Price* ½ *d.*]

UNIVERSITIES OF OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE ACT, 1877 (CAMBRIDGE).

STATUTE made on the 16th May 1892, by the GOVERNING BODY of EMANUEL COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, to modify certain of the STATUTES relating to the COLLEGE.

(*Presented to the House of Commons in pursuance of Act.*)

WHEREAS Emmanuel College in the University of Cambridge is now governed by a Code of Statutes made under the authority of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Act, 1877:

And whereas it is expedient to modify certain of the said Statutes:

Now We the Governing Body of the said College by virtue of the said Act and according to the provisions thereof do by a resolution passed at a general meeting of the said Governing Body specially summoned for the purpose by the votes of not less than two-thirds of the number of persons present and voting make the following alterations in the aforesaid Statutes.

Statute III. shall be altered as follows:—

(*a*) By the omission in Section 9 of the words "Sections 10 and 11" and the substitution in lieu thereof of the words "the remaining sections."

(*b*) By the substitution for Section 10 of the following section:—

"Subject to the provisions contained in Section 12 of this Statute no Fellow "of more than one year's standing on the 30th day of September last preceding "shall have a vote who shall not have been present at one-half at least of the "meetings held during Term time in the preceding year ending on the 30th day "of September of which due notice shall have been given in accordance with "Section 3 of this Statute and subject as aforesaid such Fellow shall not be "reckoned a member of the Governing Body for the purposes of these Statutes "during the year following such 30th day of September. But every Fellow "shall be entitled to notice of every meeting (except those summoned for dis-"ciplinary purposes or other urgent business) and may be present and speak "thereat."

(*c*) By the addition at the end of Section 12 of the following provision:—

"Provided that if in the case of any Fellow who shall be so disqualified from "voting his absence from the meetings of the Governing Body during the pre-"ceding year shall have been owing to illness or for the purpose of study the "Governing Body may at the said first meeting by a resolution in which "two-thirds at least of the members present concur (such two-thirds being not "less than a majority of the whole Governing Body) declare that the disqualifica-"tion of such Fellow shall be removed and he shall thereupon (except for the "purpose of voting upon or calculating the majority in favour of any resolution "under this section) be entitled to a vote and be reckoned a member of the "Governing Body for the current year notwithstanding the provisions of "Section 10 of this Statute but no such resolution shall in the case of any one "Fellow be passed in two consecutive years."

For Statute V. of the existing Statutes the following Statute shall be substituted:—

"1. The electors to the Mastership shall be the Fellows of the College.

"2. Whenever a vacancy occurs in the office of Master the Senior of the "Fellows of the College then in residence shall as soon as the vacancy becomes "known to him give notice in writing to every Fellow of the vacancy and of "the day and hour at which a meeting for the election of a new Master will be "held.

"3. The meeting mentioned in the foregoing section (hereinafter called the "original meeting) shall be held in the College and if the vacancy occurs during

" vacation shall be held on the 14th day of the next University Term or if the " vacancy occurs during Term time on the 14th day after the notice aforesaid " has been given or if such notice is delivered by post has been posted to the " Fellows of the College or if in either case such 14th day shall fall on a Sunday " on the Monday following such Sunday.

" 4. Before proceeding to the election the Senior of the Fellows present shall " read audibly the foregoing Statute 'Of the Qualification and Duties of the " 'Master.' And he and all the Fellows present each in the order of his " seniority shall make the following declaration:—

" 'I A.B. hereby declare that in this election I will faithfully observe the " 'Statute just read and will without favour or partiality choose as Master that " 'person who is in my judgment best qualified to discharge the duties of the " 'office.'

" 5. The votes shall be taken by means of written voting papers which shall " be filled up and delivered to the aforesaid Senior by those present. And the " aforesaid Senior shall audibly declare his own and the other votes and shall " declare that person to be elected Master who shall have obtained the votes " of a majority of the Fellows then existing.

" 6. If no person be found to be elected on the first scrutiny the votes shall " be taken again in like manner and the Senior shall declare that person elected " who shall have obtained the votes of a majority of those present.

" 7. If no person be found to be elected on the second scrutiny the votes " shall be taken a third time and the Senior shall declare that person elected " who shall have obtained the votes of a majority of those present and voting.

" 8. At the said original meeting and also at any adjournment thereof until " some person shall have been elected the electors may by a resolution in which " a majority of those present concur at any stage of the proceedings before the " third of the aforesaid scrutinies shall have been taken from time to time " adjourn the meeting to a day and hour (not being later than the 30th day " after the date of the original meeting) then agreed upon or if no day and hour " be so agreed upon to a day and hour (not being later than as aforesaid) to be " named by the Senior of the Fellows present and the aforesaid Senior shall " immediately send notice of the meeting to all absent electors.

" 9. At any such adjourned meeting and also at any further adjournment thereof " it shall be competent to any elector to propose for election any properly " qualified person and the election shall proceed in the manner hereinbefore " provided for in the case of the said original meeting without regard to any " previous scrutiny.

" 10. If at the said original meeting or any adjournment thereof no person be " found to be elected on the third scrutiny the Senior of the Fellows present " shall put to the electors the question whether the meeting shall be adjourned " or further adjourned as the case may be and if a majority of the electors " present concur in voting for an adjournment the meeting shall be adjourned " or further adjourned as the case may be to a day and hour (not being later " than the 30th day after the original meeting) then agreed upon or if no day " and hour be so agreed upon to a day and hour (not being later than as " aforesaid) to be named by the Senior of the Fellows present and the provisions " contained in the foregoing section shall be applicable to any meeting adjourned " in pursuance of this section but if a majority of the electors present shall not " concur in voting for an adjournment the meeting for the election of a Master " shall thereupon terminate and the appointment shall lapse to the Chancellor " of the University.

" 11. Any vote given by any Fellow in his own favour shall be null and void.

" 12. As soon as possible after the election the Master elect shall make the " following declaration:—

" 'I A.B. elected Master of Emmanuel College do solemnly promise that I " 'will perform the duties of the office with care and diligence that I will " 'endeavour to the utmost of my power to promote the interests of the College " 'and will faithfully observe and keep all the Statutes thereof.'

" 13. After

"13. After which the Senior of the Fellows present or if he have been elected "Master the Fellow next in seniority shall admit the Master elect in the "accustomed form and as soon as conveniently may be shall declare the result "of the election to the Vice Chancellor of the University.

"14. If the person elected decline to be admitted to the Mastership the "Senior of the Fellows then resident in College shall forthwith give notice in "writing to every Fellow of the day and hour of proceeding to another election "which shall be conducted in all respects in accordance with the provisions of "this Statute.

"15. Within 14 days of the election of a Master an inventory of all muni- "ments and deeds in the College Treasury and also all furniture pictures and "other College property reserved for the Master's use in the Lodge shall be "verified and signed by the Master and the Senior of the Fellows in residence "and deposited in the College Treasury."

For Section 2 of Statute XIII. of the existing Statutes the following section shall be substituted:—

"2. Until otherwise determined under the provisions of this section the "number of Senior and of Junior Fellowships shall not differ by a greater "number than three. It shall however be competent to the Governing Body "at a meeting called for that purpose and of which at least 30 days' notice shall "have been given in the manner provided for in Section 3 of Statute III. by a "resolution in which at least two-thirds of their whole number concur from "time to time to declare that it is expedient in the interests of the College to "alter the maximum difference between the number of Senior and of Junior "Fellowships and from and after the passing of any such resolution the "maximum difference between the number of Senior and of Junior Fellowships "shall (subject to the power of alteration hereinbefore given to the Governing "Body) be the number fixed by such resolution. Provided that in reckoning "the number of Senior and of Junior Fellowships for the purpose of this Section "Fellowships held for life under the provisions of Section 5 of Statute XV. or "Section 1 of Statute XLIV. or Section 2 of Statute L. shall not be counted "as Fellowships. Subject to the restrictions contained in or authorised by this "Section at any vacancy either a Senior or Junior Fellow may be elected."

Statute XVII. shall be altered by the omission of the word "Senior" before the word "Fellow" wherever it occurs.

Statute XXXI. shall be altered by the omission from Section 4 of the words "or if that day be a Sunday on the 22nd day of November."

For Section 6 of Statute XLIII. the following Section shall be substituted:—

"6. If any person shall have held a Fellowship for a part only of the year in "respect of which any annual audit shall be taken he shall be entitled to an "apportioned part of the dividend declared at such audit in respect of such "Fellowship for that year proportional to the number of days in such year "during which he held his Fellowship. Provided that nothing contained in "this Section shall interfere with the provisions of Section 6 of Statute XV. "The parts payable in respect of all vacant Fellowships shall be payable to the "reserve fund."

Given under our Common Seal this sixteenth day of May one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

L. S.

Council Office,
31 January 1893.

C. L. PEEL.

UNIVERSITIES OF OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE ACT, 1877 (CAMBRIDGE).

STATUTE made on the 16th May 1892, by the GOVERNING BODY of EMANUEL COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, to modify certain of the STATUTES relating to the COLLEGE.

(*Presented to the House of Commons in pursuance of Act.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
2 *February* 1893.

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12. *Under* 1 *oz.*

UNIVERSITIES OF OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE ACT, 1877 (CAMBRIDGE).

STATUTES made on the 8th June 1892, by the GOVERNING BODY of QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, to add to, alter, and amend the STATUTES framed by the COMMISSIONERS appointed under the Act in relation to the COLLEGE.

(Presented to the House of Commons in pursuance of Act.)

STATUTES to add to alter and amend the Statutes framed by the Commissioners appointed under the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Act 1877 (40 & 41 Vict. c. 48) in relation to Queen's College in the University of Cambridge duly made at a General Meeting of the Governing Body of the said College specially summoned for this purpose held on the 8th day of June 1892 and passed at such Meeting by the unanimous vote of all persons present and voting (there being then present the President and seven Fellows) and submitted for the approval of Her Majesty the Queen in Council.

WE the President Fellows and Scholars of the said College do hereby in exercise of the powers given us by the 54th Section of the said Act add to alter and amend the Statutes framed by the said Commissioners in relation to our said College in the following manner namely :—

Statute I. Section 1 by substituting the word "eleven" for the word "thirteen" of the Statute framed by the Commissioners which word "thirteen" has been altered to "twelve" in the Statute made by the Governing Body and approved by Her Majesty in Council on the 23rd February 1891.

Statute X. Section 2 by substituting the word "four" for the word "two."

Statute XIV. Section 3 by adding between paragraphs 5 and 6 the words "If the Senior Tutor the Second Tutor the Senior Mathematical Lecturer or "the Senior Classical Lecturer shall of his own accord wish to resign his "office (or offices if he hold more than one) and if his tenure of any one or "more or all of such offices whether continuous or not shall have amounted to "30 years or upwards two-thirds of the Governing Body may if they think "fit assign him in addition to his Fellowship (which under paragraph 5 of this "section he continues to hold for life after holding office for 25 years) a "further sum of money not exceeding one Fellowship dividend nor less than "half one Fellowship dividend in amount to be paid to him yearly so long as "he continues to hold his Fellowship and no longer.

"If the Senior Tutor the Second Tutor the Senior Mathematical Lecturer "or the Senior Classical Lecturer shall have held any one or more or all of "such offices whether continuously or not for a period of 30 years or upwards "and if it shall appear to two-thirds of the Governing Body specially summoned "to consider the question that the interests of the College would be promoted "by his resignation of his office (or offices if he hold more than one) they may "require him to resign after assigning to him in addition to his Fellowship "(which under paragraph 5 of this section he continues to hold for life after "holding office 25 years) a further sum of money not exceeding one Fellowship "dividend nor less than half one Fellowship dividend in amount to be paid to

him

"him yearly so long as he continues to hold his Fellowship and no longer. "This having been done the office or offices aforesaid shall be *ipso facto* "vacant.

"Two-thirds of the Governing Body shall have power to suspend the "election to one Fellowship but not more and to appropriate the annual "income thereof towards providing pensions to retired College Officers as soon "as any such pension be granted provided that the moiety or other fraction of "such Fellowship dividend if there be any which shall remain after providing "one such pension shall until a second pension be granted be applied for the "purpose of increasing the Building Fund the Scholarship Fund or the "Education Fund."

Statute XV. Section 4 by substituting for the words "Every College Officer "or Fellow who is fulfilling the duty of residence in College under this Statute "shall sleep in College at least five nights in each week and if he shall be "absent on either of the remaining nights he shall have a deputy approved by "the President and such deputy shall sleep in College" the words "The "Governing Body shall provide for every night during full term that at least "two of the College Officers shall sleep in College and for every night out of "full term in which any members of the College *in statu pupillari* are in "residence that at least one College Officer or Fellow shall sleep in College."

Statute XVIII. Section 1 by omitting the words "The President shall receive "ninety shillings for every week that he resides in College and." Statute XVIII. Section 2 by substituting the word "four" for the word "three" and by adding after the words "one to each Fellow" the words "a sum of money "not exceeding two to each Fellow who has been specially pensioned on "resigning office after 30 or more years' service according to Statute XIV."

Statute XXVII. Section 3 by adding after the words "in the public funds" the words "or in first debenture securities of any of the principal railways in "the United Kingdom or in the purchase of land in Great Britain."

Statute XXXIII. by substituting the words "1st day of October 1892" for the words "14th day of March 1878" wherever they occur in the Statute framed by the Commissioners which words "14th day of March 1878" have been altered to "1st day of June 1890" in the Statute made by the Governing Body and approved by Her Majesty in Council on the 23rd February 1891.

Given under our Common Seal the fourteenth day of June one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

L. S.

Council Office,
31 January 1893.

C. L. PEEL.

UNIVERSITIES OF OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE ACT, 1877 (CAMBRIDGE).

STATUTES made on the 8th June 1892, by the GOVERNING BODY of QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, to add to, alter, and amend the STATUTES framed by the COMMISSIONERS appointed under the Act in relation to the COLLEGE.

(Presented to the House of Commons in pursuance of Act.)

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STATUTE made on the 4th May 1892, by the GOVERNING BODY of the HOUSE of CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD, for altering STATUTE XVI. of the STATUTES of the HOUSE.

(*Presented to the House of Commons in pursuance of Act.*)

CHRIST CHURCH STATUTE XVI., clause near the beginning, as altered by the Governing Body on 4th May 1892, by the additions and alterations of the words in italics.

STATUTE XVI.

IN addition to the Official Students and Non-Official Students, whether the number of Students in either or both of these classes be or be not complete, the Governing Body may from time to time, by a majority of two-thirds of those present and voting, and with the consent of the Visitor, elect to a Studentship tenable for a term not exceeding seven years and endowed with a stipend not exceeding 200 *l.* a year, any Professor or Public Reader of the University of Oxford.

Provided that, if the emoluments (exclusive of fees) of any Professor or Public Reader so elected shall exceed 700 *l.* per annum, he shall not receive as the emolument of his Studentship a greater sum than will amount with the emoluments of his Professorship or Public Readership (exclusive of fees) to 900 *l.* per annum.

Any person who, as such Professor or Public Reader, shall be elected and become a Student shall ipso facto vacate his Studentship upon ceasing to be such Professor or Public Reader.

The Governing Body may also from time to time, by a majority of two-thirds of those present and voting, and with the consent of the Visitor, elect to a Studentship tenable for a term not exceeding seven years and endowed with a stipend not exceeding 200 *l. a year, any person who is distinguished in some branch of Literature or Science, and who shall undertake, if required, to perform any definite literary, scientific, or educational work in the House, or in the University, or (under the direction of the House or the University) elsewhere, which work shall be specified in the resolution by which he is elected.*

And any person who, as undertaking, if required, to perform such work as aforesaid, shall be elected and become a Student shall ipso facto vacate his Studentship upon declining or ceasing to do such work.

Students elected under *these clauses* shall take rank as to seniority with the Official Students and shall be re-eligible.

The total amount of stipends payable at any one time under *these clauses* shall not exceed 400 *l.* a year.

L. S.

Council Office,
31 January 1893.

C. L. PEEL.

UNIVERSITIES OF OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE ACT, 1877 (OXFORD).

STATUTE made on the 4th May 1892, by the GOVERNING BODY of the HOUSE of CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD, for altering STATUTE XVI. of the STATUTES of the HOUSE.

(*Presented to the House of Commons in pursuance of Act.*)

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UNIVERSITIES OF OXFORD AND CAMBRDGE ACT, 1877 (OXFORD).

STATUTE made by the GOVERNING BODY of CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD, on the 7th December 1892, amending STATUTE XXII., Clause 9, of the STATUTES of the HOUSE.

(*Presented to the House of Commons in pursuance of Act.*)

CHRIST CHURCH, STATUTE XXII., Clause 9, as altered by the Governing Body on 7th December 1892.

STATUTE XXII.

9. No selected Candidate for the India Civil Service shall be eligible to any of the Scholarships mentioned above, and any Scholar who shall become a selected Condidate shall thereby vacate his Scholarship, *unless the Governing Body shall otherwise determine. It shall be lawful, moreover, for the Governing Body, if they think fit, and on such conditions as they may determine, to expend a sum not exceeding* 300*l. in any one year, in behalf of the India Civil Service Candidates, either in the way of providing tuition or in the way of Scholarships or Exhibitions, provided that the emolument of no such Scholarship or Exhibition shall exceed the sum of* 50*l. for any one year.*

L. S.

Council Office,
2 May 1893.

HERBERT M. SUFT.

UNIVERSITIES OF OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE ACT, 1877 (OXFORD).

STATUTE made by the GOVERNING BODY of CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD, on the 7th December 1892, amending STATUTE XXII., Clause 9, of the STATUTES of the HOUSE.

(*Presented to the House of Commons in pursuance of Act.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
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199.

STATUTES made by the GOVERNING BODY of HERTFORD COLLEGE, OXFORD, on the 7th June 1893, and sealed on the 23rd September 1893, to amend the STATUTES of that COLLEGE.

(*Presented to the House of Commons in pursuance of Act.*)

STATUTES to amend the Statutes of Hertford College, in the University of Oxford, made by the Principal and Fellows for the time being of the said College under the powers conferred on them by the Hertford College Act 1874, confirmed by the Chancellor of the University as Visitor of the College, approved by Her Majesty in Council the seventeenth day of March one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, laid before both Houses of Parliament the eighteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and published in the London Gazette the nineteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five; duly made at a General Meeting of the Principal and Fellows, specially summoned for this purpose, held on the seventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and passed at such meeting by the unanimous votes of all the persons present and voting, in number twelve out of the total number of seventeen members of the Governing Body, confirmed by the Chancellor of the University as Visitor of the College, and submitted to Her Majesty the Queen in Council.

Whereas by Statutes 3, 8, 12, 18, 21, 22, 27, 29, 42 and 48 of the Statutes made by the Principal and Fellows of Hertford College in the University of Oxford under the powers conferred on them by the Hertford College Act 1874 in relation to the said College, confirmed by the Chancellor of the University as Visitor of the College, and approved by the Queen in Council the seventeenth day of March one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, it was enacted as follows:—

"3. All matters shall be decided by the Governing Body at meetings summoned by the Principal, or, in case of his absence, or incapacity to act, or if the Principalship be vacant, by the Vice-Principal, if there be one, and, if there be no Vice-Principal, by the Senior Fellow in residence.

"The Principal, or the Vice-Principal, or the Senior Fellow in residence, as the case may be, shall summon such meetings whenever the interests of the College shall require, or whenever any two Fellows shall so request.

"At such meetings the Principal, Vice-Principal, or Senior Fellow present, as the case may be, shall be the Chairman. All questions shall be decided by a majority of those present and voting, and, if the votes be otherwise equal, the Chairman shall be entitled to an additional vote."

"8. The Principal shall reside in the College at least seven weeks in each Term, Easter and Trinity Terms being for this purpose considered as one Term, provided that, in case of his sickness or for any other urgent cause, it shall be lawful for the Visitor to dispense with his residence for such period as may seem to the Visitor to be required by the necessities of the case."

"12. The Principal shall, subject to the veto of three-fourths of the Members of the Governing Body (other than the Principal), nominate the Tutors of the College; provided that this veto shall not be applicable until after the next vacancy in the office of Principal."

" 18. The annual day of election to Fellowships shall be the twenty-first day of December."

" 21. If there be no Candidate for a vacant Fellowship who in the judgment of the Governing Body is qualified to be elected to a Fellowship of the College, the election to such vacant Fellowship shall be postponed for such time, not less than three calendar months, as the Governing Body shall determine."

" 22. The Governing Body shall not be required to elect more than two Fellows in any one year."

" 27. During the period which may elapse between the vacation of a Fellowship and the election of a person to fill the same the emoluments of such Fellowship shall be carried to the Domus Fund."

" 29. If a Fellowship shall be vacated within thirty days before the annual day of election, the election to such Fellowship shall be postponed for such time, not less than three calendar months, as the Governing Body shall determine."

" 42. The number and remuneration of the Tutors of the College shall be such as the Governing Body shall from time to time determine, provided that the exercise of this power shall not affect the income of any person then being a Tutor without his consent."

" 48. Commoners shall be admitted by the Principal or, in his absence, by the Dean, subject to the veto of the Governing Body. Each candidate for admission shall present satisfactory testimonials of moral character; and none shall be admitted to matriculation but such as shall have been examined and approved in respect of intellectual sufficiency by the Educational Committee.

And whereas the Principal and Fellows are of opinion that it is desirable to amend the said Statutes in manner hereinafter appearing.

We the said Principal and Fellows of the said College, being the Governing Body thereof, do hereby, in exercise of the powers given us by the fifth section of the said Act, alter the third, eighth, twelfth, eighteenth, twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-seventh, twenty-ninth, forty-second, and forty-eighth Statutes of the said Statutes by substituting for the Statutes as hereinbefore set out the following Statutes :—

" 3. All matters shall be decided by the Governing body at meetings summoned by the Principal, or, in case of his absence, or incapacity to act, or if the Principalship be vacant, by the Vice-Principal, if there be one, and, if there be no Vice-Principal, by the Senior Fellow in residence.

" The Principal, or the Vice-Principal, or the Senior Fellow in residence, as the case may be, shall summon such meetings whenever the interests of the College shall require, or whenever any two Fellows shall so request.

" At such meetings the Principal, Vice-Principal, or Senior Fellow present, as the case may be, shall be the Chairman. Except as hereinafter is specially provided, all questions shall be decided by a majority of those present and voting, and, if the votes be otherwise equal, the Chairman shall be entitled to an additional vote."

" 8. The Principal shall reside in the College at least seven weeks in each Term, Easter and Trinity Terms being for this purpose considered as one Term, provided that, in case of his sickness or for any other urgent cause it shall be lawful for the Visitor to dispense with his residence for such period as may seem to the Visitor to be required by the necessities of the case. During any such period of the Principal's non-residence the Governing Body may from time to time nominate one of the Fellows in residence to act as Vice-Principal. And such Vice-Principal shall while so acting exercise and perform all the functions and duties and have all the powers and authorities of Principal within the College, except the power of consenting to any diminution of the Principal's emoluments and of nominating Tutors."

" 12. The Principal shall, subject to the veto of two-thirds of the total number of the Governing Body (other than the Principal) nominate the Tutors of the College."

"18. The day of election to Fellowships shall be the second day of February in each year."

"21. If there be no Candidate for a vacant Fellowship who after examination is qualified in the judgment of the Governing Body to be elected to a Fellowship of the College, the election to such vacant Fellowship shall be postponed for such time, not less than three calendar months, as the Governing Body shall determine."

"22. The Governing Body shall not be required to elect more than one Fellow in any one year. It shall be lawful for the Governing Body, with consent of the Visitor, and for such period as he may approve, to apply the emoluments of not more than three Fellowships as a contribution towards the emoluments of the Principalship, whether commuted or uncommuted, on condition of the Principal surrendering to College purposes during the continuance of such period a portion of his emoluments equal to such contributions."

"27. During the period which may elapse between the vacation of a Fellowship and the election of a person to fill the same, the emoluments of such Fellowship shall be carried to the Domus Fund, unless such emoluments shall have been applied, in accordance with the provisions of Statute 22, as a contribution towards the emoluments of the Principalship."

"29. If a Fellowship shall be vacated less than three calendar months before the annual day of election, the election to such Fellowship may be postponed for such time, not less than three calendar months, as the Governing Body may determine."

"42. The number and remuneration of the Tutors of the College and the duration of their tenure of office shall be such as the Governing Body shall from time to time determine, provided that the exercise of this power shall not affect the income or position of any person then being a Tutor without his consent."

"48. Commoners shall be admitted by the Principal or, in his absence, by the Dean, subject to the veto of the Governing Body. Each candidate for admission shall present satisfactory testimonials of moral character; and none shall be admitted to matriculation but such as shall have been examined and approved in respect of intellectual sufficiency by or under the directions of the Governing Body."

And we, the said Principal and Fellows of the said College, being the Governing body thereof, do further hereby in exercise of the aforesaid powers add to the first Statute of the said Statutes the following interpretation clause :—

"'Total number of the Governing Body' means 'all persons for the time being members of the Governing Body, whether present at the Meeting or not.'"

Given under our Common Seal this twenty-third day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

L. S.

By order of the Governing Body, for the Principal,
(Signed) *George Sturton Ward*,
Senior Fellow.

Signed and Sealed, by order of the Body, for the Principal, by the above-named George Sturton Ward, Senior Fellow, in our presence.

(Signed) *William Ralph Inge*,
Fellow of Hertford College.

(Signed) *Abel Hendy Jones Greenidge*,
Fellow of Hertford College.

Council Office,
1 March 1894.

C. L. PEEL.

UNIVERSITIES OF OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE ACT, 1877 (OXFORD).

STATUTES made by the GOVERNING BODY of HERTFORD COLLEGE, OXFORD, on the 7th June 1893, and sealed on the 23rd September 1893, to amend the STATUTES of that COLLEGE.

(Presented to the House of Commons in pursuance of Act.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
1 *March* 1894.

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UNIVERSITIES OF OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE ACT, 1877 (OXFORD).

STATUTE made by the GOVERNING BODY of ORIEL COLLEGE, OXFORD, on the 21st April 1893, and sealed on the 10th May following, for amending Statute IV., Clause 18, of the COLLEGE STATUTES.

(*Presented to the House of Commons in pursuance of Act.*)

ORIEL COLLEGE, OXFORD.

STATUTES amending Statute IV. of the Statutes of the College, viz., (1.) Clause 18, as to the deprivation of a Scholar or Exhibitioner by the Provost and Fellows, and (2.) Clause 5, as to the employment of the emoluments of vacant Scholarships.

STATUTE to amend a Statute made by the University of Oxford Commissioners under the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Act, 1877 (40 & 41 Vict. c. 48) and approved by the Queen in Council on the third day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, in relation to Oriel College, in the University of Oxford, duly made at a General Meeting of the Provost and Fellows, specially summoned for this purpose, held on the twenty-first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and passed at such Meeting by the votes of two-thirds of the number of persons present and voting, and submitted to Her Majesty the Queen in Council.

WHEREAS by Clause 18 of Statute IV., made by the University of Oxford Commissioners under the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Act, 1877, and approved by the Queen in Council on the third day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, in relation to Oriel College, in the University of Oxford, it was enacted as follows:—

> "*Any Scholar or Exhibitioner may be deprived of his Scholarship or Exhibition by the Provost and Fellows for any misconduct which shall in their judgment deserve deprivation, subject to such right of appeal as is hereinafter provided.*"

And whereas the Provost and Fellows are of opinion that it is desirable to amend the said Statute in manner hereinafter appearing.

We the said Provost and Fellows of the said College, being the Governing Body thereof, do hereby, in exercise of the powers given to us by the fifty-fourth section of the said Act, alter the eighteenth clause of Statute IV. of the said Statutes by substituting for the clause as hereinbefore set out the following clause:—

> "18. If a Scholar or Exhibitioner be guilty of neglect of his studies, or of any other misconduct, the Provost and Fellows may deprive him of his Scholarship or Exhibition, or of any part of the emoluments thereof."

Given under our Common Seal this tenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

L. S.

STATUTE to amend a Statute made by the University of Oxford Commissioners under the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Act, 1877 (40 & 41 Vict. c. 48), and approved by the Queen in Council on the third day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, in relation to Oriel College, in the University of Oxford, and amended by a Statute approved by the Queen in Council on the twenty-third day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, duly made at a General Meeting of the Provost and Fellows, specially summoned for this purpose, held on the twenty-first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and passed at such Meeting by the votes of two-thirds of the number of persons present and voting, and submitted to Her Majesty the Queen in Council.

WHEREAS by Clause 5 of Statute IV., made by the University of Oxford Commissioners under the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Act, 1877, and approved by the Queen in Council on the third day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, in relation to Oriel College, in the University of Oxford, and amended by a Statute approved by the Queen in Council on the twenty-third day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, it was enacted as follows:—

> "*The emoluments of any vacant Scholarship shall be carried to the account of a fund which shall be employed as the Provost and Fellows shall from time to time think fit in establishing and maintaining additional Scholarships.*"

And whereas the Provost and Fellows are of opinion that it is desirable to amend the said Statute in manner hereinafter appearing.

We the said Provost and Fellows of the said College, being the Governing Body thereof, do hereby, in exercise of the powers given to us by the fifty-fourth section of the said Act, amend the fifth clause of Statute IV. of the said Statutes as hereinbefore set out, by adding thereto the following words:—

> "*or in establishing and maintaining such exhibitions of such value and tenable on such conditions as the Provost and Fellows shall from time to time determine.*"

Given under our Common Seal this tenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

L. S.

Council Office,
9 November 1893.

C. L. PEEL.

UNIVERSITIES OF OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE ACT, 1877 (OXFORD).

STATUTE made by the GOVERNING BODY of ORIEL COLLEGE, OXFORD, on the 21st April 1893, and sealed on the 10th May following, for amending Statute IV., Clause 18, of the COLLEGE STATUTES.

(Presented to the House of Commons in pursuance of Act.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
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440. *Under* 1 *oz.*

STATUTE made by the GOVERNING BODY of QUEEN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD, on the 14th June 1893, for amending Statute II., Clause 19, of the STATUTES of the COLLEGE.

(*Presented to the House of Commons in pursuance of Act.*)

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD.

STATUTE amending Statute II., Clause 19, of the College Statutes by substituting "four" for "three" Official Fellows.

AT a general meeting of the Governing Body of Queen's College, in the University of Oxford, specially summoned for the purpose, and held on Wednesday, the fourteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, the following Statute was made by the College under the provisions of the "Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Act, 1877," by the unanimous votes of those present and voting:—

In Statute II., Clause 19, as amended by Statute passed by the College, June five, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and approved by Her Majesty in Council, June twenty-seven, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, the words—

> "It shall be lawful for such three Official Fellows, or, if one of these three be also holding office as Senior Bursar, for such four"

shall be struck out, and the following words be substituted for them:—

> "It shall be lawful for such four Official Fellows, or, if one of these four be Senior Bursar, then for such five."

In witness whereof, we, the Provost and Scholars of Queen's College, in the University of Oxford, have hereto set our seal this sixteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

The College Seal was affixed in the presence of—

(signed) *John R. Magrath*, Provost.
Edward Armstrong, Bursar.
Albert C. Clark, Fellow.

L. S.

Council Office,
9 November 1893.

C. L. PEEL.

UNIVERSITIES OF OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE ACT, 1877 (OXFORD).

STATUTE made by the GOVERNING BODY of QUEEN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD, on the 14th June 1893, for amending Statute II., Clause 19, of the STATUTES of the COLLEGE.

(Presented to the House of Commons in pursuance of Act.)

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441.

UNIVERSITIES OF OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE ACT, 1877 (OXFORD).

STATUTES made by the GOVERNING BODY of TRINITY COLLEGE, OXFORD, on the 19th June 1893, for altering certain of the COLLEGE STATUTES, viz.:— Statute II., Clauses 2, 6, and 8; Statute III., Clause 7; and Statute VI., Clause 2.

(Presented to the House of Commons in pursuance of Act.)

TRINITY COLLEGE, OXFORD.

STATUTES amending certain Statutes of the College: (1.) As to Number of Official Fellows, Statute II., Clause 2; (2.) As to Honorary Scholarships, Statute III., Clause 7; (3.) As to Pension Fund, Statute VI., Clause 2.

AT a General Meeting of the Governing Body of Trinity College, Oxford, specially summoned for the purpose, with notice of the business to be transacted thereat, held on Monday, June nineteen, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, it was resolved by a majority of not less than two-thirds of those present and voting, in accordance with the provisions of Statute XIII., to alter the College Statutes in the following particulars, and the said Statutes as altered were ordered to be sealed:—

1. As to Number of Official Fellows:

In Statute II., Clause 2, to substitute "eight" for "seven."

In Statute II., Clause 6 (*c*), to substitute "nine" for "eight."

In Statute II., Clause 8, to substitute "eight" for "seven."

2. As to Honorary Scholarships:

After Statute III., Clause 7, to add the following new Clauses:—

"Any Candidate for a Scholarship shall be allowed, when he enters his name for the examination, to inform the President that he desires only the rights and privileges of a Scholar without the emoluments, and any such Candidate, if he is successful in the competition, shall enjoy those rights and privileges only, without emoluments, and shall be regarded as an Honorary Scholar, the whole number of vacancies advertised being filled up if suitable Candidates present themselves, as if no such Honorary Scholar had been elected."

"Any Scholar may, at any time during the tenure of his Scholarship, if he think fit, relinquish the whole or any part of the emoluments thereof for the benefit of the Exhibition Fund hereinafter mentioned, without losing any other of the rights or privileges of a Scholar. Any emoluments so relinquished shall be paid into the Exhibition Fund, in addition to the other income appropriated thereto."

—"The President and Fellows may from time to time elect to an Honorary Scholarship any member of the College who has not exceeded his ninth term from Matriculation, and has either obtained a first class in a Public Examination in the University or a University Scholarship or a Prize open without restriction to all members of the University, and whom they shall judge of sufficient merit for election;

and

and any such Honorary Scholar shall enjoy the rights and privileges only of a Scholar without emolument, and any such Honorary Scholarship shall be tenable for such a term as the President and Fellows shall determine; provided always that no such Honorary Scholarship shall be tenable by anyone after the expiration of the twentieth term from his Matriculation."

3. As to Pension Fund:

For Statute VI., Clause 2, to substitute the following Clause:—

"The income of the Fund (including the sums paid to it yearly from Corporate Revenue and from the Tuition Fund) shall be applicable to the payment of pensions, subject to such regulations and conditions as the College may determine by bye-laws to be made from time to time. Provided that if any Official Fellow, having served the College as Tutor, Bursar, or Lecturer thirty years, shall (without default or misconduct on his part) not be re-elected a Fellow, or voluntarily retire from his Fellowship, he shall be entitled as of right to a pension of £250 per annum for life, subject only to the provisions hereinafter contained; and if any Official Fellow, having served the College as Tutor or Lecturer twenty-five years shall (without default or misconduct on his part) not be re-elected a Fellow, he shall be entitled as of right to a pension of £200 per annum for life, subject only to the provisions hereinafter contained. Provided that no pension shall be granted which the said Fund shall not, in the judgment of the President and Fellows, be sufficient to satisfy; and that the President and Fellows may grant such pension as they think fit to any person who has served the College as Tutor or Lecturer less than twenty-five years, should ill-health or other exceptional circumstances render such grant in their opinion necessary; and that no person holding a Fellowship in the College (other than an Extraordinary Fellowship) may receive a pension. Every pensioner shall be entitled to payment of his pension out of the said Fund in priority to all others whose pensions shall have been subsequently granted."

L. S.

Council Office,
9 November 1893.

C. L. PEEL.

UNIVERSITIES OF OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE ACT, 1877 (OXFORD).

STATUTES made by the GOVERNING BODY of TRINITY COLLEGE, OXFORD, on the 19th June 1893, for altering certain of the COLLEGE STATUTES, viz. :— Statute II., Clauses 2, 6, and 8; Statute III., Clause 7; and Statute VI., Clause 2.

(Presented to the House of Commons in pursuance of Act.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
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UNIVERSITIES OF OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE ACT, 1877 (OXFORD).

STATUTE made by the GOVERNING BODY of UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, OXFORD, on the 8th March 1893, to amend STATUTE III. 24 of the STATUTES of the COMMISSIONERS in relation to the COLLEGE, and the Ordinance in relation to the TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIPS of the Foundation of Dr. John Radcliffe.

(*Presented to the House of Commons in pursuance of Act.*)

Ex parte the Master and Fellows of the College of the Great Hall of the University commonly called University College in the University of Oxford.

A Statute to amend Statute III. 24 of the Statutes framed by the Commissioners appointed under the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Act, 1877 (40 & 41 Vict. c. 48) in relation to the College of the Great Hall of the University commonly called University College in the University of Oxford and the Ordinance in relation to the Travelling Fellowships of the Foundation of Dr. John Radcliffe forming Appendix I to the same Statutes duly made at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Master and Fellows being the Governing Body of the said College specially summoned for this purpose, held on the 20th day of January 1893, and passed at such meeting by the unanimous votes of those present and voting, and submitted for the approval of Her Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS the Ordinance dated 9th January 1858 relating to the Travelling Fellowships of the Foundation of Dr. John Radcliffe and attached to the College Statutes by way of Appendix enacts :

1°. In paragraph 3 which defines the conditions of eligibility to the said Fellowships.

" No person shall be ineligible by reason of his not being a Master of Arts " of the University of Oxford and entered on the Physic line, but no person " shall be eligible unless he shall have passed all the examinations required by " the University for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and either have been " placed in the first class in one at least of the public examinations of the " University or have attained some prize or scholarship within the University " unattached to any College or Hall, and open to general competition among " the Members of the University."

2°. In paragraph 4 which defines the " declaration " to be made by all candidates for the said Fellowships.

" No person shall be eligible who shall not have made a declaration that he " intends to graduate in Medicine in the University of Oxford, with the view " of engaging in the practice of Medicine, and to travel abroad with a view to " his improvement in that study, or who shall be, at the time of election, " legally authorised to practice as a physician."

3°. In paragraph 5 which regulates the method of examination for the said Fellowships.

" The candidates shall be examined in such branches of and subjects " connected with Medical Science in such manner and by such persons or " person holding office within the University of Oxford as the electors shall " appoint ; and that candidate shall be elected, who having passed such " examination shall appear to the electors to be of the greatest merit."

And whereas Statute III. 24 of the Statutes of the said College enacts as follows:

"The Master and Fellows may from time to time by Bye-laws determine "whether the Travelling Fellows on the Foundation of Dr. John Radcliffe shall "be admitted to any and what privileges within the College, other than and "except those belonging to members of the Governing Body. Such Travelling "Fellows shall continue to be, as heretofore, governed by the Ordinance set "forth in Appendix I. to these Statutes and their Fellowships shall not for any "purpose be deemed to be Fellowships within the College."

And whereas We, the Master and Fellows have received formal notice from the Faculty of Medicine in the University that in the unanimous opinion of the Faculty it is highly desirable, considering the altered condition of medical education and knowledge that the conditions of eligibility to the said Travelling Fellowships should be altered, and that the Fellowships should no longer be held by Students preparing for their medical degree, but by trained Physicians wishing to devote some time to the study of some special branch of Medical Science and that it was highly desirable for the furtherance of the true intentions of Dr. John Radcliffe's will and the advancement of the general interests of Medical Science that the said Ordinance should be amended.

And whereas We, the Master and Fellows of University College consulted our then visitor the late Lord Chancellor of England and were by him advised that if the said Ordinance was amended Statute III 24 of the College Statutes must be also amended.

Now therefore We, the Master and Fellows of University College on the request of the Faculty of Medicine and desiring to give effect to their unanimous opinion and to advance the interests of Medical Science have made an amending Statute as follows:

We, the Master and Fellows of University College in the University of Oxford hereby in exercise of the power given us by the 54th section of the said Act and by Statute XI. of the Statutes of the said College.

In the first place alter and amend paragraph 3 of the Ordinance relating to Dr. Radcliffe's Travelling Fellows by inserting after the words "Bachelor of "Arts" the words "and for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine."

And in the second place do alter and amend paragraph 4 of the said Ordinance by substituting for that paragraph the words following: "Every "candidate shall before election declare that he intends to devote himself, "during the period of his tenure of the Fellowship, to the study of Medical "Science, and to travel abroad with a view to that study. The Regius Professor "of Medicine and the Examiners shall, two months before the expiration of "the second year after the election of each Fellow, present a Report on the "work done by him to the electors, who may if they think the Report "unsatisfactory, declare the Fellowship forfeited."

And in the third place do alter and amend paragraph 5 of the said Ordinance by omitting the words "such branches of and subjects connected with" and the words "having passed such examination" and by inserting after the word "appoint" the words "provided that the Examiners so appointed may if they "see fit, call in an assessor (not being necessarily a member of the University) "for any particular subject chosen by the candidate and approved by the "Regius Professor and Examiners such assessor being remunerated from the "same fund as the Examiners."

And in the fourth place do alter and amend Statute III. 24 of the College Statutes, by adding after the word "ordinance" the words "as amended in the "year 1893 and."

Given under our Common Seal this eighth day of March one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

J. Franck Bright,
Master.

L. S.

Council Office,
19 June 1893.

C. L. PEEL.

UNIVERSITIES OF OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE ACT, 1877 (OXFORD).

STATUTE made by the GOVERNING BODY of UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, OXFORD, on the 8th March, 1893, to amend STATUTE III. 24 of the STATUTES of the COMMISSIONERS in relation to the COLLEGE, and the Ordinance in relation to the TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIPS of the Foundation of Dr. John Radcliffe.

(*Presented to the House of Commons in pursuance of Act.*)

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UNIVERSITIES OF OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE ACT, 1877 (OXFORD).

STATUTE made by the GOVERNING BODY of PEMBROKE COLLEGE, OXFORD, on the 17th March 1893, for altering STATUTE VI. of the COLLEGE STATUTES (creating a Fund to be called the College Exhibition Fund).

(*Presented to the House of Commons in pursuance of Act.*)

A STATUTE made by the Master and Fellows of Pembroke College, Oxford, in amendment of the Statutes made under the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Act of 1877.

Whereas by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Act of 1877, 40 and 41 Victoria, c. 48, sections 54 and 55, it is enacted, that a Statute made by the Commissioners for a College shall be subject to alteration from time to time by Statute made by the College under this Act and not otherwise, the same being passed at a General Meeting of the Governing Body of the College, specially summoned for this purpose, by the votes of not less than two-thirds of the number of persons present and voting; and further that every such alteration of Statute shall be submitted to the Queen in Council, and be proceeded on and have effect as if it were a Statute made by the Commissioners. Now therefore We the Master and Fellows of Pembroke College in the University of Oxford, being this day assembled in a General Meeting specially summoned for the purpose after due notice given of the business to be transacted thereat, do by unanimous vote of those present and voting, enact as follows, that is to say, We alter Statute VI. of the said Statutes by adding the following clause numbered twenty-three:—

23. There shall be created a fund to be called the College Exhibition Fund, which shall be separate and distinct from the Exhibition Fund authorised by Clause 14 of this Statute. Into it shall be paid

(1.) Such portions of the emoluments of any open Scholarship or Exhibition which have been forfeited by any Scholar or Exhibitioner, as shall be from time to time determined by the Master and Fellows.

(2.) Such sum, not exceeding 150*l.* in any one year, out of the Corporate Revenues of the College, as the Master and Fellows may from time to time determine at any Stated General Meeting.

The College Exhibition Fund shall be applied, under such conditions and in such manner as the Master and Fellows shall think fit, in granting Exhibitions to such Members of the College, being *in statu pupillari*, as the Master and Fellows shall judge to be deserving of assistance and to stand in need of it to enable them to continue their studies at the University. A Scholar or Exhibitioner shall not be ineligible for receiving assistance out of this Fund if in the judgment of the Master and Fellows he shall be in need of it; but no such assistance shall be given to any Scholar or Exhibitioner who shall not already have commenced residence at the College, nor shall any prospect of such assistance be announced when notice is given of any forthcoming election to a Scholarship or Exhibition.

Any Exhibition granted under this clause shall be terminated at any time by Resolution of the Master and Fellows.

Given under our Common Seal this seventeenth day of March in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

L. S.

Bartholomew Price, Master.
John L. G. Mowat, Bursar and Fellow.

Council Office,
22 August 1893.

C. L. PEEL.

UNIVERSITIES OF OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE ACT, 1877 (OXFORD).

STATUTE made by the GOVERNING BODY of PEMBROKE COLLEGE, OXFORD, on the 17th March 1893, for altering STATUTE VI., of the COLLEGE STATUTES (creating a Fund to be called the College Exhibition Fund).

(*Presented to the House of Commons in pursuance of Act.*)

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382.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

REPORT

OF

DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE

APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO

THE CONDITIONS

OF

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

AND

CHILD LABOUR.

(*Mr. Arthur Acland.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
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1893.

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INTRODUCTION.

The following report is the result of an inquiry undertaken at the suggestion of the Vice-President of the Council on Education into the present operation of the laws both with regard to total and partial exemption from school attendance, and to admission of children to half-time and full time employment. The Committee of Inquiry consisted of three members, one (Mr. Tucker, Assistant Secretary, Education Department) nominated by the Vice-President; one (Mr. Troup, Senior Clerk, Home Office) nominated by the Secretary of State; one (Mr. Llewellyn Smith, the Commissioner for Labour in the Labour Department of the Board of Trade) nominated by the President of the Board of Trade.

The reference to the Committee was as follows:—

"1. Enquire into and report upon the facts as to the conditions of exemption, total or partial, from school attendance, and the corresponding conditions of school attendance in Great Britain with reference to child labour.

"2. Report on the facts as to similar conditions in foreign countries.

"As a preliminary to this, to consider whether or how far, from the point of view of the Factory and Workshop Acts, the same inquiry should extend to Ireland, and to report thereon so far as necessary."

The report relating to Ireland was kindly communicated by Mr. J. C. Taylor, Senior Secretary, National Education Office, Dublin.

As regards foreign countries, it has not been thought necessary to extend the inquiry beyond France, Germany, and Switzerland, the only countries which can fairly be said to be in any material degree in advance of the United Kingdom in any of the matters dealt with in the report.

The short sections referring to these countries have been transmitted by the Foreign Office to the British Embassies at Paris and Berlin, and the British Consuls at Berne and Zurich for revision and correction before insertion in the report.

In order to make quite clear the present somewhat complex state of the law relating to school attendance in this country it has been found necessary to give a brief *résumé* of the history of the Education Acts in their bearing on this subject, and this historical summary occupies the first part of the Report. It is followed by a short summary of the state of the Law as it exists at present, showing the various regulations, whether local or Imperial, which govern attendance and exemption at various periods of a child's school life, both in England and Scotland. This, again, is followed by a similar statement with regard to the conditions of admission to factories under the Factory and Workshop Acts, and a summary of the provisions of the Prevention of Cruelty to and Protection of Children Act, 1889, as far as they bear on the question of children's employment. It has, however, not been thought necessary, for the purpose of this inquiry, to enter on the very wide question of the history of the Factory and Workshop Acts. The statements referred to above with regard to Ireland and the three selected foreign countries complete that part of the report which deals with the state of the Law.

The results of an inquiry as to the occupations and ages of half-timers in certain selected districts are added in order to throw fuller light on the actual state of facts than is afforded by the returns already in existence. The Committee have ventured to sum up the results of the inquiry, and to add some inferences which seem to them to result from it.

Short appendices have been added giving statistical tables and specimen forms of byelaws under the various Acts referred to in the report, and extracts affecting child labour from the Final Protocol of the International Labour Conference at Berlin in 1890.

I.—THE STATE OF THE LAW IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The conditions of exemption, total and partial, from school attendance, and the conditions of school attendance with reference to child labour are contained in—

(*a.*) The Elementary Education Acts, which, as regards school attendance, apply only to England and Wales;
(*b.*) The Education (Scotland) Acts;
(*c.*) The Factory and Workshop Acts, and The Mines Regulation Acts;

and in the Byelaws and Regulations made under those Acts.

(*a.*) Elementary Education Acts.

Education Act, 1870.

Confining our attention for the moment to the Elementary Education Acts, although in point of date the Factory Acts passed a quarter of a century earlier should have the precedence, we find that conditions of exemption, total and partial, from school attendance are first prescribed by the Elementary Education Act, 1870.

By sections 10 and 12 of that Act the Education Department were, (*a*) on application from the school districts, (*b*) under certain conditions without such application, empowered to form, where necessary, school boards for the school districts, as defined by section 4.

By section 74 school boards were, with the approval of the Education Department and with the sanction of Her Majesty in Council, empowered to make byelaws, *inter alia*, "requiring the parents of children of such "age, not less than five years nor more than 13 years, as may be fixed "by the byelaws, to cause such children (unless there is some reason-"able excuse) to attend school."

. . . . . "Provided that any byelaw under this section re-"quiring a child between 10 and 13 years of age to attend school shall "provide for the total or partial exemption of such child from the obliga-"tion to attend school if one of Her Majesty's Inspectors certifies that "such child has reached a standard of education specified in such "byelaw."

Byelaws could not be made for any district for which a school board had not been formed, and school boards could not be compelled to make byelaws.

By the 1st May 1876, byelaws had been passed for London, for 103 municipal boroughs, and for 533 civil parishes.

At that date the population under byelaws was as follows:—

London - - - - -	3,266,987
Municipal boroughs - - -	5,342,753
Civil parishes - - - -	1,921,271
	10,531,011

These figures show that although the number of school districts under byelaws was only 637, compulsory attendance at school was then the law for 46 per cent. of the population of England and Wales, and for about 82 per cent. of the borough population.

In districts not under byelaws parents were under no legal obligation to cause their children to attend school, excepting when such children were employed under the Factories and Workshops Acts.

The conditions of exemption, total and partial, from school attendance, therefore, applied only to the school districts for which school boards were formed and byelaws made.

Education Act, 1876.

But by the passing of the Elementary Education Act, 1876, it became "the duty of the parent of every child to cause such child to receive "efficient elementary instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic" (section 4), and by section 48 the word child was defined as meaning "a child between the ages of 5 and 14 years."

Thus the age within which school attendance might, under certain conditions, be enforced, was extended by one year.

From the passing of that Act compulsory education, which previously had been enforced in the comparatively few school districts for which byelaws had been passed, became universal. No child under 10 years of age could be taken into employment, and a child of 10 years of age or upwards could not be employed unless he had "obtained such certificate either of "his proficiency in reading, writing, and elementary arithmetic, or of "previous due attendance at a certified efficient school," as the Act required, "unless such child, being of the age of 10 years or upwards, is "employed, and is attending school in accordance with the provisions "of the Factory Acts, or of any byelaw of the local authority made "under section 74 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870" (section 5).

Byelaws can only apply to children of not less than 5 nor more than 13 years of age, and as, by sections 4 and 48 of the Elementary Education Act of 1876, compulsory attendance at school applies to all children between 5 and 14 years of age, it follows that any child between 13 and 14, and any child under 14 who is above the maximum age fixed by the byelaws of the district for compulsory attendance at school, and who is not employed in accordance with the provisions of the Factory Acts or byelaws, cannot be employed until he has obtained one of the certificates prescribed by section 5 of the Act of 1876.

The standard of proficiency in reading, writing, and elementary arithmetic for the purpose of a certificate under that Act enabling a child to be employed, is the fourth standard of the Code of 1876, "or any higher standard," and the standard of previous due attendance at a certified efficient school for the purposes of a certificate enabling a child to be employed is "250 attendances after five years of age in not more "than two schools during each year for five years, whether consecutive "or not"; certain temporary regulations for the gradual introduction of those conditions were also prescribed by the first schedule of the Act, but these ceased to have effect after the year 1880.

In like manner temporary modifications as to the application of the Act and saving for children in employment at the passing of the Act were prescribed by section 51; and by section 9, sub-section 3, the local authority might exempt from the prohibitions and restrictions of the Act as to employment a child of eight years "for the necessary opera-

" tions of husbandry, and the ingathering of crops " for a period not exceeding six weeks in any year.*

The provisions of the Act respecting employment of children were to be enforced by the local authority, *i.e.*—

"(1) in a school district within the jurisdiction of a school board by that board, and

"(2) in every other school district by a committee (in this Act referred to as a school attendance committee) appointed annually, if it is a borough, by the council of the borough, and, if it is a parish, by the guardians of the union comprising such parish " (section 7).

But it was declared to be " the duty of the inspectors and sub-" inspectors acting under the Acts regulating factories, workshops, and " mines, respectively, and not of the local authority, to enforce the " observance by the employers of children in such factories, workshops, " and mines, of the provisions of this Act respecting the employment " of children."

School attendance committees were to have the like powers with school boards of enforcing attendance at school by byelaws made under section 74 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, but they were not compelled to pass byelaws, excepting " on the requisition of a parish " comprised in the union for which the school attendance committee was formed, and in the absence of such " requisition " could not make byelaws for any *parish*, although, if they thought fit, they might for any borough (section 21).

Education Act, 1880.

Thus until the Elementary Education Act of 1880 was passed, not only was there no power of forcing all local authorities to make byelaws for their districts, but the majority of the local authorities had no power to make such byelaws unless the particular districts asked for them. However, under the provisions of that Act all local authorities were both empowered and compelled to make such byelaws.

Section 2 of that Act, prescribes that " It shall be the duty of the " local authority (within the meaning of the Elementary Education " Act, 1876) of every school district in which byelaws respecting the " attendance of children at school under section 74 of the Elementary " Education Act, 1870, are not at the passing of this Act in force, " forthwith to make byelaws under that section for such district."

It accordingly became necessary to enable school attendance committees to make byelaws for any parish without the requisition of the parish required by section 21 of the Act of 1876, and this power was given by section 3 of the Act of 1880. If a local authority failed to make byelaws for any school district, the Education Department were by section 2 empowered to make byelaws respecting the attendance of children at school in that district. In consequence of this Act byelaws are now in force throughout the country.

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* The Education Department are advised that, since the passing of the Act of 1880, the power of the local authority under section 9, sub-section (3) of the Act of 1876, is applicable only to children between 13 and 14 years of age. Children under the age of 13 being under the byelaws, their employment before they have passed the standard fixed by the byelaws is prohibited by section 4 of the Elementary Education Act, 1880, and this prohibition is not subject to section 9 (3) of the Act of 1876.

Byelaws.

Up to the passing of the Act of 1880, byelaws for enforcing attendance at school had been sanctioned for 1,891 districts under school boards, viz. :—

The School Board for London,
The school boards for 126 municipal boroughs,
The school boards for 1,764 civil parishes,

and for—

81 boroughs,
56 urban sanitary districts,
1,470 parishes

under school attendance committees.

But byelaws are now in force in every school district in England and Wales, *i.e.* :—

(*a.*) Under school boards :—

The School Board for London.		
In municipal boroughs - -	168	
In civil parishes - - -	2,164	comprising 3,050 parishes.
Total - - -	2,333	

(*b.*) Under school attendance committees :—

In boroughs - - -	127	
In united school districts - -	72	
In unions - - - -	578	comprising about 10,000 parishes.
Total - - -	777	

The standards of partial and total exemption vary very considerably according to the needs and industrial requirements of the district; but it is difficult to understand why so many as six standards are needed for partial exemption and four standards for total exemption. (*See infrà.*)

Byelaws vary in other respects than in the standard of exemption.

Section 74 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, does not prescribe a definite age to which byelaws shall apply, but leaves it to the byelaws to fix such age, "not less than five years nor more than thirteen years," as may be determined upon by the local authority, with the approval of the Education Department.

Accordingly we find that in 31 school districts the byelaws still apply only to children between five and ten years of age, and in such districts children between 10 and 14 come under the provisions of the Act of 1876, *i.e.*, they must either have reached the Fourth Standard or the standard of previous due attendance prescribed by that Act before they can be employed, unless they are employed and are attending school in accordance with the provisions of the Factory Acts.

But with these exceptions and about 90 others, where the ages for compulsory attendance at school are from 5 to 11 (about 6), or from 5 to 12 (about 85), byelaws, *inter alia*, prescribe that the parent of every child of not less than 5 nor more than 13 years of age shall cause such child to attend school, unless there be reasonable excuse for non-attendance. Byelaws also specify certain "reasonable excuses" and the "time of attendance"; prescribe the standard of exemption, total and partial, from school attendance for a child between 10 and 13 years of age, the number of attendances to be made each year for partial exemption by a

child beneficially and necessarily employed, if such child has received a certificate from one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools that he has reached the standard* prescribed by the byelaws, and the penalty for any neglect or violation of the byelaws. Up to 1876, a wide latitude was allowed to school boards with respect to the provisions of the byelaws submitted to the Education Department for approval, provided that the proposals were consistent with section 74 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870. But when the Act of 1876 came into force a model form of byelaws was prepared by the Department for the information of local authorities, and all byelaws submitted to the Department after the beginning of 1877 were required to conform to the model form. For model form of Byelaws *see* Appendix (C).

The standards of partial and total exemption from attendance at school vary, as we have said, very considerably, and we append a table (Appendix A.) showing that in 1890, in 1,380 districts, there was no standard for partial exemption, that in nine districts provision is made for partial exemption only, that for total exemption the standards vary from the third (seven districts only) to the sixth,† and for partial exemption from the first (26 districts) to the sixth (six districts).

We also append a table (Appendix B.) prepared in 1886 showing the population of school districts under the several standards for total and partial exemption fixed by the byelaws then in force. We regret that we have not been able to obtain a corresponding table for the byelaws now in force.

Mode of Procedure.

The Elementary Education Acts contain various provisions for the enforcement of the byelaws, for penalties (*a*) on the parent, (*b*) on the employer, for infractions of the byelaws.

Under section 74 of the principal Act, "Any proceeding to enforce "any byelaw may be taken, and any penalty for the breach of any bye-"law may be recovered, in a summary manner; but no penalty imposed "for the breach of any byelaw shall exceed such amount as with the "costs will amount to five shillings for each offence."

Legal proceedings may under section 23 of the Elementary Education Act, 1873, be taken before a court of summary jurisdiction "for offences "and penalties under the principal Act, or this Act, or any byelaw "under the principal Act," and "Regulations as to legal proceedings "before a court of summary jurisdiction," are prescribed by section 24.

By section 11 of the Elementary Education Act, 1876, it is provided that—

"If either—

"(1) the parent‡ of any child above the age of five years, who is under this Act prohibited from being taken into full-time employment, habitually and without reasonable excuse, neglects to provide efficient elementary instruction for his child; or

"(2) any child is found habitually wandering or not under proper control, or in the company of rogues, vagabonds, disorderly persons, or reputed criminals;

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* To reach a standard means to have passed in all three subjects.

† There is now one school district in which the standard for total exemption from school attendance is the seventh; and similar proposals from some other districts are under consideration.

‡ See the definition of the term "parent" in section 3 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870.

it shall be the duty of the local authority, after due warning to the parent of such child, to complain to a court of summary jurisdiction, and such court may, if satisfied of the truth of such complaint, order that the child do attend some certified efficient school willing to receive him and named in the order, being either such as the parent may select, or, if he do not select any, then such public elementary school as the court think expedient, and the child shall attend that school every time that the school is open, or in such other regular manner as is specified in the order. An order under this section is in this Act referred to as an attendance order."

But no proceedings for non-attendance or irregular attendance may be commenced in a court of summary jurisdiction except by the direction of not less than two members of the school board or school attendance committee (section 38).

If the attendance order is not complied with, the court may impose a penalty not exceeding with costs five shillings, but if the parent satisfies the court that he has used all reasonable efforts to enforce compliance with the order "the court may, without inflicting a penalty, order the "child to be sent to a certified day industrial school, or if it appear to "the court that there is no such school suitable for the child, then "to a certified industrial school" (section 12, sub-section 1).

If a child is sent to a certified industrial school, or to a certified day industrial school in pursuance of this section, the parent is, under certain conditions, liable to contribute to the maintenance and training of his child.

A justice of the peace on the complaint of an officer of the local authority can empower such officer to enter a place where there is reasonable cause to believe that a child is employed "in contravention of this Act" (section 29).

Every person who takes a child into his employment in contravention of the Act of 1876 is liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding forty shillings (section 6), but an employer is in certain cases, on proof of the guilt of some other person, as, for example, an agent or workman of the employer, exempted from liability to a penalty (section 39).

The provision in section 74 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, that the byelaws shall not be contrary to anything contained in any Act regulating the education of children employed in labour, occasioned considerable difficulty, was the subject of more than one appeal to the courts, and gave rise to conflicting decisions.

But this difficulty was met by the provision in section 4 of the Elementary Education Act, 1880, which renders liable to a penalty any "person who takes into his employment a child of the age of ten "and under the age of thirteen years resident in a school district, "before that child has obtained a certificate of having reached the "standard of education fixed by a byelaw in force in the district for "the total or partial exemption of children of the like age from the "obligation to attend school."

As a consequence of this section a child who is between 10 and 13 years of age, and who under the byelaws of the district is required to attend school full time cannot be employed under the Factory and Workshop Acts, or otherwise, although he may be attending school as a half-timer, without rendering his employer liable to a penalty.

By section 18 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1891, no child under the age of 11 years may be employed in a factory or workshop

on and after the first day of January 1893, unless such child was lawfully employed at the time of the passing of the Act.

By the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887, section 4, no boy under the age of 12 years, and no girl or woman of any age, shall be employed in, or allowed to be, for the purpose of employment, in any mine below ground.

If the Elementary Education (School Attendance) Bill, 1893, becomes law, total exemption from attendance at school will be prohibited for any child under 11 years of age.

Labour Certificates.

By section 24 of the Act of 1876 the Education Department are empowered to make regulations as to the certificates of age, proficiency, and previous due attendance required under section 5 of the Act.

We append a copy of the Revised Regulations issued by the Education Department on the 12th of April 1883 (Appendix D.), which, *inter alia*, provide that "any parent or other person interested in the employ- "ment or education of any child may apply to the local authority of the "district in which the child resides for a labour certificate. The "applicant must present to the local authority the evidence of age "and proficiency prescribed above; and the local authority, if they "are satisfied that the child is qualified for total or partial exemption "from school attendance under the byelaws of the district, or for "employment under the First Schedule to the Elementary Education "Act, 1876, shall furnish the certificate asked for in the form annexed "to this Order, Schedule III."

The several certificates required are set forth in Schedules III. and IV. of the Regulations.

Under the present Code "An Inspector at his annual visit to any public elementary school must examine for a certificate of proficiency any child over 10 years of age and under 14, whether a scholar in the school or not, who applies to be examined for such certificate" (Art. 30), and the Inspector is required to record the results of his examination on a schedule containing the names of all scholars for whom the parents and managers desire a labour certificate either for total or partial exemption; a copy of the schedule so marked is forwarded to the managers shortly after the inspection (Paragraph 17 of the Revised Instructions to Inspectors).

It will be observed that children who are not examined for a labour certificate at the annual inspection of the school which they attend may apply for examination, and be examined for a labour certificate at any other school at which one of Her Majesty's Inspectors may be holding an examination.

Inspectors of schools also periodically hold examinations for labour certificates in their districts.

(*b.*) Education (Scotland) Acts.

Act of 1872.

Under the Act of 1872 it became the duty of every parent to provide elementary education in reading, writing, and arithmetic, for his children between 5 and 13 years of age (section 69).

But the only reference to child labour in that Act is contained in section 72, which places the employer of "a child under the age of 13 "who has not attended school regularly for at least three years between "the ages of 5 and 13, and is unable to read and write," *in loco parentis*, and makes him liable to the pains and penalties provided for defaulting parents under section 70. In this section (70) the words "reasonable excuse" are used, but the Act contains no definition of what this may be.

The only exemption allowed is provided for by section 73, and consists of "a certificate of ability to read and write and of a knowledge of "elementary arithmetic granted in favour of any child by one of Her "Majesty's Inspectors," but there is no definition of the requirements necessary for this certificate or of the standard to be reached.

In this Act penalties are provided for parents only and not for employers *quâ* employers.

Act of 1878.

Sections 5 to 13 of this Act have reference to child labour, and provide that no person may employ any child (1) who is under the age of 10 years or (2) who is between 10 and 14, but has not obtained a certificate of ability to read and write, and of a knowledge of elementary arithmetic in terms of section 73 of the principal Act, unless such child is employed and is attending school in accordance with the provisions of any Act of Parliament regulating the education of children employed in labour, or any minute of the Scotch Education Department fixing the standard of education required for the partial exemption of children from the obligation to attend school (section 5).

The effect of this section was that a child between 10 and 14 might be employed under the Factory and Workshop Acts without having passed any standard, whilst a child not so employed must be attending school in accordance with the minutes of the Scotch Education Department until he had passed the 3rd Standard.

But by section 6 of the Act of 1883, which repeals the second provision of section 5 of the Act of 1876, no child can enter into regular employment until he has passed the 3rd Standard or is employed under the provisions of section 23 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, or in accordance with any minute of the Scotch Education Department fixing the number of attendances at school to be required of such children.

Under section 6 of the Act of 1878, no child under the age of 10 years may, except for a period of six weeks in any year with the special permission of the school board, be employed in any casual employment and no child who is above 10 but under 14 years of age may, unless he has obtained a certificate of ability* to read and write, and of a knowledge of elementary arithmetic in terms of section 73 of the principal Act, be

* No standard is prescribed by this Act as necessary for a certificate of ability.

employed in any casual employment after nine at night, from the 1st April to the 1st October, and after seven at night, from the 1st October to the 1st April.

Casual employment means "employment for purposes of gain in "streets or other places, in vending or exposing for sale any article "whatsoever, and also employment of any other kind, outside the child's "own home, not being employment, the lawful period whereof is "regulated by any Act of Parliament."

Section 7 gives the exemptions, which are as follow:—

(1.) That during employment there is no inspected school within three miles of the child's residence.

(2.) That the employment is during school holidays or hours when the school is not open.

(3.) That the employment is exempted by a notice of the school board as provided for in the section.

Section 8 prescribes on summary conviction a penalty not exceeding forty shillings for every person who takes a child into his employment in contravention of the Act.

Section 9 prohibits the employment of a child, except under the provisions of the Act, on its own behalf, or by its parent, in any labour exercised by the way of trade or for the purposes of gain.

If a child is taken into employment in contravention of the Act by an agent or workman of the employer, such agent or workman is liable to the penalty as if he were the employer (section 13).

The provisions of the Act respecting the employment of children are to be enforced by school boards and by the inspectors and sub-inspectors acting under the Acts regulating factories, workshops, and mines (section 10).

Act of 1883.

Section 4 of this Act prescribes that "section 69 of the Act of 1872 "shall be read and have effect as if it provided that it shall be the duty "of every parent to provide efficient elementary education in reading, "writing, and arithmetic for his children who are between 5 and 13 "years of age, and who have not obtained a certificate of ability to read "and write, and of a knowledge of elementary arithmetic, under section "73 of the said Act, as amended by this Act, and also for any of his "children between 13 and 14 years of age who have not obtained such "certificate."

Thus the age for compulsory attendance at school was, for children who had not obtained the certificate referred to in the preceding paragraph, extended from between 5 and 13 to between 5 and 14.

Scotland so far differs from England with respect to school attendance that by the Act of 1883 uniform provisions with regard to total and partial exemption from school attendance were prescribed.

Previous to the passing of the Act of 1883 a child might be employed as a half-timer under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, without having passed any standard at all, though if not so employed it must be attending school in accordance with the minutes of the Scotch Education Department, *i.e.*, must have passed the 3rd Standard.

But section 6 of the Act of 1883 provides that no person may employ a child between the ages of 10 and 14, unless such child (1) (for partial exemption) has passed the 3rd Standard prescribed by the minutes of the Scotch Education Department—*i.e.*, the Scotch Code—and is attending a public or inspected school half-time in accordance with the

provisions of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, or of any minute of the Scotch Education Department as to the number of attendances at school to be required of such children,* or (2) (for total exemption) has passed the 5th Standard,† and has received a certificate of ability to read and write, and a knowledge of elementary arithmetic; but such certificate cannot be given until the child has passed the 5th Standard (section 7).

Thus we see that, whilst in England and Wales there are six standards for partial exemption from school attendance and four for total exemption, in Scotland there is a uniform standard for partial and a uniform standard for total exemption.

SUMMARY OF THE STATE OF THE LAW IN GREAT BRITAIN AS REGARDS TOTAL AND PARTIAL ATTENDANCE AT SCHOOL.

England and Wales.

1. Every child between the ages of 5 and 14 must receive efficient elementary instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic, except that a child between the ages of 10 and 14 may be either partially or totally exempted from school attendance as set forth in paragraphs 5 and 6.
2. No child under 10 years of age may be taken into employment.
3. No child can be employed in factories or workshops under the age of 11.
4. No child can be employed in a mine under the age of 12, and no girl can be employed below ground.
5. A child between the ages of 10 and 13 who has reached the standard of proficiency fixed by the byelaws of the district for partial exemption may be employed half-time, *i.e.*, he must attend school the reduced number of times fixed by the byelaws.
6. A child may be totally exempted from attendance at school at any age between 10‡ and 14 if he has reached the standard fixed by the byelaws of the district for such exemption, or (being above the maximum age fixed by the byelaws for attendance at school), if he has reached the Fourth Standard or the standard of previous due attendance fixed by the Act of 1876.
7. No child under 13 years of age can be employed full time under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, nor can a child of 13 be so employed unless he has passed a standard, or obtained a certificate of previous due attendance, fixed by an Order of the Secretary of State under section 26 of that Act. The standard so fixed is the Fourth, and the attendances required are 250 for each of five years.

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* Article 20 of the Scotch Code provides that 150, instead of 250, attendances qualify such children for examination, and these are the number of attendances "required of such children."

† To pass a standard means passing in each of the three subjects of reading, writing, and arithmetic, prescribed for that standard (section 8).

‡ If the Elementary Education (School Attendance) Bill, 1893, becomes law the minimum age for total exemption will be 11.

8. No child who by the byelaws of the district is required to attend school full time can be employed under the Factory and Workshop Acts or the Mines Acts.

9. But a child between 11 and 13 years of age may be employed half-time in a factory or workshop (or between 12 and 13 in a mine) if he has reached the standard fixed by the byelaws of the district for partial exemption from attendance at school.

10. Byelaws do not apply to children between 13 and 14 years of age. Such children are subject to the provisions of section 5, sub-section 2 of the Act of 1876.

11. A child between 13 and 14 years of age may be employed half-time in a factory or workshop, even though he has not reached the standard of proficiency or of previous due attendance prescribed by section 5 (2) of the Education Act, 1876, provided he be actually attending school half time in accordance with the provisions of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878.

Scotland.

1. Every child between the ages of 5 and 14 must receive efficient elementary instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic.

2. No child under 10 years of age may be taken into employment.

3. No child can be employed in factories or workshops under the age of 11.

4. No child can be employed in a mine under the age of 12. And no girl can be employed below ground.

5. A child between 10 and 14 may be employed half time if he has passed the 3rd Standard.

6. A child may be totally exempted from attendance at school at any age between 10 and 14 if he has passed the Fifth Standard.

7. No child under 13 years of age can be employed full time under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, nor can a child of 13 be so employed unless he has passed the 5th Standard.

8. A child between 11 and 14 years of age may be employed half time in a factory or workshop (or between 12 and 14 in a mine) if he has passed the 3rd Standard.

(*c.*) Employment of Children in Factories, Workshops, Mines, &c.

It is not proposed to give the history of the provisions in the Factory and other Labour Acts with regard to the employment of children, but merely to state as briefly as possible the effect of the existing provisions. This can best be done with reference to the following *résumé* of the effect of the existing Education Acts :—

By the Education Acts :—

(1.) *A child under 10 :*

Must attend school full time. This is prescribed by byelaws under section 74 of the Education Act, 1870, in force in every school district in England and Wales.

May not be employed at all. Such employment is prohibited by the Education Act, 1876, section 5 (1).

(2.) *A child between 10 and 13* is generally* subject to byelaws under the Education Act, 1870, and therefore

Must attend school full time or half time unless he has passed the standards for partial or total exemption fixed by the byelaws.

May not be employed half time or full time unless he has passed such standards respectively. Education Act, 1880, section 4.

(3.) *A child between 13 and 14* is no longer subject to byelaws, but to the provisions of the Education Act, 1876, sections 5 and 11, and therefore

Must attend school unless he has passed the statutory standard for employment (Standard IV.), or has obtained certificate of due attendances (250 attendances for each of five years).

Cannot be employed either whole time or half time unless he has passed such standard or obtained such certificate.

Turning now to the Labour Acts, we find these conditions in some respects modified and further restrictions imposed :—

A. The Factory and Workshop Acts.—These Acts deal both with the employment of children and with their education while employed.

The provisions of the Education Acts are modified with regard to children under 13 in the direction of greater stringency : with regard to children between 13 and 14 some relaxation of the educational requirements is allowed.

(1.) *Children under 11* cannot be employed in factories at all. (Factory and Workshop Act, 1891, section 18.)

(2.) *Children between 11 and 13* may be employed in factories and workshops only on certain days or within certain hours prescribed in sections 12 and 14 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, and they must while so employed be actually attending school during other days or hours under conditions prescribed in sections 23 and 24 of that Act.

The result is that (*a*) as regards *half-time employment* two sets of conditions must be fulfilled : before such employment commences, the children must have passed the byelaw standard for partial exemption under the Education Acts ; and while it continues they must regularly attend school for half time in the manner prescribed by the Factory

* In the small number of cases in which the byelaws apply only to children under 10, 11, or 12, children between those ages and 13 are subject to the same conditions as children between 13 and 14.

Acts; (*b*), *full-time* employment is totally prohibited, even for those children who have passed the byelaw standard for total exemption.

(3.) *Children between 13 and 14* may be employed *half time* in factories and workshops under the same conditions as to school attendance as children between 11 and 13, and if so attending school they are excepted from the provisions of section 5 of the Education Act, 1876. They may therefore be so employed without passing any educational standard or obtaining the certificate of due attendance in previous years.

Children between 13 and 14 may be employed *full time* in factories or workshops if they have passed a standard or obtained a certificate of previous due attendance fixed by an order of the Secretary of State under section 26 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878. The standard so fixed is Standard IV., and the attendances required are 250 for each of five years*: so that the requirements for the full-time employment in factories and workshops of children between 13 and 14 are at present exactly the same as those under the Education Act, 1876, for children of that age employed elsewhere than in factories and workshops.

The Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, prescribes (sections 12 and 14) with great minuteness the hours and conditions of half-time employment in factories. It is sufficient here to say that half-timers may be employed either on alternate days or in morning and afternoon sets. In the former case they are employed on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday in one week, and on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning in the next, and go to school on the other days. In the latter case the usual result of the regulations is an arrangement by which children do about 6½ hours' work in the mornings in one week, and go to school for 2½ hours in the afternoon, and the next week go to school for 3 hours in the morning and work, except on Saturday, for 3½ or 4 hours in the afternoon.

The provisions of the Factory and Workshop Acts are enforceable both against the employer and against the parent.

The employer has to obtain a weekly certificate from the teacher of the child's attendances at school (section 24), and if a child fails in any week to make the full number of attendances he cannot be employed the following week till he has made up the deficiency. An employer who employs a child without obtaining this certificate, or who employs a child in any way contrary to this Act, is subject to a fine not exceeding *three* pounds, or, if the employment is at night, not exceeding five pounds (section 83).

A parent who allows his child to be employed contrary to the Act, or who neglects to cause a child to attend school in accordance with the Act, is liable to a fine of 20*s*.

It is the duty of the factory inspectors to enforce the education provisions of the Factory Acts both against employers and against parents, and *in addition* to enforce against employers in factories and workshops the provisions of section 4 of the Education Act, 1880, which prohibit

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* Secretary of State's Order of 15th February 1879. An order of the Secretary of State made on 20th February 1892 prescribes as follows:—

"The standard of proficiency for the purpose of a certificate of proficiency shall, for the factories and workshops of each school district, be the 4th Standard. But in districts where the byelaws of the school authority have fixed, or shall hereafter fix, a standard higher than the 4th Standard as the standard of education for the total exemption of a child between 10 and 13 years of age from the obligation to attend school under the Elementary Education Acts, the standard of proficiency for the purposes of this order shall be such higher standard."

But the coming into operation of this order is at present suspended.

the employment of children under 13 who have not obtained total or partial exemption from school attendance under the byelaws.

B.—The Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887.—This Act deals only with the employment of children, not with their education. The earlier Coal Mine Acts contained provisions as to the education of children under 12; but these were omitted in the Act of 1887, which prohibited the employment of any child under 12.

(1.) The employment underground of boys under 12 and of girls of any age, and the employment above-ground of boys under 12 and girls under 12, is prohibited. (Coal Mines Act, 1887, sections 4 and 7.)

(2.) The employment of boys or girls between 12 and 13 above-ground is restricted to certain hours or days so as to practically limit it to half time.

Otherwise the employment of children in connexion with mines is subject to the general Education Law.

An owner, agent, or manager who contravenes, or allows any person to contravene, these provisions is liable to a fine of 20*l.*; any other person to a fine of 2*l.* (Sections 9 and 59.)

It is the duty of the mines inspectors to enforce the provisions of the Coal Mines Regulation Act against all persons, and to enforce *against employers* the provisions of the Elementary Education Acts (section 5 of the Act of 1876 and section 4 of the Act of 1880).

C.—The Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act, 1872.—The employment *below ground* of boys under 12 and of girls of any age is prohibited. (Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act, 1872, section 4.)

The penalties are the same as under the Coal Mines Regulation Act.

The duties of inspectors as regards children employed below ground are the same as under the Coal Mines Regulation Act.

Employment *above ground* in connection with metalliferous mines is subject to the provisions of the Factory and Workshop Acts. *See* definition of "pitbank" in Schedule IV. of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878.

D.—The Prevention of Cruelty to and Protection of Children Act, 1889, contains regulations as to the casual employment of children, which, though not directly extending or modifying the regulations as to school attendance in the Education Acts, are of much importance in supporting them.

(1.) *Children under 10* may not be employed (*a*) in begging, or (*b*) in singing, playing, or performing for profit, or offering anything for sale in streets and public houses. The maximum penalty which may be imposed on the employer for an offence is a fine of 25*l.* or three months' imprisonment, and a parent who causes his child to be employed contrary to the Act is punishable.

(2.) *Children between 10 and 14** (*a*) may not be employed in begging, and (*b*) may not be employed in singing, playing, or performing for profit, or offering anything for sale in streets and public houses between 11 p.m. and 5 a.m. These hours may be extended by byelaw made by the local authority, a power which has been exercised in Hull, Bristol, Liverpool, and other places. The penalty is as above.

These provisions are enforced by the police, not by inspectors.

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* This provision applies to girls up to the age of 16.

E.—The Merchant Shipping Acts.—The Merchant Shipping Acts contain no general provisions as regards an age limit below which boys may not go to sea. The Merchant Shipping (Fishing Boats) Acts (1883 and 1887), however, provide that no boy under 13 may be taken to sea on a fishing vessel of 25 tons register tonnage and upwards, and that all boys between 13 and 16 so employed must be bound by an indenture or by a boy's agreement.

The restrictions imposed on the employment of children of the several ages and in the several classes of employment are summarized in the table on the following page :—

Employment of Children.

<table>
<tr><th>1.
Age.</th><th>2.
Education Acts.</th><th>3.
Factories and Workshops.</th><th>4.
Coal Mines.</th><th>5.
Metalliferous Mines.</th><th>6.
Casual Employment in Streets and Public Houses,</th></tr>
<tr><td>Under 10 -</td><td>Employment prohibited -</td><td>Employment prohibited -</td><td>Employment prohibited -</td><td>Employment prohibited -</td><td>Prohibited.</td></tr>
<tr><td>10 to 11 -</td><td rowspan="3">*Half*-time employment allowed on passing half-time (byelaw) standard.
Full-time employment allowed on passing full-time (byelaw) standard.
*</td><td>Employment prohibited -</td><td>Employment prohibited -</td><td>Employment prohibited.</td><td rowspan="3">Prohibited between 11 p.m. and 5 a.m., with power to local authority to extend these hours by *byelaw* (in addition to all regulations in Col. 2).</td></tr>
<tr><td>11 to 12 -</td><td rowspan="2">Half-time employment allowed if half-time (byelaw) standard has been passed, *and* if children are actually attending school, half-time for specified hours.
Full-time employment prohibited.</td><td>Employment prohibited -</td><td>Employment below ground prohibited, above ground as in Col. 3.</td></tr>
<tr><td>12 to 13 -</td><td>Employment of girls below ground prohibited.
Employment of boys below ground and of girls and boys above ground, as in Col. 2, except that hours of employment above ground are regulated so as to prevent employment beyond half time.</td><td>Employment of girls below ground prohibited: of boys as in Col. 2.
Employment above ground as in Col. 3.</td></tr>
<tr><td>13 to 14 -</td><td>Employment, full time or half time, allowed if Standard IV. has been passed or if certificate of due attendance obtained.</td><td>Half-time employment allowed without educational test if children are actually attending school half time for specified hours.
Full-time employment allowed if Standard IV. has been passed or certificate of due attendance obtained.</td><td>Employment of girls below ground prohibited: otherwise as in Col. 2.</td><td>Employment of girls below ground prohibited: of boys as in Col. 2.
Employment above ground as in Col. 3.</td></tr>
</table>

* In the few cases where the age fixed by the byelaws is lower than 13, children under 13 to whom the byelaws do not apply are subject to the same conditions as children between 13 and 14.

II.—STATISTICS OF HALF-TIME EMPLOYMENT.

A Return dated August 1890, published by the Home Office, gives the distribution of half-timers *who work in factories* among the different employments carried on in factories. A return obtained by the Education Department in 1892 shows the total number of half-timers reported by the managers of Public Elementary Schools to be in attendance at school in each county and large town. A summary of these returns is added as an appendix to this report (*see* Appendix E.), from which it appears that 172,363 half-timers were reported to be attending school in England and Wales in 1892, whereas only 98,888 were working in factories in 1890 in the whole of the United Kingdom (Appendix F.). The great difference between the numbers shown in these returns is partly (though, as will appear below, not entirely) to be accounted for by the half-timers working at occupations not carried on in factories, *i.e.*, in workshops, and in employments not regulated by the Factory and Workshops Acts. Before the present inquiry no precise information existed as to the employments of these children, and without entering on the laborious task of obtaining a complete census with regard to them, we have inquired as to the occupations of all half-timers attending school at the date of our inquiry in five towns which appeared to be among the chief centres of the half-time system. These towns are Bradford, Blackburn, Bolton, Oldham, and Leicester.

Our inquiries were made through the school boards of these districts, and our thanks are due to these boards for their ready response.

The following tables show the results of the inquiry, which it will be seen was directed to ascertain the ages of the half-timers as well as their occupations, in view of possible legislation :—

I.—TABLE showing the NUMBER of HALF-TIMERS of various ages employed in Factories, Workshops, and at other employments in the under-mentioned Towns in February 1893.

Localities.	Number of Half-time Scholars				Total.
	From 10 to 11 Years of Age.	From 11 to 12 Years of Age.	From 12 to 13 Years of Age.	From 13 to 14 Years of Age.	
	FACTORIES.				
Oldham	349	752	980	98	2,179
Bolton	449	1,006	1,341	65	2,861
Blackburn	982	1,620	1,741	146	4,489
Bradford	490	1,333	1,840	381	4,044
Leicester	5	84	133	11	233
Total	2,275	4,795	6,035	701	13,806
	WORKSHOPS.				
Oldham	46	99	130	13	288
Bolton	28	85	126	4	243
Blackburn	20	50	62	9	141
Bradford	11	49	91	19	170
Leicester	17	102	113	5	237
Total	122	385	522	50	1,079

Localities.	Number of Half-time Scholars				Total.
	From 10 to 11 Years of Age.	From 11 to 12 Years of Age.	From 12 to 13 Years of Age.	From 13 to 14 Years of Age.	
	Other Miscellaneous Employments.				
Oldham - - - -	170	367	479	48	1,064
Bolton - - - -	57	158	193	14	422
Blackburn - - -	69	116	130	33	348
Bradford - - - -	129	356	489	130	1,104
Leicester - - - -	89	324	351	31	795
Total - - -	514	1,321	1,642	256	3,783
Grand Total - -	2,911	6,501	8,199	1,007	18,618

II.—Table giving details of Occupations of Half-Timers of various ages attending school in Bradford, Blackburn, and Leicester in February 1893.

Occupation.	Number of Half-Timers aged				Total.
	From 10 to 11 Years.	From 11 to 12 Years.	From 12 to 13 Years.	From 13 to 14 Years.	
A.—Factories:					
Cotton - - -	982	1,623	1,746	148	4,499
Worsted - - -	476	1,301	1,787	370	3,934
Wool - - -	—	4	5	—	9
Silk - - -	14	31	44	9	98
Hosiery - - -	4	19	20	1	44
Dyeing - - -	—	4	9	—	13
Shoes - - -	1	32	80	6	119
India-rubber - -	—	11	10	2	23
Others - - -	—	12	13	2	27
Total Factories - -	**1,477**	**3,037**	**3,714**	**538**	**8,766**
B.—Workshops:					
Milliners and dressmakers -	5	16	24	3	48
Rope - - -	4	13	20	6	43
Bakers and confectioners -	4	9	11	1	25
Paper bag - - -	—	5	9	—	14
Shoe - - -	6	70	63	—	139
Ironfounders - -	1	7	4	3	15
Machinery - - -	2	3	11	5	21
Cigars - - -	1	5	7	—	13
Fire-light - - -	3	6	9	2	20
Machine stocking knitting -	4	8	14	1	27
Hosiery - - -	4	9	13	—	26
Others - - -	14	50	81	12	157
Total Workshops - -	**48**	**201**	**266**	**33**	**548**

Occupation.	Number of Half-Timers aged				Total.
	From 10 to 11 Years.	From 11 to 12 Years.	From 12 to 13 Years.	From 13 to 14 Years.	
C.—Miscellaneous Employments:					
Domestic - - -	172	464	560	108	1,304
Newsvendors and errand boys	60	196	198	31	485
Office boys and shop assistants.	43	81	122	28	274
Milk boys - - -	2	8	19	7	36
Other employments - -	10	47	71	20	148
Total Miscellaneous Employments.	**287**	**796**	**970**	**194**	**2,247**

The first point which demands attention in the above tables is the great discrepancy between the total number of children accounted for and the total number reputed to be working half time in the same towns in 1892 according to the statistics obtained by the Education Department. The difference (between 18,618 and 32,518)* is too great to be the result of any mere accidental error in computation, but we find it difficult to suggest any satisfactory explanation. We understand that the returns periodically furnished to the Education Department are not a record of facts on any particular day, but include *all* the half-timers who have attended school during any part of the year, but although the duplication of children in the returns might be sufficient to account for some part of the discrepancy it does not account for the wide difference which exists. We can, therefore, only conclude that children are entered on the school returns as half-timers who are not necessarily and beneficially employed. In any case it would appear from our inquiries that the usual estimates of the number of half-timers are very considerably exaggerated.

As regards the ages of half-timers disclosed in the above tables, it is to be remembered that since January 1893 the employment of children under 11 in factories and workshops has been illegal with the exception of those already employed at the passing of the Factory and Workshops Act of 1891, so that the 2,397 half-timers between 10 and 11 employed in factories and workshops in the five selected towns represent a surviving remnant of the old state of things which will entirely disappear in a few months' time.

Turning from the ages to the occupations, it is to be noticed that 4,812 out of 18,618, or 25 per cent., of the whole number of children

	As returned by the School Boards.	As entered in the Returns of Schools inspected.	
* In Oldham - -	3,531	6,139	
Bolton - -	3,526	5,930	
Blackburn - -	4,978	7,892	
Bradford - -	5,318	9,286	Appendix E.
Leicester - -	1,265	3,271	
	18,618	32,518	

included in the returns are employed outside factories, and that 3,733, or 20 per cent., are employed in occupations entirely unregulated by the Factory and Workshop Acts. Such children, though "half-timers" for the purposes of the Education Acts (*i.e.*, children attending the reduced number of times required by the byelaws), cannot be described as half-timers with respect to their hours of work, since their employers are under no obligation to see that they make the prescribed school attendances. We venture to think that the half-time system was not intended to apply in this manner. That it is not necessary for the purposes of industry seems to be shown by the fact that in the majority of large towns outside the textile districts it is practically non-existent (*see* Appendix E.), though the trades enumerated in the above tables under the head "miscellaneous employments" are equally carried on in such towns. In London with a population of 4,000,000 there are less than 700 half-timers, though the half-time standard is only the third. In Bristol the number only amounts to 17, in Sheffield to 171, and in Birmingham to 217.

We have heard of no inconvenience arising in all these centres from the absence of half-time. But in the textile districts where, owing to the number of half-timers employed in factories, it has become a matter of common knowledge among parents that half-time certificates can easily be obtained, it would seem that a large number of parents avail themselves of the opportunity even on account of children who are not intended to work in the mills. We trust we are not going beyond our reference in calling attention to this fact and suggesting a doubt whether the terms "necessarily and beneficially employed" can fairly be applied to children employed in such occupations as street sellers, newspaper boys, &c., and generally in trades in which there is no guarantee that they will not be worked for an excessive number of hours a-day.

III.—ANOMALIES IN THE STATE OF THE LAW.

It does not come within the scope of our reference to make general recommendations as to the amendment of the law; but it will be useful to state briefly some of the chief anomalies in the existing law which have come prominently to our notice.

1. One of the most striking anomalies is the extraordinary diversity of the standards prescribed by the byelaws for total and partial exemption from school attendance in England and Wales. The standards for total exemption in England and Wales range from the third to the seventh,* those for partial exemption from the first to the sixth.* It is impossible to believe that there can be any such difference in the circumstances of different districts as to justify so great an inequality in the requirements of the byelaws. This is emphasised by the contrast with Scotland where there is a uniform standard, viz., the fifth for total exemption, the third for partial exemption, from attendance at school.

2. In cases where the half-time standard fixed by the byelaws of the district is lower than Standard IV. a very anomalous result occurs. A child while under 13 may become qualified for half-time employment on passing Standard II. or III., but when he reaches the age of 13 he can no longer be employed (excepting as a half-timer in a factory or workshop, *see* 8, *infra*) unless he has passed Standard IV. or has obtained a certificate of having made the 250 attendances per annum for five years required by the Elementary Education Act, 1876.

3. Another notable anomaly is that in certain districts the byelaws, which were made at a date before it was required that all new byelaws should conform to the model form drawn up by the Department, apply only to children under 10, under 11, or under 12 years of age. The result is that in certain districts in England and Wales, if a child of 10 has obtained a certificate of previous due attendance for five years, he may be employed elsewhere than in a factory, workshop, or mine without any further educational test or condition, and without any restriction as to the number of hours.

4. In this connexion should be mentioned the fact already noted that, while the employment of children between 10 and 11 in factories and workshops has been absolutely prohibited, there is no corresponding restriction with regard to other employments. This point is dealt with in the Elementary Education (School Attendance) Bill now before Parliament.

5. In the same way while the full-time employment of children under 13 is prohibited in factories and workshops, it is allowed, subject to educational tests, in other employments. Thus a child under 13 who has passed the standard for total exemption under the byelaws cannot be employed full-time under the Factory Acts, but can be employed full-time in any other employment.

6. In factories and workshops the number of hours constituting half-time employment is strictly defined by statute; it is also defined as regards the employment of children between 12 and

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* *See* note † at page 9, and Appendix B., page 35.

13 above ground in connexion with coal mines: but elsewhere there is no definition of half-time employment, and no restriction as to the number of hours of employment beyond what is implied in half-time attendance at school.

7. The provision for securing the attendance at school of half-timers is very different in the case of factories and workshops and in the case of other employments. In factories and workshops the employer is responsible for obtaining a weekly certificate of school attendance, and is subject to penalties if he employs a child under 13 without such certificate. Any other employer has only to see once for all that the child has obtained the certificate of partial exemption. After that he is under no responsibility to see that the child makes half-time attendance at school.

8. A child between 13 and 14 years of age may be employed half-time in a factory or workshop, if he be actually attending school half-time in accordance with the Factory and Workshops Act, 1878; he may therefore be employed half-time even though he has not reached the standard of proficiency or of previous due attendance prescribed for all other employments by section 5 (2) of the Education Act, 1876.

9. In Coal Mines the hours of the employment of children between 12 and 13 *above ground* are regulated by statute so as practically to limit them to half time, whereas *below ground* the hours of employment are not subject to similar regulations, and if the children have reached the standard for total exemption they are subject to no restriction except the limits of 10 hours a day and 54 hours a week. The practical result of this is stated to be that in districts where the standard of total exemption is low, employment underground commences at 12 and above ground at 13 (Labour Commission, Group A., 3100–3110). In the case of metalliferous mines the contrast is still more marked, as the employment of children above ground is in this case regulated by the Factory Acts.

10. While in the Factory Acts the provision of half-time education is an essential condition of all half-time employment, the Mines Regulation Acts contain no provisions as to the education of those children whose employment is allowed.

IV.—IRELAND.

The Committee have received the following REPORT from Mr. J. C. TAYLOR, Senior Secretary, National Education Office, Dublin.

The general rule in force in National Schools in Ireland in regard to the attendance of pupils is different from the Regulation of the English Code in not providing for an interval for dinner. Hence an attendance in Ireland means an attendance for a solid day.

"74. (*a.*) In all Day National Schools *not less than four hours a day* " (including, if necessary, a play-time of not more than half an hour) must " be provided on the time-table for the ordinary secular business on five " days in the week. (*b.*) All incomplete attendances (*i.e.*, attendances " terminated before the conclusion of the ordinary literary business of " the day as notified on the time-table) are to be excluded from the " Results Examination Roll, and also from the calculation of the average " attendance."

Attendance at National or other schools in Ireland (except as provided for in the Industrial Schools (Ireland) Act (29 & 30 Vict. c. 118.)) is entirely optional, and will remain so until 1st January 1894, when the compulsory clauses of the Irish Education Act, 1892, will begin to operate in "municipal boroughs, or towns, or townships under commissioners"; but not in rural districts. Thus limited, the clauses in question rest upon the following fundamental ones which command all the rest:—

(1.) Section I., clause (1): "In every place to which this section applies, " the parent of every child not less than six nor more than " fourteen years of age shall cause the child to attend school " during such number of days in the year, and for such time on " each day of attendance as are prescribed in the First Schedule " to this Act, unless there is a reasonable excuse for non-attend- " ance."

(2.) "Provided that a child over eleven years of age shall not be " required to attend school if the child has received such certifi- " cate of his proficiency in reading, writing, and elementary " arithmetic as is prescribed in the Second Schedule to this " Act" [*i.e.*, proficiency in those branches as required in the Commissioners' programme for Fourth Class].

The Factory Acts, however, apply at present in Ireland to the very limited extent that corresponds to the development of manufacturing industries in the country. The total number of schools attended by factory children is only 204, and these are nearly all in the north of Ireland. The arrangements in respect to their attendances at school are with a view to ensuring that not less than the minimum number of attendances required of ordinary pupils shall be made by the factory pupils, but that the times of attendance shall be adjusted to the exigencies of their labour. The Commissioners have provided in their Rules alternative arrangements, as follows:—

" XXIII.

" HALF-TIME PUPILS ATTENDING NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

"The Commissioners having had under consideration the case of fac- " tory children who attend National Schools for half time, have decided

" that the following attendances qualify such pupils for presentation for " fees to the teachers at the annual results examinations, viz :—

" 200 days of 2 hours a day.
" 135 days of 3 hours a day.
" 100 days of 4 hours each day. }*
" 80 days of 5 hours each day.
" 66 days of 6 hours each day.

" The teachers shall adopt such a system of marking half-time pupils " who attend for more than four hours, as will afford a means of check " on the accuracy of the records."

Although in the absence of a compulsory law of attendance for children in Ireland, it cannot be said that the Factory Acts provide directly for exemption, either total or partial ; yet inasmuch as the Factory Acts of 1874 and 1878 prohibit employment of children of 13 and under 14 years of age unless they pass the educational standard prescribed, it may be said that indirectly those pupils who pass the standard are totally exempt from school attendance.

The Regulations which the Commissioners have adopted, in communication with the Irish Government, are as follows :—

"XXX.

" CHILDREN coming within the meaning of the FACTORY ACT.

" 1. The 26th section of the Factory Act, 1878 (41 Vict. c. 16.), pro- " vides that when a child of the age of 13 years has obtained from a " person authorised by the Education Department a certificate of having " attained such standard of proficiency in reading, writing, and arithmetic, " or such standard of previous due attendance at a certified efficient " school * * * that child shall be deemed a young person for the " purposes of this Act.

" 2. Inspectors are required to see that certificates under the Act are " issued in the cases contemplated by the 26th section above referred to.

" 3. In order to carry out the regulations prescribed by the Lord " Lieutenant in Council, the Commissioners of National Education have " issued the following instructions to their Inspectors, viz. :—

" (*a.*) That they take care that the teachers of national schools in " localities in which factories are situated, shall be informed as " to the nature and object of the education section of the " Factory Act.

" (*b.*) That such teachers be required to give notice to the Inspector, " at least fourteen days prior to the date appointed for the " annual results examination of their schools, if any of their " pupils or others entitled have signified their desire to be " examined with a view to obtaining 'certificates' under the " Act.

" (*c.*) That upon receipt of this information the Inspectors shall trans- " mit to them forms of notice and 'Examination Schedule.' " The latter should be prepared by the teacher, in duplicate, at " the same time as the ordinary examination roll, and should " contain the names of all those referred to at paragraph (*b.*).

" (*d.*) That in the case of pupils who had given the necessary number " of attendances, their names should also be entered on the ordi- " nary examination roll, &c., and the teacher required to tran-

" * The time fixed must be two or more *complete* hours. Fractions of an hour " cannot be included."

" scribe on the promotion sheet the proper form of authorisation,
" which should be signed by the Inspector before transmitting
" the list of promotions to the school. *The duplicate of the*
" *'Examination Schedule' should be returned at the same*
" *time as the promotion sheet.*

" (*e.*) That certificate books shall be supplied to schools through the
" Inspectors, as occasion may require; and that the blocks be
" preserved by teachers as school records.

" The Inspectors of National Schools are required to co-operate in every
" way in their power with the Sub-Inspectors of Factories in Ireland,
" whose duty it is to see that the provisions of the Factory Act are fully
" complied with.

" The Inspector of the district, after his yearly visit to a school, will
" grant such certificates as may be required for scholars who have reached
" the standard prescribed by or pursuant to the provisions of any Act for
" regulating the education of children employed in labour.

" The Inspector may depute his assistant, or the *classified* teacher of
" the school, to sign these certificates.

" Certificates will be issued for those scholars only who may pass in all
" the three subjects in the prescribed standard or in a higher standard.

" For the purpose of granting these certificates the Inspector or his
" assistant will examine—

" (*a.*) Scholars in the school, whether they have made 100 attendances
" or not.

" (*b.*) Other children, not being scholars in the school (allowed by the
" managers to attend) on the day of inspection.

" If there is no school under inspection at which the children of any
" parish, or group of parishes, for whom certificates are required can con-
" veniently attend for examination, application for a special examination
" may be made by any person interested in procuring such certificates,
" subject to the following regulations:—

" (*a.*) The application shall be sent to the Inspector for the district
" not less than 14 days before the date at which it is desired
" that the examination should be held.

" (*b.*) The applicant must specify the number of children (not less
" than 15) to be presented for examination, and must under-
" take—

" That all children within the parish, or group of parishes,
" for whom certificates are needed will be summoned to and
" allowed to attend the examination; and

" That a convenient room will be provided for the exami-
" nation at such day and hour as shall be fixed by the
" Inspector.

" The applicant must satisfy the Inspector that he is a proper person
" to conduct the preliminary proceedings, and, if necessary, to receive for
" distribution the certificates which may be granted after examination."

As regards the industrial schools alluded to on page 27, it is to be observed that there are no rules of exemption, in whole or in part, applicable to the pupils in detention. Accordingly it is not necessary to state any particulars regarding the attendances at this class of institution further than to say that about 1,400 children in detention receive their education in National Schools.

J. C. TAYLOR.

For form of authorisation, Examination Schedule, and Certificate under the Factory Act *see* Appendix G.

V.—REPORTS ON FOREIGN COUNTRIES

FRANCE.

(1.) *Conditions of Total and Partial Exemption from School Attendance.*

Since the law of March 28th, 1882, education has been compulsory in France, as a general rule, between the ages of 6 and 13.

After reaching, however, the age of 11, a child who can obtain the "Certificat d'études primaires" by examination is exempt from further attendance.

As an example of the extent to which this rule operates, M. Duplan states* that 1,200 children receive this certificate in Paris every year under the age of 13.

Children of apprenticeship age, *i.e.*, over the age of 12, might till quite lately, on application of their parents or guardians, and on passing an examination in reading, writing, and elementary arithmetic, be allowed to attend school for half time only in order to be employed in factories, or in agriculture (if working for other than their own family), although they had not obtained the full "certificat d'études élémentaires." M. Duplan in 1889 estimated that there were then 2,500 "half-timers" in Paris between the ages of 12 and 13. In rural districts schools might work for half-time only in summer by special permission of the *conseil départmental*. Since the passing of the law of November 2, 1892, to which reference will now be made, there is not much likelihood that the system of half time will be maintained.

(2.) *Conditions of Admission to Factories.*

No child may be employed under the age of 13 in any manufactures, factories, works, shops, mines, quarries, or yards unless they can furnish a certificate of elementary school knowledge which allows them, between the ages of 12 and 13, to be employed. But no child under these circumstances can be put to work unless he has a certificate of physical aptitude. The law does not interfere with children employed elsewhere, as at home, as messengers, in stores, shops, or in various processes of agriculture.

Between the ages of 12 and 13, children may only be employed in a certain group of occupations, viz., spinning, cocoon-silk winding, stuff printing by hand, silk throwing, paper making, machine lace and net making, and glass making (except work at a crucible). They cannot appear as supernumeraries at theatres, &c., until they are 13.

Under the law of 1874, children might only be employed as half-timers (viz., for six hours a day with one interval for rest) if they were certified by their parents or guardians to be attending a public or private school for at least two hours a day, and had obtained a certificate of elementary school knowledge (*see* above).

* L'Enseignement publique à Paris. Vol. I. Écoles Primaires Élémentaires (1889).

Their work was also regulated by other rules, but these are of small and decreasing importance as the number of half-timers between 10 and 12 in France fell from 7,780 in 1876 to 1,049 in 1889, 1,044 in 1890, and only rose to 1,297 in 1891, because orphanages were included in the statistics.

Since the passing of the law of November 2, 1892, children who are over 12 and under 16, and have obtained the certificate of elementary knowledge, may be employed in factories for 10 hours with intervals of rest, or eight hours a day in mines or quarries, where, however, they are confined to certain operations. Between the ages of 16 and 18, youths may work 10 hours a day in mines and quarries, but not more than 54 hours a week.

Under the age of 18 no children may be employed in cleaning, greasing, superintending, or repairing machinery in motion, or the transmissions of which are in motion; in any work where the machinery is not properly protected, or in unhealthy or dangerous trades. They may not be employed in turning hand or foot treadle or horizontal fly wheels.

Under 16 no child may turn a vertical wheel for more than half a day with a rest of half an hour, or may work machines with hand pedals, or circular or band saws, shears, or other mechanical cutting apparatus. Between 13 and 16 they may not carry more than a kilo. of molten glass, and no one under 16 may blow glass. Nor can a child under 16 work a steam cock or be employed on scaffolding. No girls under 16 may turn a pedal sewing-machine with hand or foot. No female can be employed in setting up or preparing writings, prints, &c. *contra bonos mores.*

No females at all, and no males under 18, are allowed to be employed at night (from 9 p.m. to 5 a.m.) or (with some exceptions) on Sundays or holidays. The exceptions which are allowed on certain conditions by the *Administration publique* do not apply in any case to children under 13.

There are other regulations, *e.g.*, as to the weight of loads to be carried or drawn, &c.

As stated above, there were in 1891 only about 1,297 half-timers in France between the ages of 10 and 12. Over the age of 12 no half-timers now exist.

GERMANY.

The law relating to partial and total exemption from school attendance varies in the different states of the German Empire, whilst that prescribing the conditions and ages for admission of children to factories and to workshops of a similar character to factories is a matter of Imperial legislation.

1. In Prussia the age of total exemption is, generally speaking, 14 years, but this is modified in various districts by local customs and laws. To a certain extent it is also dependent on the age of confirmation. Children over 10 may, however, in certain districts, and particularly in the country, be released from part of the prescribed attendance on account of work at home or minding cattle. The matter of partial exemption is in the hands of the school inspector, and it is not granted, as a rule, until the completion of the 11th or 12th year. The conditions, however, of total and partial exemption are not uniform throughout Prussia, being the subject of local laws and customs dating back, in some cases, to 1763. Thus in some country districts summer schools are organised with

classes in the early morning, so as to allow the children to work in the fields, harvesting, &c.

2. *Admission to Factories.*—At the date of the Berlin Conference of 1890 the age and conditions of admission of children to factories were regulated by the industrial clause in the text of the law of 1st July 1883, section 135 ff. (*see* Schneider u. von. Bremen, Vol. III., page 81 ff.). The minimum age was fixed by that law at 12 years. But, by the law of June 1, 1891, it was laid down in amendment of the former regulations that children under 13 years should on no account be employed in factories, and that children above 13 years might only be so employed when released from the obligation to attend the public schools. Children under 14 years may only be employed in factories for six hours a day.

They must have at least half an hour's rest during the period of work, the interval not to be spent in the actual workrooms, unless that branch of work in which they are engaged is entirely arrested during the pause, or when it is not possible for them to be in the open air, and if no other suitable apartment can be provided for them without excessive difficulty.

They are forbidden to work between 8.30 p.m. and 5.30 a.m., and on Sundays, holidays, and in the hours fixed by the Minister of Religion for the Catechism, or for preparation for Confirmation, Confession, and Communion.

Female children may not be kept at work later than 5.30 p.m. on Saturdays or on the eves of public holidays.

Temporary exceptions to the foregoing regulations, not including those applying to the age of admission to factory work, may be granted on special application in case of an accident or other event by which the regular course of work in a factory is interrupted, as follows :—By the Under Administration (for a period up to a fortnight); by the Higher Administration (up to four weeks); or by the Imperial Chancellor for a longer period.

Identical exceptions may be granted by a resolution of the Federal Council for factories in general where the furnaces are continually alight, or which, by reason of the nature of their processes, are bound to keep on working both by day and by night, as also for factories in which the work cannot be divided into spells of equal lengths, seasonal trades, and spinning mills. But the work of children under 14 must in no case exceed 36 hours in the week.

3. For individual factories where, in the interests of the workers or owing to the nature of the process, a modification of the rules relating to night or Sunday work is required, such modification can be made on special request by the Chancellor of the Empire. In similar cases a modification of the intervals of rest may be made by the Higher Administration.

For certain branches of manufacture which involve special danger to health or morality, the work of children may, by a resolution of the Federal Council, be entirely forbidden or subjected to special regulations.

SWITZERLAND.

The conditions which obtain in Switzerland with regard to total or partial exemption from school attendance and to partial or full admission to factory and other employment are partly regulated by the federal law (which applies uniformly to the whole of Switzerland), partly by cantonal laws, which vary from canton to canton.

(1.) The minimum limit of school attendance is in all cases an age limit fixed by the canton. The limits at present in force in the principal cantons are:—

Geneva - - - - -	15
Zürich - - - - -	16
Neuchâtel - - - - -	16
Berne - - - - -	15

In Zürich a child after reaching the age of 12 finishes his primary education. He has then the choice of proceeding to the secondary school or attending for two mornings (eight hours a week) at the "Erganzungs Schule" for the next two years, and one hour a week (for singing only) at the "Sing Schule" for another year.

In Neuchâtel after the age of 13 the child must attend school for at least 10 hours a week up to the end of 16. In Geneva there is no "half-time" exemption in any form; a child must attend school full time up to the age of 15. In Berne there is no regular system of "half-time," but in summer the school hours, which do not then exceed three or four a day, may be so arranged between the hours of 6 a.m. and 8 p.m. as to allow the children to go to work.

Under the Federal Factory Law of March 23, 1877, no child can be employed in factories under any conditions under the age of 14.

There is no system in force in Switerland quite analogous to "half-time" employment. The Federal Factory Acts, however, prescribe that between the ages of 14 and 16 the maximum hours of labour permitted for adults or young persons (viz., 11 hours a day) must include both the hours spent in the factory and any hours spent at school. A nearer approach to "half-time" is afforded by the provisions of some of the cantonal apprenticeship laws, which are described in a report by Herr Gottisheim, the present President of the Council of States. The most noticeable of these laws are those of St. Gall, Zürich, Berne, Uri, Bâle, and Schaffhausen. These laws apply to apprentices whether in or out of factories, and among other provisions compel an employer to allow an apprentice to attend any artisan or technical schools in the locality.

In Neuchâtel a new apprenticeship law was promulgated in March 1891. It prescribes that an apprentice shall be allowed the necessary time for religious and secular instruction, that his normal working day shall not exceed 10 hours between the ages of 13 and 15, and 11 hours over 15, these hours to include those devoted to secular and religious instruction. Work between 8 p.m. and 5 a.m., and on Sundays and holidays is prohibited (with certain exceptions in a few trades which must be the subject of a special sanction).

The enforcement of the law is primarily in the hands of the Communal Authority, which may delegate its powers to a select committee composed of equal numbers of masters and workmen, or place them in charge of Councils of Prud'hommes and Trade Syndicates where these exist.

Combining the provisions of the above law with those of the school law of Neuchâtel under which children between the ages of 13 and 16 must attend school for 10 hours a week, we see that there is a kind of "half-time" system in force in Neuchâtel.

WM. TUCKER.
C. E. TROUP.
H. LLEWELLYN SMITH.

4th July 1893.

VI.—APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

Byelaw Standards for Exemption, 1890.—England and Wales.

TOTAL.

	No. Standard.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.
Parishes	*40	—	—	7	8,931	4,026	57
Boroughs under School Boards	—	—	—	—	23	121	19
Boroughs under S. A. C.'s	—	—	—	—	53	71	1
Urban Sanitary Districts	—	—	—	—	21	48	3
Totals	40	—	—	7	9,028	4,266	80
Per-centage	—	—	—	—	67·2	31·8	—

PARTIAL.

Parishes	†1,361	26	1,246	8,374	2,033	15	6
Boroughs under School Boards	12	—	15	54	76	6	—
Boroughs under S. A. C.'s	5	—	11	83	26	—	—
Urban Sanitary Districts	2	—	18	40	12	—	—
Totals	1,380	26	1,290	8,551	2,147	21	6
Per-centage	10·3	—	9·6	63·7	16·	—	—

* Includes 31 parishes where there is compulsion between 5 and 10 only.
† Includes 9 parishes where there is no standard for total exemption.

APPENDIX B.

TABLE showing the DISTRIBUTION of the POPULATION of ENGLAND and WALES under BYELAW STANDARDS in 1886.

STANDARDS for TOTAL EXEMPTION.

—	Compulsion only between 5 and 10.		I.		II.		III.		IV.		V.		VI.		Totals.	
	No. of Places.	Population.	No. of Places.	Population.	No. of Places.	Population.	No. of Places.	Population.	No. of Places.	Population.	No. of Places.	Population.	No. of Places.	Population.	No. of Places.	Population.
London School Board	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3,834,354	1	3,834,354
Boroughs (excluding London):—Boards and School Attendance Committees.	1	3,002	—	—	—	—	—	—	69	898,114	167	6,546,198	16	1,206,024	253	8,653,338
Parishes: — Boards, Urban Sanitary Districts and Unions.	67	41,160	—	—	—	—	7	14,930	9,303	7,331,995	3,800	5,954,879	62	143,783	13,239	13,486,747
Totals	68	44,162	—	—	—	—	7	14,930	9,372	8,230,109	3,967	12,501,077	79	5,184,161	13,493	25,974,439
Per-centage	·17		—		—		·05		31·68		48·12		19·95		—	

STANDARDS for PARTIAL EXEMPTION.

—	No Standard.		I.		II.		III.		IV.		V.		VI.		Totals.	
	No. of Places.	Population.	No. of Places.	Population.	No. of Places.	Population.	No. of Places.	Population.	No. of Places.	Population.	No. of Places.	Population.	No. of Places.	Population.	No. of Places.	Population.
London School Board	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3,834,354	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3,834,354
Boroughs (excluding London):—Boards and School Attendance Committees.	12	465,726	—	—	28	971,543	118	3,549,379	89	3,350,525	6	316,165	—	—	253	8,653,338
Parishes: — Boards, Urban Sanitary Districts and Unions.	916	938,820	91	104,309	1,518	1,572,960	8,793	7,890,548	1,912	2,918,849	9	61,261	—	—	13,239	13,486,747
Totals	928	1,404,546	91	104,309	1,546	2,544,503	8,912	15,274,281	2,001	6,269,374	15	377,426	—	—	13,493	25,974,439
Per-centage	5·40		·40		9·79		58·80		24·13		1·41		—		—	

A corresponding table for the byelaws now in force could not be obtained.

APPENDIX C.

Form of Byelaws.—England and Wales.

Byelaws made under Section 74 of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, as amended by the Elementary Education Act, 1876, [*Insert the name of the district to which it is intended that the proposed Byelaws shall relate.*]

FOR THE

[*Insert the name of the School Board or School Attendance Committee making the proposed Byelaws.*]

BY THE

Definitions.

1. In these Byelaws—

The term "district" means [*Insert the name of the district to which it is intended that the proposed Byelaws shall relate.*]

The term "child" means a child residing in the district.

The term "school" means a certified efficient school.

"Attendance" means an attendance at a morning or afternoon meeting of the School.

The Code "for the time being" means the Code of Minutes of the Education Department in force for the time being with respect to the Parliamentary Grant to Public Elementary Schools in England.

The term "Local Authority" means the Local Authority for the district acting for the time being under the Elementary Education Act, 1876.

Children to attend school.

2. The parent of every child of not less than 5, nor more than 13, years of age, shall cause such child to attend school, unless there be a reasonable excuse for non-attendance.

Reasonable excuses.

Any of the following reasons shall be a reasonable excuse, namely :—

(*a.*) That the child is under efficient instruction in some other manner.

(*b.*) That the child has been prevented from attending school by sickness or any unavoidable cause.

(*c.*) That there is no Public Elementary School open which the child can attend within . miles, measured according to the nearest road from the residence of such child. [*Insert a number not greater than three.*]

Time of attendance.

3. The time during which every child shall attend school shall be the whole time for which the school selected shall be open for the instruction of children of similar age, including the day fixed by Her Majesty's Inspector for his annual visit.

Proviso as to Religion and Labour Acts.

4. Provided always that nothing in these byelaws—

(*a.*) Shall prevent the withdrawal of any child from any religious observance or instruction in religious subjects;

(*b.*) Shall require any child to attend school on any day exclusively set apart for religious observance by the religious body to which its parent belongs; or

(*c.*) Shall have any force or effect in so far as it may be contrary to anything contained in any Act for regulating the education of children employed in labour.

Proviso as to standard for exemption.

5. And provided always that—

(*a.*) A child between 10 and 13 years of age shall not be required to attend school if such child has received a certificate from one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools that it has reached the Fifth Standard prescribed by the Code for the time being.

(*b.*) A child between 10 and 13 years of of age shown to the satisfaction of the Local Authority to be beneficially and necessarily employed shall not be required to attend school for more than 150 *attendances in each year* [*This may be varied by inserting "5 attendances in each week during which the School is open" or "150 (or more) attendances during certain (specified) months in the year.*]

if such child has received a certificate from one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools that it has reached the Standard prescribed by the Code for the time being. [*Insert some Standard lower than in 5 (a).*]

Penalty.

6. Every parent who shall not observe, or shall neglect or violate these byelaws, or any of them, shall, upon conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding, with the costs, five shillings for each offence.

Revocation. 7. *Any Byelaws heretofore made under Section 74 of the Elementary Education Act,* 1870, *or under that Section as amended by the Elementary Education Act,* 1876, *are hereby revoked, as from the day on which the present Byelaws shall come into operation.*

The above Byelaws were made by the at a meeting held on the day of 189 .

In witness whereof the School Board have hereunto set their common seal this day of 189 .

[*Insert the name of the School Board or School Attendance Committee making the proposed Byelaws.*]

[*The words from "In witness" to "in the presence of" must be omitted when a School Attendance Committee make the Byelaws.*]

L.S.

Sealed in the presence of

_____ *Chairman.*

_____ *Clerk.*

APPENDIX D.

Revised Regulations for England and Wales.

as to

Certificates of Age, Proficiency, and School Attendance.

(Elementary Education Act, 1876, sec. 24.)

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 12th day of April 1883.

By the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council on Education.

The Lords of the Committee of Privy Council on Education, by virtue and in pursuance of the powers in them vested under the Elementary Education Act, 1876, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, that the following regulations be substituted for these contained in the Order dated the 29th day of March 1879.

Certificates of Age.

1. A certificate of the date of a child's birth will be granted by a registrar or superintendent registrar of births and deaths on presentation of a requisition in a form prescribed for the purpose by the Local Government Board, pursuant to the 25th section of the Elementary Education Act, 1876. The prescribed form of requisition is annexed to this Order (Schedule I.). The fee for such certificate is not to exceed 6*d.* (*Order of Local Government Board, dated 22nd February* 1877.)

2. A statutory declaration of the date of a child's birth, made by the parent of the child before a magistrate, may be accepted by the local authority in place of a registrar's certificate. The declaration shall be made on the form annexed to this Order (Schedule II.).

3. When a local authority, under the power given by the 26th section of the Elementary Education Act, 1876, have obtained a return of the births of children in their district which will enable them to grant age certificates to individual children, they shall, on the application of any parent or other person interested in the education or employment of a child, grant such certificate under the hand of their clerk, or other officer deputed for the purpose, for a fee not exceeding 4*d.* for each child. This certificate is to be given on the form herein-after prescribed for labour certificates (Schedule III.).

Certificates of Proficiency.

4. Certificates of proficiency are certificates of having reached any standard prescribed by the Code. To reach a standard is to pass in reading, writing, and arithmetic in that or a higher standard.

5. At the Inspector's annual visit to any public elementary or other certified efficient school, the managers are required to admit to the examination, and the Inspector to examine for a certificate of proficiency, any child over 10 years of age and under 14, whether a scholar in the school or not, who applies to be examined for such a certificate.

6. The Inspector may, in concert with the local authority, instead of the arrangement provided for in the last preceding paragraph, hold such special examinations as he may think necessary of children over 10 years of age and under 14, who wish to be examined for certificates of proficiency.

7. The Inspector does not grant certificates to individual children, but after every examination held as above he sends to the managers of the school, or in the case of a special examination to the local authority, a schedule containing the names of the children who have passed in all the three elementary subjects in any standard, with a certificate that such children have reached the standards entered opposite to their names.

8. If the local authority do not make arrangements to obtain from the managers a copy of so much of this schedule as they require, they may accept a certificate under the hand of the principal teacher of any certified efficient school as evidence that any scholar in such school has been certified by one of Her Majesty's Inspectors to have reached a particular standard. The principal teacher shall give such certificate, free of charge, in the form given in the second column of the Third Schedule to this Order.

Labour Certificates.

9. Any parent or other person interested in the employment or education of any child may apply to the local authority of the district in which the child resides for a labour certificate. The applicant must present to the local authority the evidence of age and proficiency prescribed above; and the local authority, if they are satisfied that the child is qualified for total or partial exemption from school attendance under the byelaws of the district, or for employment under the First Schedule to the Elementary Education Act, 1876, shall furnish the certificate asked for in the form annexed to this Order (Schedule III.).

Certificates of School Attendance.

10. Any local authority, parent, or other person interested in the employment or education of a child over 13 and under 14, may require the principal teacher for the time being of any certified efficient school, which such child has attended, to furnish a certificate specifying the number of school attendances made by the child in the school during each year, since the age of five, for which the school registers are preserved.

11. The teacher shall give such certificate in the form annexed to this Order (Schedule IV.), in the first case free of charge, and for a fee not exceeding 1*d.* for each year's attendances in the case of the second or any subsequent certificate, that may be demanded in respect of such child.

12. The school registers of every certified efficient school shall be carefully preserved by the managers for at least ten years. If a school is discontinued, the registers are to be handed over to the local authority of the district.

General.

13. No certificate purporting to be granted under these regulations will be recognised unless given in one of the printed forms annexed to this Order. All these forms shall be kept by every local authority, from whom they are to be obtained free of charge, except in the cases where any fee is specially allowed.

14. The forms may be procured from the Education Department *by the local authority*, who shall supply such number of copies as may be necessary to any local committee appointed by them, or to the managers of any certified efficient school in their district.

15. In these regulations—

(*a.*) The term "local authority" means a school board, or a school attendance committee (Elementary Education Act, 1876, secs. 7 and 33).

(*b.*) The term "local committee" means a committee, appointed by a school attendance committee, for a parish, or other area, in the district of such local authority (*ibid.*, sec. 32).

(*c.*) The term "certified efficient school" means a public elementary school, and any elementary school which is certified by the Education Department to be an efficient school, and any workhouse school certified to be efficient by the Local Government Board (*ibid.*, sec. 48).

(*d.*) The term "attendance" means the attendance of a child at a morning or afternoon meeting of a school, during not less than two hours of instruction in secular subjects if in a school or class for elder children, or one hour and a half if in a school or class for infants.

(*e.*) The term "year" means the civil year.

Workhouse Schools.

16. In the case of Workhouse Schools, certified to be efficient by the Local Government Board, and in which registers of attendance are duly kept, pursuant to an Order of the said board,—

(1.) The term "attendance" has the meaning prescribed by the Order of the Local Government Board dated 27th of October 1877.

(2.) Certificates of school attendance will be granted to the scholars, by one of the principal teachers of the school, or by the clerk, or other officer of the guardians deputed for the purpose.

(3.) Certificates of proficiency will be granted, after examination, by one of the School Inspectors of the Local Government Board, and not by Her Majesty's Inspectors.

Marine Schools.

17. In the case of Marine Schools, certified to be efficient by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty,—

Certificates of proficiency will be granted to scholars attending these Schools, being children of the Non-commissioned Officers and Privates of the Royal Marine Forces, after examination, by the Inspector of Naval Schools, and not by Her Majesty's Inspectors. (*Minute of 14th April* 1880.)

F. R. SANDFORD,
Secretary.

Education Department,
Form 123.

SCHEDULE I.

REQUISITION to REGISTRARS for CERTIFICATES of BIRTH.

SCHEDULE.

REQUISITION for a CERTIFIED COPY of an ENTRY of BIRTH for the purposes of the ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ACT, 1876, or for any purpose connected with the ELEMENTARY EDUCATION or EMPLOYMENT in LABOUR of a CHILD.

To the Superintendent Registrar or Registrar of Births and Deaths having the custody of the register in which the birth of the under-mentioned child is registered.

I, the undersigned, hereby demand for the purposes above-mentioned, or some or one of them, a certificate of the birth of the child named in the subjoined schedule.

Christian Name and Surname of the Child of whose Age a Certificate is required.	Names of the Parents of such Child.		Where such Child was born.	In what Year such Child was born.
	Father.	Mother.		

Dated this _____ day of _____ 18__.

Signature _____

Address _____

Occupation _____

Education Department,
Form 123 (a).

SCHEDULE II.

STATUTORY DECLARATION by PARENT, 44 & 45 Vict. c. 41. s. 8.

I hereby solemnly declare that _____ was born on the _____ day of _____ A.D. _____ at _____.

And I make the above declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the Statutory Declarations Act, 1835.

Declared before me at _____ in the (1) _____ of _____ this _____ day of _____ 18__.
(Signed) _____,
Justice of the Peace for the (1) _____
of _____.

(Signed) _____

(1) County or borough.

Education Department,
Form 146 (a).

SCHEDULE III.

*School District of*_____.

LABOUR CERTIFICATE.

Age and Employment.

I certify that *A.B.*, residing at _____, was, on the_____day of_____18__, not less than 10 years of age, as appears by the registrar's certificate [*or the statutory declaration*] now produced to me, (1) and has been shown to the satisfaction of the local authority for this district to be beneficially and necessarily employed.

(Signed) _____,

(2) Clerk to the (3) _____ for the above district.

Proficiency.

I certify that *A.B.*, residing at_____, has received a certificate from_____, one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, that he (*or* she) has (4) reached the_____ Standard.

(Signed)_____,

Principal Teacher of the_____ School.

or (2) Clerk to the (3)_____ for the above district.

(1) Strike out what follows if the child is qualified for full time employment.

(2) or other officer.

(3) School Board or School Attendance Committee.

(4) "reached" means passed in reading, writing, and arithmetic in the standard mentioned, or a higher standard.

Education Department,
Form 144.

SCHEDULE IV.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION ACT, 1876.

CERTIFICATE OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

_____ * School.

I hereby certify that the following particulars with respect to the Attendances made by the Child named below, at this School after attaining the age of 5 years, are correctly taken from the Registers of the School.

Name in full, and Residence of Child.	Number of Attendances made within the 12 months ending the 31st December.	
	18	
	18	
	18	
	18	
	18	

Signed this _____day of_____18__.

Principal Teacher of the above-named School.

* Enter name in full, and state whether a Public Elementary, or Certified Efficient School.

APPENDIX E.

Half-Time Scholars.

From RETURNS of SCHOOLS INSPECTED for Year ended 31st August 1892.

County.	Number of Half-Time Scholars on the School Registers.	County.	Number of Half-Time Scholars on the School Registers.
Bedfordshire	33	Norfolk	90
Berkshire	12	Northamptonshire	2,447
Buckinghamshire	256	Northumberland	—
Cambridgeshire	506	Nottinghamshire	2,283
Cheshire	9,684	Oxfordshire	—
Cornwall	61	Rutlandshire	2
Cumberland	17	Shropshire	88
Derbyshire	2,912	Somersetshire	600
Devonshire	278	Staffordshire	4,652
Dorsetshire	210	Suffolk	119
Durham	—	Surrey (E. M.)	213
Essex	146	Sussex	81
Gloucestershire	216	Warwickshire	625
Hampshire	66	Westmoreland	352
Herefordshire	—	Wiltshire	287
Hertfordshire	298	Worcestershire	664
Huntingdonshire	36	Yorkshire	44,791
Kent (E. M.)	448	London School Board District.	693
Lancashire	93,969	Wales	126
Leicestershire	4,577		
Lincolnshire	443		
Middlesex (E. M.)	79	England and Wales	172,363
Monmouthshire	3		

LARGE TOWNS (included in above RETURNS of COUNTIES).

County.	Town.	Number of Half-Time Scholars on the School Registers.
Cheshire	Birkenhead	—
Derbyshire	Derby	7
Gloucestershire	Bristol	17
Hampshire	Portsmouth	—
Lancashire	Blackburn	7,892
,,	Bolton	5,930
,,	Liverpool	368
,,	Manchester	754
,,	Oldham	6,139
,,	Preston	5,836
,,	Salford	1,034
Sussex	Brighton	—
Warwickshire	Birmingham	217
Yorkshire	Bradford	9,286
,,	Leeds	975
,,	Sheffield	171
,,	Hull	—
Wales	Cardiff	—
Leicestershire	Leicester	3,271
Nottinghamshire	Nottingham	1,785

APPENDIX F.

RETURN of the Number of CHILDREN Working HALF TIME in TEXTILE FACTORIES in 1890.

Occupation.	Males.	Females.
Cotton	22,701	25,432
Wool	2,767	2,167
Worsted	8,251	9,621
Shoddy	84	50
Flax	3,467	4,754
Hemp	283	186
Jute	1,483	1,465
Silk	1,152	1,737
Lace	172	187
Hosiery	135	282
Other textiles	63	60
Total	40,558	45,941

RETURN of the Number of CHILDREN working HALF TIME in NON-TEXTILE FACTORIES in 1890.

Occupation.	Males.	Females.	Occupation.	Males.	Females.
Calico print works	1,249	320	Gunmaking (small-arms)	1	—
Print works (other than calico)	204	103	Cutlery	20	5
Bleach and dye works	799	279	Files, saws, and tools	13	—
Calendering and finishing works	102	74	Locks	14	—
Warehouses	45	19	Buttons	19	29
Boot and shoemaking	443	202	Brass finishing	7	1
Millinery, mantle, stay, corset, and dressmaking.	—	35	Britannia and nickel metal	—	—
Shirt and linen collar makers	3	57	Electro-plate	3	1
Tailors and clothiers	48	200	Gold and silver plate, and jewellery.	3	1
Hatters and cap makers	151	216	Clocks and watches	5	—
Manufacturers of straw hats	—	—	Mathematical and surgical instruments, &c.	—	—
Handkerchiefs and pinafores, &c.	15	81	Bicycles and tricycles	3	—
Miscellaneous articles of wearing apparel.	4	7	Steel pens	—	—
Blast furnaces and iron mills	118	47	Needles	38	30
Copper mills	1	—	Pins	7	4
Foundries	136	3	Miscellaneous articles of metal	368	68
Engineers and manufacturers of machinery.	612	7	Tanners and currriers	13	—
Type and stereotype founding	2	—	Saddlery	—	—
Nails and rivets	79	5	Miscellaneous articles of leather	20	1

Occupation.	Males.	Females.
Soap and candles	40	13
Oil and oil-cake	2	—
Artificial manures	—	2
Glass-making	238	—
Gasworks (using steam-power in manufacture).	—	—
Miscellaneous chemical works (including paint, colours, and varnish).	20	9
Bake-houses, biscuits, confectionery.	176	19
Breweries	14	—
Maltsters	—	—
Distilleries	—	—
Aërated waters	72	4
Cocoa, chocolate, and mustard	—	—
Salt	—	—
Sugar refineries	—	—
Vinegar	—	—
Preserved meat and fish	1	2
Preserves from fruit	2	1
Corn and flour mills	49	6
Miscellaneous articles of food	8	47
Saw mills, builders, carpenters, joiners, &c. (using steam power).	178	30
Cabinet and furniture making	9	—
Miscellaneous articles of wood	286	15
Marble and stone masons (using steam power).	5	—
Quarries (including slate works)	58	2
Miscellaneous articles of building, lime, cement, &c.	35	—
Paper-making	160	70
Paper-staining, colouring, or marbling.	136	56
Cardboard-making	32	33
Envelope-making	—	1
Paperbox-making	1	11
Miscellaneous articles of paper	90	49
Ship and boatbuilding	3	—
Fustian cutting	28	27
Ropemakers	374	141
Potteries	1,121	659
Bricks and tiles	523	5
Other articles of earthenware and china,	31	8
Glass cutting, bending embossing, and staining.	6	6
Letterpress printing	286	70
Lithography	3	15
Engraving	—	—
Bookbinding	33	12
Musical instruments	3	—
Fancy box-making, not being paper.	24	28
Lucifer match-making	2	12
Lucifer matchbox-making	4	25
Coachbuilding	4	—
Articles of ivory, bone, shell, and jet.	10	—
Coopers	20	—
Tobacco and cigars	118	114
India-rubber and gutta-percha	2	—
Percussion caps and cartridges	—	—
Gunpowder	2	—
Scutch mills	73	44
Miscellaneous trades not named above.	218	13
Total	9,045	3,344

APPENDIX G.

Form of Authorisation.

I hereby depute the teacher of the _____ National School to issue to the pupils who have passed in the fourth class such certificates as may be required to prove that they have reached the standard of proficiency prescribed by or pursuant to the provisions of the Factory Act.

_____ Inspector of National Schools.

__ __ ____ Date.

Examination Schedule.

District No. ____

_____ *National School.* *Roll No.* ____

_____ *Teacher.*

List of Children desirous of obtaining Certificates of Proficiency under Section 26 of the Factory Act, 1878.

No.	A. Name.	B. Age last Birthday.	C. Results of Examination.		
			Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.
1					
2					
3					
4					
&c.					

I certify that the children named in the foregoing schedule have passed in the subjects of reading, writing, and arithmetic, in the prescribed programme, not lower than fourth class, except in those cases where a cipher is set opposite the name; and I hereby depute the teacher for the time being of the school named on the first page of this schedule to issue accordingly, under his or her hand, for the children against whose names no ciphers appear in any of the sub-divisions of column C, such certificates as may be required to prove that they have reached the standard of proficiency prescribed by or pursuant to the provisions of the Factory Act.

Given under my hand this day of . 188 .

Inspector of National Schools.

Name of Child _____

Age last Birthday _____

Date of Examn day of____188

No. on Schedule, _____

Date_____ day of_____188__

Signature of Teacher, _____

CERTIFICATE UNDER FACTORY ACT.

National School.

I, being the Teacher of the above-named School, do hereby, in pursuance of authority for that purpose delegated to me under the hand of _____ Inspector of National Schools, certify that _____ aged (last birthday) has passed the requirements for ____ Class under the rules of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland.

Signed this____day of_____ 188

Signature _____

APPENDIX H.

EXTRACTS affecting CHILD LABOUR from the Final Protocol of the International Labour Conference held at Berlin in 1890.*

I.—REGULATIONS CONCERNING WORK IN MINES.

It is desirable:—

(*a.*) That the inferior limits of age at which children may be admitted to underground work in mines should be gradually raised, as experience may prove the possibility of such a course, to 14 years complete.

In southern countries, however, this limit may be 12 years.

(*b.*) That girls and women be not allowed to work underground.

II.—REGULATION OF CHILD LABOUR.

It is desirable:—

1. That children of either sex not having reached a certain age be excluded from work in factories.
2. That this limit of age be fixed at 12 years except for southern countries where the limit may be 10 years.
3. That these limits of age be the same for every factory, and that no difference on this point be admitted.
4. That the children must first have satisfied the provisions concerning primary education.
5. That children below 14 years complete should work neither at night nor on Sundays.
6. That their actual work do not exceed six hours a day and be broken by a rest of at least half an hour.
7. That children be excluded from unhealthy or dangerous occupations, or be admitted to them only under certain protective conditions.

* Further correspondence respecting the International Labour Conference at Berlin (C.—6042) 1890.

INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION (IRELAND).

ACCOUNTS of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION BOARD for IRELAND, for the Year ended the 31st December 1892; together with the REPORT of the COMPTROLLER and AUDITOR GENERAL thereon.

(*PRESENTED PURSUANT TO ACT* 41 & 42 *VICT. c.* 66, *s.* 10.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
2 *August* 1893.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

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JOHN MENZIES & Co., 12, HANOVER STREET, EDINBURGH, and
90, WEST NILE STREET, GLASGOW; or
HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., LIMITED, 104, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

358.

ACCOUNT of Receipts and Expenditure of the Intermediate

CAPITAL ACCOUNT. - - - - - -

RECEIPTS:	Securities. £. s. d.	Cash. £. s. d.
Balance on 1st January 1892 - - -	1,013,425 17 1	—

INCOME ACCOUNT. - - - - - -

RECEIPTS:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Balance on 1st January 1892 - - - - - - - -		1,537 15 11
Interest of Securities - - - - - - - -	32,858 6 6	
Interest on Cash on Deposit - - - - - -	26 15 3	
Examination Fees - - - - - - - -	776 19 8	
Examination Fees (late) - - - - - - -	3 15 –	
Income Tax (Refunded) - - - - - - -	812 10 –	
Sales of Waste Paper - - - - - - - -	2 15 6	
Restitution - - - - - - - - - -	2 – –	
		34,483 1 11
	£.	36,020 17 10

21 April 1893.

I certify that these Accounts have been examined

Examined,
A. C. Vesey.

EDUCATION BOARD for IRELAND for the Year ended 31st December 1892.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

EXPENDITURE:	Securities. £. s. d.	Cash. £. s. d.
BALANCE on 31st December 1892	1,013,425 17 1	—

INCOME ACCOUNT.

EXPENDITURE:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
ADMINISTRATION:		
Permanent Salaries	2,898 – 6	
Pay of Writers	330 14 10	
Rent of Offices	64 12 4	
Printing and Stationery	53 11 5	
Incidental Expenses	197 12 5	
		3,544 11 6
EXAMINATIONS:		
Examiners	4,020 – –	
Centre Superintendents	2,486 – –	
Printing and Stationery	814 6 1	
Hire of Rooms	221 8 –	
Locomotive Expenses	385 12 9	
Petty Expenses	659 2 7	
		8,586 9 5
REWARDS:		
Exhibitions and Money Prizes	5,457 – –	
Medals and Minor Prizes	711 7 3	
		6,168 7 3
RESULTS FEES		8,177 17 1
MISCELLANEOUS:		
Income Tax (to be refunded)	812 10 –	
Audit of Accounts (1891)	100 – –	
Law Costs	29 1 6	
		941 11 6
BALANCE on 31st December 1892		8,602 1 1
	£.	36,020 17 10

T. J. Bellingham Brady,
Accounting Officer.

under my directions, and are correct.

C. L. Ryan,
Comptroller General of Her Majesty's Exchequer,
and Auditor General of Public Accounts.

STATEMENT of Liabilities and Assets on the 31st December 1892.

LIABILITIES.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Administration:		
Stationery	8 19 5	
Stationery	9 1 6	
		18 – 11
Incidental Expenses	– 7 –	
Incidental Expenses	3 14 –	
Incidental Expenses	5 12 –	
Incidental Expenses	22 12 5	
		32 5 5
Examinations:		
Stationery		26 9 3
Petty Expenses		– 13 10
Exhibition		20 – –
Results Fees		4 15 –
Minor Prizes		6 – –
Cost of Audit		100 – –
Sale of Publications (refund)		– 18 –
Surplus		9,297 19 8
	£.	9,507 2 1

ASSETS.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Cash Balance, as per Account, December Quarter	8,577 4 8	
Results Fees	2 4 –	
Incidental Expenses	22 12 5	
		8,602 1 1
Sale of Publications		92 11 –
Income Tax (to be refunded)		812 10 –
	£.	9,507 2 1

21 April 1893.

T. J. Bellingham Brady,
Accounting Officer.

ACCOUNT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION BOARD for IRELAND under the LOCAL TAXATION (CUSTOMS and EXCISE) ACT 1890, for the Year ended 31st December 1892.

RECEIPTS.

	Securitiess.	Cash.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Balance on 1st January 1892	34,320 11 9	1,455 18 6
Interest of Securities	- -	1,440 16 6
Interest on Cash on Deposit	- -	62 4 7
Share of Local Taxation Duties (1891-92)	- -	47,526 13 3
Proceeds of Sale of Securities	- -	3,395 18 3
Securities purchased	36,146 4 -	—
£.	70,466 15 9	53,881 11 1

EXPENDITURE.

	Securities.	Cash.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
REWARDS:—Exhibitions	- -	3,870 - -
RESULTS FEES	- -	14,484 - 1
PURCHASE OF SECURITIES	- -	34,900 - -
SECURITIES SOLD	3,500 - -	—
BALANCE on 31st December 1892	66,966 15 9	627 11 -
£.	70,466 15 9	53,881 11 1

T. J. Bellingham Brady,
Accounting Officer.

21 April 1893.

I certify that this Account has been examined under my directions, and is correct.

C. L. Ryan,
Comptroller General of Her Majesty's Exchequer,
and Auditor General of Public Accounts.

Examined,
A. C. Vesey.

A 3

STATEMENT of LIABILITIES and ASSETS on the 31st December 1892.

LIABILITIES.

	£. s. d.
Results Fees	4 15 -
Surplus*	622 16 -
£.	627 11 -

ASSETS.

	£. s. d.
Cash Balance as per Account, December Quarter	626 15 -
Results Fees	- 16 -
£.	627 11 -

* In addition to the cash surplus, there is an Asset of 66,966*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* Consolidated Government 2¾ per cent. Stock.

T. J. Bellingham Brady,
Accounting Officer.

21 April 1893.

REPORT of the COMPTROLLER and AUDITOR GENERAL upon the Accounts of the INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION BOARD, IRELAND, for the Year ended the 31st December 1892; prepared and submitted for the Information of Parliament, in pursuance of the 10th Section of the Act 41 & 42 Vict. c. 66.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

ital

1. THE Securities held by the Intermediate Education Board, Ireland, in respect of the Ordinary Account, remain as at the close of the previous year, and amount to 1,013,425*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*

Of this sum, 1,000,000*l.* is represented by terminable 3¼ per Cent. Debentures guaranteed by the Treasury. The balance, 13,425*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*, is 2¾ per Cent. Consolidated Stock, and a Certificate that this amount of Stock is held has been furnished by the Bank of Ireland.

INCOME ACCOUNT.

inistration.

2. The cost of Administration has been 3,544*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, as compared with 3,596*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.* in the previous year; a decrease of 51*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*

minations. eased Cost.

3. The expense of Examinations has amounted to 8,586*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*, as compared with 7,560*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* in the preceding year; showing an increase of 1,025*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*

ards and Re- s Fees, ease in charge ne Ordinary ount.

4. The amount expended on Rewards is 6,168*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*, as compared with 11,186*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* in the previous year; and on Results Fees 8,177*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*, as compared with 9,087*l.* 11. 8*d.* in the previous year. There is thus an aggregate reduction in the amount of Rewards and Fees charged to the Ordinary Account of 5,927*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS.

plus.

5. The statement of Liabilities and Assets prepared by the Accounting Officer shows a Surplus on the 31st December 1892 of 9,297*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*

SEPARATE ACCOUNT.

nts from Local ation Duties.

6. Of the share of the local taxation duties allocated to the Intermediate Education Board for Ireland, in the year 1891, under the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act, 1890, 53 & 54 Vict. c. 60, there remained at the commencement of the year 1892 a balance amounting in cash to 1,455*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, and in securities to 34,320*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* 2¾ per cent. Stock.

The share similarly allocated for the year 1892 was 47,526*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*, a further sum of 1,503*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* being received as interest on money invested and on deposit. The sum available for expenditure in 1892 thus amounted to 50,485*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* cash, together with 2¾ Stock to the amount of 34,320*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*

The sum expended in the previous year, 1891, having been only 5,092*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*, provision was made, in revised Rules for the year 1892, for increasing the amounts payable for Results Fees; for the payment of Honour Fees; for payments towards Exhibitions; for the abolition of the Junior Grade Prizes formerly chargeable to the Ordinary Account, and the institution of a new Preparatory Grade, in respect of which Exhibitions and Results Fees should be entirely chargeable to this Separate Account. Moreover, for the year 1892, students were permitted to be presented and to earn fees in the new Preparatory Grade, without restriction, notwithstanding their having already passed in a higher grade.

The total sum expended in 1892 under these revised Rules was however only 18,354*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.*,

Further surplus income to the amount of 34,900*l.* having been invested in the purchase of Securities, amounting to 36,146*l.* 4*s.*, and Securities to the amount of 3,500*l.* having been sold for 3,395*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* cash, the balance at the close of the year 1892 amounted to 627*l.* 11*s.* cash, and 66,966*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* 2¾ per cent. Stock. A certificate for this amount of Stock has been furnished by the Bank of Ireland.

7. With respect to the investment of surplus income, it is to be observed that the money allocated under Local Taxation Act, 1890, for the purposes of Intermediate Education in Ireland, appearing in the Separate Account, would seem to be in a different position from the income accruing to the Ordinary Account.

Authority for vestment of s income.

The expenditure dealt with in the Ordinary Account is required, by Section 8 of the Intermediate Education (Ireland) Act, 1878, to be met out of the annual income arising from the interest on a capital sum of one million; and it is provided that any surplus income in any year "shall be invested by the Board by way of accumulation in "the purchase of Government securities": hence the formation of the capital account rendered in respect of the funds originally placed under the administration of the Intermediate Education Board.

With regard, however, to the money assigned out of Local Taxation and dealt with in the Separate Account, no provision was made by the Local Taxation Act, 1890, for any similar investments of surplus income. It was apparently contemplated by the Act that the sum annually assigned would, as nearly as possible, be annually distributed.

Funds in exce present requir ments.

It has been stated by the Accounting Officer that the sum expended in the purchase of 66,966*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* Stock, has been invested "pending its distribution." But it would seem that, notwithstanding revised scales of Rewards, &c., no immediate application of the accumulated receipts can be anticipated; the sum annually assigned under the Local Taxation Act being at present largely in excess of the annual requirements. The Ordinary Account, moreover, also shows a surplus which, this year, is unusually large.

Liabilities and Assets.

Surplus.

8. The Statement of Liabilities and Assets prepared by the Accounting Officer shows a cash surplus on the 31st December 1892 of 622*l.* 16*s.*, in addition to the sum of 66,966*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* Consolidated Government 2¾ per cent. Stock.

C. L. Ryan,
Comptroller General of the Receipt and Issue
of Her Majesty's Exchequer, and
Auditor General of Public Accounts.

Exchequer and Audit Department,
25 July 1893.

INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION (IRELAND).

ACCOUNTS of Receipts and Expenditure of the Intermediate Education Board for Ireland, for the Year ended 31 December 1892; together with the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(*Presented pursuant to Act* 41 *&* 42 *Vict. c.* 66, *s.* 10.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
2 *August* 1893.

[*Price* 1*d.*]

358. *Under* 1 *oz.*

THE EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS (IRELAND) ACT, 1885.

COPY OF SCHEME for the management of THE LEAMY ENDOWMENTS, County Limerick, provisionally approved by the LORD LIEUTENANT in COUNCIL on the 26th day of October, 1893. Presented to the HOUSE of COMMONS, in pursuance of the Educational Endowments (Ireland) Act, 1885.

Privy Council Office,
Dublin Castle,
10*th January*, 1894.

W. S. B. KAYE.
Clerk of the Council.

(*Presented pursuant to Act.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
12*th January*, 1894.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY ALEXANDER THOM & Co. (LIMITED);

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EYRE and SPOTTISWOODE, East Harding-street, Fleet-street, E.C.; or
JOHN MENZIES and Co., 12, Hanover-street, Edinburgh, and
90, West Nile-street, Glasgow.

484.

MEMO.

The objections in this matter came before a Committee of the Privy Council on the 23rd and 24th October, 1893, and Counsel having been heard on behalf of the objectors, and also in support of the Scheme, the Lord Chancellor announced that the Committee would recommend the Lord Lieutenant in Council to provisionally approve of the Scheme as framed by the Commissioners.

W. S. B. KAYE,
Privy Council Office,
Dublin Castle.

48 & 49 *Vic., cap.* 78.

The Educational Endowments (Ireland) Act, 1885.

In the matter of the Scheme framed under the Educational Endowments (Ireland) Act, 1885, for the future government and management of the **Leamy Endowments, Limerick.**

To the Right Hon. Robert Offley Ashburton, Baron Houghton,
The Lord Lieutenant in Council.

The Humble Petition of the Governors of Leamy's
Free School in Limerick.

Sheweth :

That your Petitioners are the Governing Body of Leamy's Free School in Limerick to which the aforesaid Scheme relates.

That the Judicial Commissioners under the Educational Endowments (Ireland) Act, 1885, on or about the 31st day of July, 1893, prepared and signed an Amended Scheme for the future government and management of the Leamy Endowments, Limerick, and submitted the same for the approval of the Lord Lieutenant in Council.

That by an order dated the 26th day of October, 1893, the Lord Lieutenant in Council provisionally approved of the aforesaid Scheme, and on the 27th day of October, 1893, the Lord Lieutenant in Council published a notice that the said Scheme had been provisionally approved of by him, and that unless within two months from the said 27th day of October, 1893, a petition were presented to the Lord Lieutenant in Council praying that the said Scheme might be laid before Parliament, said Scheme might be finally approved by an order in Council without being laid before Parliament.

That your Petitioners object to the said Scheme so provisionally approved of as being unfair to the Protestants of Limerick, and as having injuriously superseded the Schemes settled by the Court of Chancery in accordance with the spirit of the founder's intention on the 19th day of November, 1842, and 4th day of July, 1874, respectively, under which the said Leamy's Free School has hitherto been, and now is efficiently carried on, and as having completely ignored the declaration of the Lord Lieutenant in Council, dated the 24th day of August, 1892, with which the original Scheme settled by said Commissioners was remitted to them.

Your Petitioners pray that the Scheme so provisionally approved may be laid before Parliament in conformity with the Educational Endowments (Ireland) Act, 1885.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

Dated December 18th, 1893.

Thos. Bunbury, Chairman, Dean of Limerick.
F. C. Hamilton, Archdeacon of Limerick.
William Vanderkiste.
Robert Maunsell, Lt.-Colonel.
Clarina, General.

This Petition is filed on behalf of the Governors of Leamy's School by Wm. M. Beauchamp, Solicitor, 5, Foster-place, Dublin, at whose office notices and papers relating to same may be served on Petitioners.

The Educational Endowments (Ireland) Act, 1885.

PROVISIONAL ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

(48 and 49 Vict., cap. 78.)

SCHEMES FOR:—

No. 95. County of Limerick—The Leamy Endowments.

No. 117. County of the Town of Drogheda—The Leigh Charity.

No. 119. Counties, Various—The Endowments of and belonging to the Presbytery of Cavan.

No. 127. Counties, Various—The Parochial Schools of the Diocese of Ossory.

No. 137. Counties, Various—The Endowments of and belonging to the Presbytery of Comber.

No. 142. Counties, Various—City of Cork, and Dioceses of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross (Amending Scheme).

No. 152. County of Antrim—The Ballintoy Parochial School.

No. 153. County of Dublin—The Dublin Protestant Reformatory Schools.

No. 174. Counties, Various—The Parochial Schools of the Diocese of Armagh (Amending Scheme).

No. 185. Counties, Various—The Endowments of and belonging to the Presbytery of Dublin (Amending Scheme).

No. 187. Counties, Various—The Robertson Endowments and other Endowments in the Diocese of Raphoe (Amending Scheme).

No. 104. County of Down—The Sullivan Schools, Holywood (Amending Scheme)

No. 201. County of Antrim—The Brown Street Sunday and Daily Schools, Belfast.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the Lord Lieutenant in Council, by Orders dated the 26th day of October, 1893, provisionally approved, pursuant to the 24th Section of the said Act, of the above-mentioned Schemes, respectively.

Any one of the said Schemes may be finally approved, unless within two months after the first publication of this Notice a Petition is presented to the Lord Lieutenant in Council praying that the same may be laid before Parliament, as provided by the 24th Section of the above cited Act.

The first publication of this Notice is the 27th day of October, 1893.

W. S. B. KAYE.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE, DUBLIN CASTLE,
26th October, 1893.

48 & 49 *Vic.*, *c.* 78.

EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS (IRELAND) ACT, 1885.

No. 95.

County and City of Limerick.

Date of Provisional Approval—26th October, 1893.

PROVISIONAL APPROVAL BY ORDER IN COUNCIL.

The Leamy Endowments, Limerick.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council in Ireland.

HOUGHTON.

Whereas the Right Honorable Gerald FitzGibbon and the Right Honorable William O'Brien, the Judicial Commissioners constituted under the Educational Endowments (Ireland) Act, 1885, have, in virtue of the powers conferred upon them by the said Act, and of every other power enabling them in that behalf, framed and signed under their hands a Scheme relating to the Leamy Endowments, Limerick, which Scheme is annexed to this Order :

And whereas all the conditions in regard to the said Scheme, which are required to be fulfilled by the said Act to enable the said Scheme to be provisionally approved, have been fulfilled :

Now therefore, We, the Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, do by this Order, pursuant to the 24th section of the said Act, declare provisionally our approbation of the aforesaid Scheme, and the same is hereby provisionally approved.

Given at the Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, this 26th day of October, 1893.

S. WALKER, *C.*
MACDERMOT, *A.-G.*
C. T. REDINGTON.

SCHEME REFERRED TO IN THE FOREGOING ORDER.

No. 95. *County and City of* **LIMERICK.**

EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS (IRELAND) COMMISSION.

SCHEME framed under the Educational Endowments (Ireland) Act, 1885, for the future government and management of **The Leamy Endowments, Limerick.**

Whereas William Leamy of the City of Limerick, deceased, by his Will dated in the year 1814, bequeathed the residue of his property to his Executors, to be by them applied to the Education of the Poor in Ireland, principally those in and about Limerick City, or as his Executors in their better judgment should deem meet to give his bequest the most extensive efficacy:

And whereas the Executors under the said Will did not act, and the real and personal property of the said Testator was administered in the Court of Chancery, and the residue thereof applicable for the purposes aforesaid was realised and lodged in the said Court, and on June 10, 1842, a Scheme was approved by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland for the administration of the Trusts affecting the said residue; and it was by the said Scheme directed that premises capable of being converted into a School should be purchased or rented on a long lease; that in the said School the English language, reading, writing, and arithmetic should be taught; that, if the funds of the Charity should permit, the Governors appointed by the said Scheme, and their successors, should have power, from time to time, to provide for a more extensive system of education, subject to the approval of the Lord Chancellor; that part of the daily instruction should consist in reading the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment, and for that purpose the scholars should, during an hour each day, be placed in two separate rooms, the Protestants in one room and the Roman Catholics in another, and that while there the Protestants should read the Holy Scriptures without any restriction, and the Roman Catholics should read such portions of the Holy Scriptures as were contained in four small volumes, supplied by authority under the title of "Scripture Lessons," and read in the National Schools:

And whereas, in accordance with the provisions of the said Scheme, the Governors acquired the site in the City of Limerick which is described in the First Schedule hereto, and erected thereon, at a cost of £3,940, School buildings intended to accommodate four hundred pupils, and in the year 1844 a School was established therein, under the name of Leamy's Free School; and the said School was carried on for upwards of twenty years, but the attendance of pupils was always small, and the School was ultimately closed, and remained closed for several years before 1874:

And whereas, by a further Scheme approved by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland on July 4, 1874, provision was made for re-opening the said School, and for the payment of salaries and capitation fees to the teachers in the said School; and it was also provided that, in addition to the subjects of instruction mentioned in the former Scheme, instruction should be given in the School in Elementary Drawing, the Elements of Chemistry, the Elements of Mechanics, the Elements of Natural Science as applied to the Arts, French, and other subjects to fit boys for employment in trading, mercantile and manufacturing pursuits:

And whereas the said School was re-opened soon after the date of the last mentioned Scheme, and has since continued in operation, and has been maintained at the expense of the funds of the Charity, but the said School has been and is attended almost exclusively by Protestant pupils, chiefly of the middle class, and the total number of pupils has not at any time exceeded one hundred or thereabouts, and the funds of the Charity have not been and are not wholly applied to the Education of the Poor, as directed by the Founder of the Charity:

And whereas the property applicable for the purposes aforesaid, besides the School premises described in the First Schedule hereto, is now represented by the property, funds, and securities described in the Second Schedule hereto:

And whereas the above-mentioned School premises and other property applicable to the purposes aforesaid, now constitute Educational Endowments within the meaning of the Educational Endowments (Ireland) Act, 1885, and the said Act applies to the same;

And whereas it has appeared to the Commissioners under the said Act, after due inquiry, that in order to extend the usefulness of the said Endowments, provision should be made for the future government and management thereof, in manner hereinafter appearing:

Therefore, from and after the date of this Scheme, being the day upon which the Lord Lieutenant shall by Order in Council declare his approbation hereof, the said Endowments shall be held, governed, managed, and applied for the purposes, with the powers, under the conditions and provisions, and in the manner hereinafter set forth, and not otherwise, any previous Act of Parliament, Letters Patent, Statute, Charter, Scheme, Order, Deed, Instrument, Trust, or Direction, relating to the subject-matter of this Scheme, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Preliminary.

1. For the purposes of this Scheme, unless the context otherwise requires, the following terms shall be interpreted as follows: Interpretation of Terms.

"The Act" shall mean the Educational Endowments (Ireland) Act, 1885.

"The Commissioners" shall mean the Commissioners of Education in Ireland, incorporated under the Act, 53 Geo. III., cap. 107, as duly constituted for the time being.

"The School Premises" shall mean the site, buildings, and premises described in the First Schedule hereto, situate at Hartstonge Street, in the City of Limerick, and known by the name of Leamy's Free School, and all the estate and interest therein now held in trust for the purposes of the said School.

"The Endowments" shall mean and include all the School premises property, funds, and securities described in the First and Second Schedules hereto, and all other the property, real and personal, at the date of this Scheme vested in or held by the existing Governors of Leamy's Free School, or by the Accountant-General of the High Court of Justice in Ireland, or by any other person or persons, upon or for the educational and charitable trusts or purposes declared by the hereinbefore recited Will of William Leamy, or by the hereinbefore recited Chancery Schemes, with respect to the residue of the property of the said Testator.

"The Protestant Board" shall mean the Leamy Protestant Board of Education, Limerick, hereby incorporated for the administration of the Protestant share of the Endowments.

"The Roman Catholic Board" shall mean the Leamy Roman Catholic Board of Education, Limerick, hereby incorporated for the administration of the Roman Catholic share of the Endowments.

"Elementary Education" shall mean such education as may be given in the Schools aided by grants from the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, herein referred to as "National Schools."

"Technical Education" shall mean and include all technical instruction and manual instruction within the meaning of the Technical Instruction Act, 1889, and all other theoretical and practical instruction and training which may directly tend to prepare young persons for any industry, trade, handicraft, or mercantile manufacturing or commercial employment.

"Intermediate Education" shall mean education in such subjects as may be included in the Programme of Examinations held by the Intermediate Education Board for Ireland.

The Boards of Education.

Incorporation and Designation of Boards.

2. From and after the date of this Scheme a Protestant Board and a Roman Catholic Board shall be formed for the administration of the Protestant and Roman Catholic shares respectively of the Endowments. The said Boards shall be designated, respectively, "The Leamy Protestant Board of Education, Limerick," and "The Leamy Roman Catholic Board of Education, Limerick," and shall be constituted as hereinafter provided.

Each of the said Boards shall constitute a Body Corporate, with perpetual succession and a common seal, and power to acquire and hold property, real and personal, for the purposes of this Scheme.

The Protestant Board.

The Protestant Board.

3. The Protestant Board shall consist of the *ex-officio* members and the co-opted members hereinafter mentioned.

The *ex-officio* members shall be the Bishop of Limerick, the Dean of Limerick, and the Archdeacon of Limerick, duly appointed in accordance with the constitution of the Church formerly established by law, and referred to in the Irish Church Act, 1869, as the Church of Ireland; and the Minister, or the senior Minister, if there be more than one, of each and every other Protestant denomination having a fixed place of public worship in the City of Limerick, and having not less than five pupils upon the roll of any School managed maintained or aided by the Protestant Board, under the provisions of this Scheme; all for the time being.

There shall be five co-opted members, each of whom shall be a Protestant layman, and shall be resident in the City of Limerick, or within five miles from the nearest boundary of the said City.

The first co-opted members shall be such and so many of the Protestant members of the existing Governing Body of Leamy's Free School, as at the date of this Scheme shall be qualified, able, and willing to act as members of the Protestant Board. If the number of such members shall exceed five, no vacancy shall be filled until the number shall be reduced below five. If the number shall be less than five, the members of the Protestant Board present at a meeting to be duly convened and held within three months after the date of this Scheme, shall co-opt so many qualified persons as will raise the number of the co-opted members to five.

The Roman Catholic Board.

The Roman Catholic Board.

4. The Roman Catholic Board shall consist of the *ex-officio* members and the co-opted members hereinafter mentioned.

The *ex-officio* members shall be the Roman Catholic Bishop of Limerick, the Roman Catholic Parish Priest or Administrator of the Parish of St. Michael, Limerick, the Roman Catholic Parish Priest or Administrator of the Parish of St. John, Limerick, and the Roman Catholic Parish Priest or Administrator of the Parish of St. Munchin, Limerick; all for the time being.

There shall be three co-opted members, each of whom shall be a Roman Catholic layman, and shall be resident in the City of Limerick, or within five miles from the nearest boundary of the said City.

The first co-opted members shall be such and so many of the following persons as at the date of this Scheme shall be qualified, able, and willing to act as members of the Roman Catholic Board:—

1. James O'Shaughnessy, Esq., M.D., Limerick.
2. James Quin, Esq., Limerick.
3. Alderman Jerome Counihan, Limerick.

Vacancies among Co-opted Members.

Vacancies.

5. If at the date of this Scheme any of the first co-opted members above mentioned shall not be qualified or shall be unable or unwilling to act, and whenever thereafter any co-opted member of the Protestant Board or of the Roman Catholic Board, respectively, shall die, or resign by writing under his hand, or become bankrupt, or refuse to act, or become incapable of acting, or shall cease to be qualified as hereinbefore provided, or shall fail to attend at the least one-fourth of the meetings of the Board held in any one year, his office shall thereupon become vacant, and the fact of the vacancy, with the cause thereof, shall be recorded in the minutes of the Board upon which the vacancy shall occur ; and, as soon as conveniently may be after the occurrence of each vacancy, the remaining members of the said Board shall co-opt a qualified person to fill the same.

Vesting and Transfer of the Endowments.

Vesting and Transfer of the Endowments.

6. From and after the date of this Scheme, the Endowments, and all other property, real or personal, belonging to or held in trust for the purposes of this Scheme, or any of them, with all powers, rights, and remedies for the recovery thereof (except such parts of the Endowments as may be then standing in the name of the Accountant-General of the High Court of Justice in Ireland), shall, without any new conveyance or instrument, become and be vested in the Commissioners, and shall thenceforth be held by them and their successors for ever, upon and for the trusts and purposes of this Scheme ; subject to the conditions and provisions herein contained, and to all or any rents, charges, rights, tenancies, easements, or liabilities at the date of this Scheme lawfully affecting the same. From and after the date of this Scheme, all rents, rentcharges, dividends, interest, and other income, due or accruing, and all other property, real and personal, held by any person or persons (other than the said Accountant-General), in trust for or applicable to all or any of the purposes of this Scheme (except as aforesaid) shall, without any new conveyance or instrument, be delivered, transferred, and paid by the person or persons possessed thereof, or bound to pay the same, to the Commissioners ; and the receipt of the Commissioners for any delivery, transfer, or payment hereby directed, shall be a good discharge for the person or persons making the same, and he or they shall not be answerable for the application thereof.

From and after the date of this Scheme, all such parts of the Endowments as shall be then standing in the name of the Accountant-General of the High Court of Justice in Ireland shall, subject to the orders of the said High Court, be held for the purposes of this Scheme, and the dividends, interest, and income thereof, subject as aforesaid, shall be payable to the Commissioners, who shall in the first instance pay thereout all proper and necessary outgoings and expenses payable by them in respect of the Endowments, and shall pay the residue of the said income to the Protestant Board and the Roman Catholic Board in the shares hereinafter specified, to be applied by the said Boards respectively as hereby directed.

At any time after the date of this Scheme, the Commissioners may apply to the High Court of Justice in Ireland for an order that the said Accountant-General shall transfer or pay to the Commissioners all or any parts of the Endowments which shall be then standing in the name of the said Accountant-General, and may accept a transfer thereof accordingly. From and after such transfer, the Commissioners shall hold the portions of the Endowments so transferred to them, after payment of the necessary expenses of the transfer, upon the trusts and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, and the Endowments, and the interest, dividends, and income thereof, shall thenceforth be paid and applied by the Commissioners upon the trusts and for the purposes, and in accordance with the conditions and provisions, of this Scheme. From and after such transfer, the hereinbefore recited Chancery Schemes, and all or any other Orders of the said High Court theretofore affecting the Endowments, so far as the same may be superseded by or inconsistent with the provisions of this Scheme, shall cease to have effect.

Provisions as to the School Premises.

The School Premises.

7. For the period of six calendar months after the date of this Scheme, but not afterwards, the Protestant Board may continue to hold, use, and occupy the School Premises, and the income of the Endowments may continue to be applied for the purposes of Leamy's Free School, by the Protestant Board, upon the same terms and in the same manner as the existing Governing Body of Leamy's Free School might have held, used, and occupied, and applied the same respectively, if this Scheme had not passed. Within the said period of six months, but not afterwards, the Roman Catholic Board may, by writing, elect to become tenants to the Commissioners of the School Premises, subject to the conditions and upon the terms that the said Board shall at all times during the tenancy keep the said premises in tenantable order and repair, and shall pay all rates and taxes and cost of insurance for the same, and that the said premises shall be used for the purposes of a School for the education of the Poor of Limerick, to be managed and maintained or aided by the said Board in accordance with the provisions of this Scheme. If the Roman Catholic Board shall elect to take the said premises as aforesaid, the Commissioners, upon the expiration of the said period of six months, shall take up the possession of the School Premises, and shall transfer the possession thereof to the Roman Catholic Board, who shall thenceforth be entitled to hold the same, free of rent, as tenants to the Commissioners, so long as they shall observe and fulfil the terms and conditions aforesaid. If the Roman Catholic Board shall take the School Premises as aforesaid, and shall afterwards, at any time, cease to observe and fulfil the terms and conditions aforesaid, or if, at any time, in the judgment of the Commissioners, pronounced after such inquiry as they shall deem sufficient, the School carried on therein shall not be efficiently conducted as a School for the education of the Poor of Limerick, in accordance with the provisions of this Scheme, or if the daily average attendance of pupils at the said School shall, for two consecutive years, fall below two hundred, or if the said Board shall not elect to take the School premises as aforesaid, or shall at any time surrender the said premises, the Commissioners shall thereupon take up the possession of the said premises, and shall thereupon and thenceforth sell or let the said premises to the best advantage, and shall receive and apply the proceeds thereof as part of the Roman Catholic share of the Endowments, to be administered in accordance with the provisions of this Scheme.

Proceeds of Sale or Letting.

8. If the Roman Catholic Board shall not elect to take the School Premises as hereinbefore provided, or if the Commissioners shall afterwards take up the possession of the said premises from the said Board, and if the Commissioners shall sell or let the same as hereinbefore provided, the Commissioners shall from time to time pay the net income, arising from the proceeds of such sale or letting, after all proper and necessary outgoings, to the said Board, to be by them and their successors held and applied in accordance with the provisions of this Scheme; and all or any part of the net capital of such proceeds, after all proper and necessary outgoings, may, with the sanction of the Commissioners, be expended and applied by the Roman Catholic Board as a Building Fund, subject to the like conditions as are hereinafter prescribed with respect to the Building Fund hereinafter provided for the Protestant Board.

Grant of Capital and Building Fund to Protestant Board.

The Protestant Board.

9. From and after the date of this Scheme a sum of Government Stock, portion of the capital of the Endowments, equivalent at the price of the day to Two Thousand Pounds, and the income thereof, as from the date of this Scheme, shall be set apart and held by the Commissioners upon trust for the Protestant Board, and the Protestant Board, at any time and from time to time after the said sum shall have been so set apart, may require the Commissioners to take any proceedings necessary to obtain a transfer or payment of the said sum, if not already in their hands, and to pay or transfer the same, out of the capital of the Endowments, to the Protestant Board, to be by them and their successors held and applied in accordance with the provisions of this Scheme. The Protestant Board, with the

sanction of the Commissioners, may, from time to time, or at any time, expend any part or parts of the capital sum set apart for or paid or transferred to them as aforesaid, not exceeding in all One Thousand Pounds, as a Building Fund for the purposes of a School to be conducted in accordance with the provisions of this Scheme, in acquiring a site, or in acquiring or erecting buildings, or in enlarging or improving any existing buildings, or in providing suitable residences for the teachers employed by the said Board, or in providing School furniture or appliances, so as to enable the said Board, from and after the expiration of the period of six calendar months from the date of this Scheme, to continue to carry on a School in accordance with the provisions hereof. All such expenditure shall be made upon premises in the City of Limerick, or its neighbourhood, permanently vested in the Protestant Board or in some other corporate body, or in Trustees or Lessees duly appointed in accordance with the Rules and Regulations of the Commissioners of National Education relating to Vested National Schools, and all such expenditure shall be accounted for by the Protestant Board. Subject to any expenditure made as aforesaid, the residue of the above-mentioned capital sum, and all income thereof, shall be paid to or received by the Protestant Board, and applied for the purposes of the said Board as herein provided.

Apportionment of Income.

Annual Grants.

10. From and after the setting apart transfer payment and application of the sums hereinbefore mentioned, and in the meantime subject thereto, the Commissioners, after payment of all proper and necessary outgoings and expenses payable by them in respect of the Endowments, including the payments to the existing Teachers of Leamy's Free School hereinafter mentioned, and any rent payable for the School Premises, shall half-yearly pay the net annual income and produce of the residue of the Endowments (other than the proceeds of any sale or letting of the School premises) to the Protestant Board and the Roman Catholic Board respectively in the proportions following, that is to say, one equal fourth part thereof to the Protestant Board and three equal fourth parts thereof to the Roman Catholic Board, to be by the said Boards respectively applied in the manner and subject to the conditions herein prescribed, and the proceeds of any sale or letting of the School Premises shall be applied for the purposes of the Roman Catholic Board as hereinbefore provided, in addition to the three equal fourth parts of the net income aforesaid.

Trusts of the Endowments.

Trusts of the Endowments.

11. From and after the date of this Scheme, and subject to the conditions and provisions herein contained, the Endowments shall be held upon trust for the promotion of the Education of the Poor in the City of Limerick and its neighbourhood, including Elementary Education and instruction in such extra or optional subjects taught in National Schools, together with such branches of Technical and Intermediate Education, as the several Boards shall, from time to time, consider best suited to the wants and capacities of the Protestant Poor and the Roman Catholic Poor of Limerick respectively.

Application of the Endowments.

Application of the Endowments.

12. Subject to the other provisions of this Scheme, the Protestant Board and the Roman Catholic Board, respectively, shall apply all moneys received by them out of the Endowments, for the benefit of one or more Schools available for the Elementary, Technical, or Intermediate Education of poor pupils in the City of Limerick or its neighbourhood, for the following purposes, or for such and so many of them as the Board shall from time to time deem expedient :—

(*a.*) To maintain the buildings, furniture, appliances, and premises, of the School or Schools which each Board shall manage maintain or aid under this Scheme, in good order and condition, and to make such additions thereto, and such improvements therein, as may be required from time to time.

(*b.*) To pay any rents, other than the rents of the existing School Premises payable by the Commissioners, and all taxes, cost of insurance, and other charges necessarily or properly payable out of or for the premises of such School or Schools as aforesaid, and to defray the necessary working expenses and the cost of management.

(*c.*) To employ and pay such teachers as the Board may deem it expedient to engage for the instruction of the pupils in such School or Schools as aforesaid ; also to supplement the salaries or emoluments of any teachers or monitors who may be entitled to any salary or emolument from the Commissioners of National Education, or from any other source.

(*d.*) To provide, from time to time, as far as the Endowments will allow special teachers for such School or Schools as aforesaid, in subjects of Technical or Intermediate Education and home industries, more especially in such subjects as practical agriculture, handicraft, and the use of tools for boys; cookery, various kinds of needlework, laundry work, and dressmaking for girls. For the purpose of giving Technical or Intermediate Instruction, each Board may make arrangements by which teachers employed by them may also visit other Schools, on stated days at fixed hours, and may give instruction to the pupils thereof, upon such terms as to contributing to the payment of the said teachers and otherwise, as the Board shall think fit.

(*e.*) To provide prizes for the most deserving pupils of such School or Schools as aforesaid. These prizes may be awarded in money, or in remission of School fees, or in such other manner as the Board may deem best calculated to stimulate the industry or to promote the progress of the pupils, and they may be so given as to enable and encourage deserving and capable pupils, who require such assistance, to continue their education longer than they could otherwise do, or to obtain special or more advanced education.

(*f.*) To defray any other expenses incurred in carrying out the purposes of this Scheme.

Additional Endowments.

Donations and Subscriptions.

13. Each of the Boards may collect, receive, acquire, and hold donations, subscriptions, devises, bequests, and other additional endowments, real and personal, and may apply the same for the purposes of this Scheme. They may also collect, receive, acquire, and hold donations, subscriptions, devises, bequests, and other endowments, real or personal, and may apply the same for any object connected with the purposes of this Scheme which shall not be inconsistent with, or calculated to impede the efficient working of the provisions hereof. All properties and moneys so received or applied shall be included in the accounts to be kept by the respective Boards under this Scheme. Each of the Boards, from time to time, if it shall think fit, may provide for the representation upon the Board of Subscribers to the funds of the Board, and for the election of additional members of the Board by such Subscribers, in such manner and subject to such conditions as the Board may from time to time think expedient.

Aid from Public Sources.

14. Each of the Boards may make all arrangements from time to time necessary to enable them to obtain from the Intermediate Education Board, from the Commissioners of National Education, from the Science and Art Department, from the Commissioners of Public Works, from any local authority, or from any other public body, or under any Statute, any aid, by way of teachers salaries, results fees, prizes, grants or loans for building or other purposes, or provision for Technical or other special Education, which may at any time be available for any School receiving benefit from the Endowments ; and, notwithstanding anything herein contained, they may place any such School, or any of the classes or pupils thereof, in connection with or under the inspection of any such public body as aforesaid, and they may comply with any rules or regulations, as to additional Governors or otherwise, for the time being in force respecting schools classes or pupils receiving such

aid. All money and other aid which either Board may so receive shall, subject to such rules and regulations, be applied by them in conformity with the provisions of this Scheme, and shall be accounted for accordingly.

School Fees.

15. Each of the Boards may from time to time authorize the charge of such school fees for instruction in the School or Schools maintained or aided by them as they may think reasonable, provided that, so far as the Endowments will allow, the Boards shall permit poor pupils resident in or near the City of Limerick to receive Education in such School or Schools as aforesaid, at reduced fees or free of charge, if the Board be satisfied that they are unable to pay the ordinary fees.

General Provisions as to the Boards of Education.

Chairman, *Quorum*, and Honorary Officers.

16. The Protestant Bishop of Limerick shall be *ex-officio* the Chairman of the Protestant Board, and the Roman Catholic Bishop of Limerick shall be *ex-officio* the Chairman of the Roman Catholic Board. Each Board shall appoint a Vice-Chairman at their first meeting after the date of this Scheme, and at their first meeting in each calendar year thereafter. Each Vice-Chairman so elected shall hold office until the election of his successor, and shall be eligible for re-election. The Chairman shall preside at every meeting of the Board at which he is present; in the absence of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman shall preside; and in the absence of both, the members present shall elect one of their number to act as Chairman for the occasion. Three members shall constitute a *quorum* of each Board, and all matters and questions shall be determined by the majority of the members present; in every case of equality of votes the Chairman of the meeting shall have a second or casting vote. Each Board may from time to time appoint an Honorary Secretary and such other Honorary Officers as they shall think fit, and may define the duties of such Honorary Officers.

Meetings.

17. Each Board shall hold its first meeting within two calendar months after the date of this Scheme, at a time and place to be fixed by requisition of a majority of the members for the time being, and shall meet once at the least in every three months thereafter, at a time and place in the City of Limerick to be appointed by the Board, and may also meet at such other times and places as may from time to time be appointed by the Board. Notice of every meeting shall be given to each member three clear days, or such other time as the Board may direct, before the meeting. The Chairman, Vice-Chairman, or any three other members of either Board, may at any time summon a special meeting of the Board, giving notice to each member six clear days, or such other time as the Board may direct, before the meeting, and specifying in the notice the object thereof. Every meeting may adjourn for the completion of its business to such time and place as the members present may appoint.

Minutes, Books, and Documents.

18. Every member of each Board shall, at or before the first meeting which he attends, sign a declaration, in a book to be kept for the purpose, of his acceptance of the office of member, and until he has signed such declaration he shall not be entitled to act as a member. Minute books shall be kept by each Board in which minutes of all its proceedings shall be duly entered. All deeds and other writings of either Board, sealed with the common seal, and signed at any meeting by the Chairman of the meeting and two other Members, shall be held to be validly executed on the part of the Board.

By-laws and Regulations.

19. Each Board may from time to time make such by-laws and regulations as it shall consider convenient and needful for giving effect to the purposes of this Scheme, provided that such by-laws and regulations shall not be inconsistent with the provisions of this Scheme, and that the same may be repealed, altered, and amended by the Board as it shall deem expedient.

Accounts and Audit.

20. Each Board shall cause to be kept a regular account of all its receipts and disbursements, in such manner and form as may, from time to

time, be prescribed or approved by the Local Government Board; and the accounts for each year, ending the thirty-first day of December or such other day as the Local Government Board may direct, or an abstract thereof, in such form as the Local Government Board shall prescribe or approve, shall be submitted for audit on or before the first day of March following, or such other day as the Local Government Board may appoint, to an auditor of the Local Government Board, or to some other competent authority appointed or approved by the Local Government Board. The Local Government Board may fix, and each Board shall pay, such reasonable sum or sums as shall be necessary to defray the cost of audit. Each Board shall keep an account with such Bank as it shall from time to time select, and all moneys receivable or payable by either Board (except petty cash), shall be lodged to or drawn from such account, and every cheque shall be signed by two members at the least thereto authorized.

Inspection.

21. If and whenever an Inspector shall be appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, under the Act, Section 17, he shall inspect the Schools sharing in the Endowments, and shall present his report thereon to the Lord Lieutenant, once at the least in each year, and as much oftener as the Lord Lieutenant may direct; and the remuneration of such Inspector, as fixed by the Lord Lieutenant, shall be defrayed by the Board as the Lord Lieutenant may direct. Unless and until the Lord Lieutenant shall appoint an Inspector of the Schools sharing in the Endowments, any Inspector from time to time appointed by the Commissioners of National Education to inspect any of the said Schools which may be a National School, shall be deemed to be an Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant under the Act; and the reports of every such Inspector shall be presented by the Board to the Lord Lieutenant, but no such Inspector shall be entitled as such to any remuneration in addition to the remuneration which he may be otherwise entitled to receive.

Committees.

22. Each Board may from time to time appoint a Committee or Committees, each consisting of two or more members of the Board, to carry into execution any orders rules or directions of the Board with respect to the purposes of this Scheme, or to manage such business as the Board may deem it expedient to depute to a Committee. The Board appointing each Committee may fix the quorum, define the duties, and regulate the proceedings of the Committee, as it shall think fit.

Management of Property.

Management, Sale, Letting, and Investments.

23. Each Board shall, from time to time, make such arrangements as it may deem expedient for the custody of the common seal, and of all deeds and documents belonging to the Board, for the management of the property vested in it, and for the employment of such officers as it shall find it necessary to employ. Each Board, with the consent of the Commissioners, may sell, exchange, let for any term, mortgage, or otherwise dispose of, all or any lands or buildings which may be vested in it, so that every such dealing shall be carried out to the best advantage, and that all money obtained thereon, other than current rents, shall be treated as part of the capital of the Endowments, and shall be vested or otherwise disposed of in accordance with the provisions hereof. The Commissioners and each Board may from time to time invest the capital of the Endowments belonging to or vested in them respectively, and any moneys arising from any sale, or received for equality of exchange of land or buildings, and also any residue of income not required in any year for the purposes of this Scheme, and also any subscriptions or other moneys received under this Scheme, in any of the public stocks, funds, or securities of the United Kingdom, or of any Colony or Dependency thereof; or in the stock of the Bank of England or of the Bank of Ireland; or upon freehold or leasehold securities, or in the purchase of perpetual rents or rentcharges, in the United Kingdom; or upon the debentures or mortgages of any municipal, commercial, or other Joint Stock Company or Corporation, carrying on business or constituted for any purpose in the United Kingdom, or in any Colony or Dependency thereof; or in any securities sanctioned by law, or by the practice of the High Court of Justice,

for the investment of trust funds. The Commissioners and each Board, respectively, may from time to time vary such investments, and may have recourse in any year to the accumulations of income of any previous year or years, and may retain in their existing state of investment, so long as they shall think fit, all or any securities which may from time to time be received by them for the purposes of this Scheme, if the retention of such securities does not involve any liability capable of affecting their other property.

Provision as to the Existing Teachers.

Allowances to existing Teachers.

24. For the period of six calendar months from and after the date of this Scheme, each of the Teachers of Leamy's Free School, named in the Third Schedule hereto, who shall continue to be employed in the said School, or by the Protestant Board, shall continue to be entitled to receive the same salary and emoluments out of the Endowments, which were payable to him or her out of the Endowments at the date of the passing of the Act, provided he or she shall continue to discharge, for the Protestant Board, the same duties which he or she would have been bound to perform for the existing Governing Body of Leamy's Free School if this Scheme had not passed, or like duties. From and after the expiration of the period aforesaid, if and so long as any of the said Teachers shall be employed by the Protestant Board in a School managed maintained or aided by the said Board in accordance with the provisions of this Scheme, the said Board shall be entitled to receive from the Commissioners, out of the income of the Endowments, towards payment of the salary of each such Teacher while so employed, a sum equal in amount to one-thirtieth part of the amount of the salary payable to him or her out of the Endowments at the date of the passing of the Act, for each completed year during which he or she shall have held his or her office at the date of this Scheme, calculated according to the date and amount stated in the Third Schedule hereto. If at any time after the date of this Scheme, any of the said Teachers shall cease or fail to be employed by the Protestant Board in a School managed maintained or aided by the said Board in accordance with the provisions of this Scheme, from any cause other than voluntary resignation or removal for incompetence misconduct or wilful neglect, he or she, upon such discontinuance of his or her employment, shall be entitled to receive from the Commissioners, by way of compensation for his or her vested interest, out of the capital of the Endowments, the amount of One Year's Salary at the rate stated in the Third Schedule hereto, for each completed period of seven years during which he or she shall have held his or her office at the date of such discontinuance of his or her employment, such payments to be calculated according to the several and respective dates and amounts stated in the Third Schedule hereto.

Payment of Expenses.

Payment of Expenses.

25. The Commissioners, the Protestant Board, and the Roman Catholic Board, respectively, shall, subject to the other provisions of this Scheme, pay out of the Endowments all charges, which, under the provisions of the Act, shall be properly and necessarily payable by the Commissioners and by the said Boards respectively, for the taxed costs and expenses of this Scheme, or for audit and inspection, or for other purposes.

Discharge of existing Trustees.

Discharge of Existing Trustees.

26. Immediately after the passing of this Scheme, the existing Governors under the hereinbefore recited Chancery Schemes shall proceed to pay and discharge, out of the moneys in their hands, all the salaries, outgoings, and liabilities due or payable by them up to the date of this Scheme, including their costs of and incident to the preparation of this Scheme (such costs, if any, to be taxed and certified by the proper officer of the High Court of Justice in Ireland), and shall prepare a final account of all their receipts and disbursements, dating from the last annual account submitted to the High Court of Justice in Ireland, and shall submit the same for audit to the Local Government

Board, or to such competent authority as the said Board shall approve. Upon such audit the net cash balances remaining in the hands of the said Governors, or of their agents, treasurers or bankers, or of any other person on their account, shall be ascertained and certified, and thereupon the same and all securities held by the said Governors shall forthwith be paid or transferred to the Commissioners, to be by them held and applied for the purposes of this Scheme and accounted for accordingly. The said Governors and all or any other persons having custody thereof, shall at the same time deliver to the Commissioners all books, documents, and other chattels and effects belonging to or held by them as or for such Governors, who shall thereupon be discharged. All rents, debts, and other sums, then accruing or payable to or recoverable by the said Governors, shall thereupon and thenceforth accrue and become payable to and recoverable by the Commissioners, and all contracts and liabilities then binding upon the said Governors, shall thereupon and thenceforth, to the same extent and out of the same funds, become binding upon the Commissioners. The said Governors shall not be bound or required to submit for audit to the High Court of Justice in Ireland any account which shall have been duly audited under this Scheme.

Printing of Scheme.

Printing of Scheme.

27. The Commissioners shall cause this Scheme to be printed, or shall procure printed copies thereof, and shall keep the same for sale at a reasonable price.

Accounts of the Commissioners of Education.

Accounts of Commissioners.

28. The Commissioners shall keep separate accounts of the Endowments held or received by them for the purposes of this Scheme, and shall and may exercise, with respect to the said Endowments, the same or like powers of investment and management which they may exercise with respect to the Royal School Endowments vested in them.

Alteration of Scheme.

Alteration of Scheme.

29. This Scheme may be altered from time to time by the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, in any matter whatsoever, upon the application of the Commissioners, or upon the joint application of the Protestant Board and the Roman Catholic Board ; or, in any matter relating exclusively to the administration of any portion of the Endowments allotted to either Board, upon the application of the Board concerned ; but except upon such application no alteration shall be so made, and no alteration shall be made contrary to anything contained in the Act.

SCHEDULES REFERRED TO IN THE FOREGOING SCHEME.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

The School Premises.

1. The Plot of Land with the School-house and other Buildings thereon situate at Hartstonge Street, in the City of Limerick, known by the name of Leamy's Free School.

2. All fixtures, furniture, chattels, and effects, in and belonging to the said School at the date of this Scheme.

Second Schedule.

Moneys, Funds, and Securities comprised in the Endowments.

1. A sum of £10,413 3*s.* 8*d.*, Government Stock, now standing in the Books of the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland, in the name of the Accountant-General of the High Court of Justice in Ireland, to the credit of the matter of the Right Hon. Attorney-General *v.* Francis Alex. FitzGerald.

2. All such sums of stock or cash as, at the date of this Scheme, may be in the hands of the said Accountant-General, and standing to the credit of the same matter.

3. All interest and dividends due and accruing upon the said sum of stock at the date of this Scheme.

4. All or any other moneys, funds, or securities belonging to the Endowments, or held by the existing Trustees of Leamy's Free School at the date of this Scheme.

Third Schedule—Existing Teachers.

Name.	Office held at the date of the passing of the Act.	Annual Salary at date of the Act.	Date of Appointment.
	PART I.	£ *s.* *d.*	
William Wilson Mercer, . .	Head Master, . .	100 0 0	July 16, 1884.
Samuel Moore, . . .	Assistant Master, . .	40 0 0	February 4, 1885.
Miss Mary Mercer, . . .	Head Mistress, . .	50 0 0	January 7, 1880.
Miss Margaret Harrold, . .	Assistant Mistress, .	26 0 0	August 7, 1875.
Miss Elizabeth Croston, . .	Do., . . .	15 0 0	April 1, 1882.

We, the Judicial Commissioners constituted under the Educational Endowments (Ireland) Act, 1885, having duly prepared the foregoing Scheme, hereby submit the same for the approval of the Lord Lieutenant in Council under the said Act, duly signed by both of us under our hands, this Thirty-first day of July, 1893.

GERALD FITZGIBBON,
WILLIAM O'BRIEN,
} *Judicial Commissioners.*

Witness:

FREDK. REDMOND,

Acting-Secretary.

Educational Endowments (Ireland) Act, 1885.

SCHEME No. 95.—THE LEAMY ENDOWMENT.

LEAMY'S SCHOOL ENDOWMENT, LIMERICK.

Additional Objections and Observations.

OBJECTIONS of the BOARD of GOVERNORS to the AMENDED SCHEME and to the OBSERVATIONS of the JUDICIAL COMMISSIONERS thereon.

The Board of Governors of Leamy's School, Limerick, having considered the "Amended Scheme," and "the Observations of the Judicial Commissioners upon the Amended Scheme" are still of opinion that their objections to former schemes have not been met. They regard the "Amended Scheme" as being more unfavourable to them and as lending more weight to their objections than any of the schemes that have preceded it. Under the Amended Scheme it is proposed to eject the present Governors and the Schools from the premises which were specially built for the purpose of carrying out the intentions of the founder. The existing arrangement of an undenominational educational institution under a mixed board has had the sanction of two Lord Chancellors of Ireland as carrying out the intentions of the founder, and has been in operation over fifty years. The Privy Council on the hearing of the appeal of the Board of Governors against the recent Scheme expressed the opinion that if the Scheme of the Judicial Commissioners against which they appealed were carried into effect, "the School which is now being carried on under the aforesaid Scheme (viz.:—the Scheme settled by the Court of Chancery), would be put an end to."

Under the "Amended Scheme" it is proposed to oust the present Board of Governors and the Schools carried on under the Scheme of the Court of Chancery from the buildings which have been erected to carry out the trust of Leamy's will and to commemorate his name. Instead of undenominational Schools under a mixed board it is proposed instead to hand over the building and two-thirds of the endowment to a newly-created denominational School, entirely under Roman Catholic management.

The observations of the Judicial Commissioners to the effect that since the re-opening of the School under the Chancery Scheme of 1874 "the School has been attended almost exclusively by Protestant pupils" is erroneous and misleading. They have omitted to state what has been constantly pressed upon their attention by the Board that though the Roman Catholics attending the School have always been fewer in number than the Protestants, yet they formed by no means an insignificant minority. And also it is not stated that it was in consequence of an order issued in 1885 by the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church in Limerick that so many Roman Catholic pupils were withdrawn, as to reduce the average attendance from 139, in June, 1885, to 91, the September following.

The Board of Governors maintain that the School, as at present conducted, is carrying out the wishes of the founder, and are quite prepared to adopt any suggestion for its further development consistent with the wishes of the founder, and in accordance with the Scheme of the Court of Chancery under which they act. They regard the

declaration of the Privy Council, dated August 24th, 1892, as approving of the "School which is now being carried on," pursuant to the Scheme of the Court of Chancery. The Board of Governors respectfully submit and request, that this declaration of the Privy Council should be adhered to and maintained; and they protest against an undenominational endowment and establishment being broken up, to be replaced by a system of education and separate establishments admittedly and intentionally made denominational in the fullest sense of the word.

Notices and papers may be served on the Governors of Leamy's School, at the office of their Solicitor, Mr. Wm. M. Beauchamp, 5, Foster Place, Dublin.

THOS. BUNBURY, D.D., Chairman.

JAMES DOWD, Secretary.

Board Room,
Leamy's School,
27th September, 1893.

FURTHER OBSERVATIONS OF THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONERS,

Upon the foregoing Objections of the Board of Governors of Leamy's Free School.

The Objections of the Board of Governors of Leamy's Free School to the Amended Scheme signed on July 31, 1893, were not sent to the Judicial Commissioners until this day, and were therefore not noticed in the Observations already submitted by them to the Lord Lieutenant.

There is little or nothing in these Objections which has not been already dealt with in the Observations upon the Objections to the Original Scheme, and upon the Objection of the Limerick Diocesan Council to the Amended Scheme. But it is to be remarked that when the existing School is described as having been "in operation over fifty years," the fact is overlooked that it wholly failed, and was closed for several years, under the Chancery Scheme of 1842, and that since its re-opening under the Chancery Scheme of 1874, it has never been, in any ordinary sense or to any substantial degree, a School for the Education of the Poor. Even when it was first established as an Elementary Free School for poor pupils, the proportion of Roman Catholic pupils in attendance, in the year 1844, is stated by the Governors, in their Objection to the Original Scheme, to have formed only twenty-five per cent. of the whole number of scholars, and since the re-opening of the School under the Scheme of 1874, the Roman Catholic pupils have been very few indeed, and the Roman Catholic Governors have taken no part in the management of the School. Having regard to the immense preponderance of Roman Catholics among the Poor of Limerick, who were the objects of the Founder's bounty, the Judicial Commissioners remain of the opinion that the School has never benefited any adequate number or proportion of those for whom it was intended; and the buildings, originally erected to accommodate four hundred pupils, have never been fully used or occupied.

The "undenominational" character which has been impressed upon the School, has practically had the effect of confining its benefits almost entirely to the Protestant denominations, who now desire to perpetuate that character. The Scheme has been framed with the object of fully utilising the existing School buildings, and extending the benefits of the Endowment to all religious denominations, under conditions acceptable to each. The Judicial Commissioners can not see that the disapproval by "the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church" of the present system of management, with the result of excluding the Roman Catholic poor from the School, affords any reason for continuing the present arrangements for the benefit of about one hundred pupils, of whom nearly all are Protestants, and only a small proportion are really poor.

The Judicial Commissioners respectfully direct attention to the evidence and observations appearing in the Reports of the public inquiries held by the Commissioners at Limerick, viz. :—

1. October 10, 1887. Report 1887–8, pp. 18–25, 37–9, 40–46.
2. October 25, 1889. Report 1889–90, pp. 12–20.
3. October 17, 1890. Report 1890–1, pp. 24–54.

and particularly to the last inquiry, at which Objections similar to those now put forward were fully discussed.

By Order of the Judicial Commissioners.

N. D. MURPHY,
Secretary.

October 18, 1893.

EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS (IRELAND) COMMISSION.

SCHEME No. 95.—THE LEAMY ENDOWMENTS, LIMERICK. (AMENDED SCHEME).

OBJECTIONS AND AMENDMENTS

LODGED with the CLERK of the PRIVY COUNCIL to the above SCHEME, with the OBSERVATIONS of the JUDICIAL COMMISSIONERS thereon.

OBJECTIONS AND AMENDMENTS:

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OBJECTIONS AND AMENDMENTS.

1.—Most Rev. Dr. O'DWYER, Lord Bishop of Limerick.

The Palace, Corbally, Limerick,
24th September, 1893.

SIR,—I beg to object to the following points in the Amended Scheme for the Leamy Endowment, Limerick :—

1st, Par. 7.—That the income of the Endowment may continue to be applied for the purposes of Leamy's Free School by the Protestant Board for the period of six calendar months after the date of this Scheme.

2nd, Par. 9.—That a building fund of £2,000 be given to the Protestant Board, while they are allowed to use only £1,000 in building.

3rd, Par. 24.—That the services of the Teaching Staff be given to the Protestant Board, and partly paid for out of their retiring annuities.

Otherwise I think the Scheme fair and workable, and such as to give the most extensive efficacy to the Endowment.

I have, &c.,

✠ EDWARD THOMAS,
Bishop of Limerick.

To the Clerk of the Privy Council,
Dublin Castle.

2.—The LIMERICK DIOCESAN COUNCIL.

Limerick Diocesan Office,
97 George Street, Limerick,
29th September, 1893.

To the Clerk of the Privy Council,
Dublin Castle.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed by the Diocesan Council of Limerick to inform you that they hereby protest against the "Amended Scheme" for Leamy's School Endowments, and I am authorised by the Very Rev. the Dean of Limerick to represent them at the hearing of the Appeal by the Privy Council.

I am, &c.,

JAMES DOWD (Rev.)

3.—The PRESENT GOVERNING BODY.

Board Room,
Leamy's School, Limerick,
29th September, 1893.

To the Clerk of the Privy Council,
Dublin Castle.

DEAR SIR,—I am directed by the Board of Governors of Leamy's School, Limerick, to forward the enclosed objections to the 'Amended Scheme" for that Endowment.

Faithfully yours,

JAMES DOWD.

OBJECTIONS enclosed with foregoing letter.

"The Board of Governors of Leamy's School have met and considered the Scheme issued by the Educational Endowments Commission for the future management of that foundation. They consider that the Commissioners in their treatment of it have adopted a policy which is unjust, and destructive of an Institution which has for many years done good work under schemes approved by two Lord Chancellors of Ireland.

"Although the facts bearing on this case have been fully brought before the Commission, they do not appear to have received due consideration. The Governors therefore think it right to state them again.

"Mr. William Leamy, a Protestant, bequeathed the residue of his property, in 1814, to Protestant Trustees, to be employed by them for the education of the poor in Ireland, principally those in and about Limerick City; or, as his

executors, in their better judgment, should deem meet to give his bequest the most extensive efficacy. The executors did not act, whereupon the estate was administered in the Court of Chancery, and a scheme was drawn up, approved of by the then Lord Chancellor, and in accordance with what was believed at the time to have been the wish of the founder. Leamy's School was thus established in 1842. A course of elementary instruction was laid down, power being granted to extend it, should funds permit, with the approval of the Lord Chancellor, and the scheme provided that part of the daily instruction should consist in reading the Holy Scriptures without note or comment; and for that purpose the scholars should, during an hour each day, be placed in two separate rooms—the Protestants in one room and the Roman Catholics in another, the latter reading such portions of the Holy Scriptures as were read in National Schools under the title of Scripture Lessons.

"Both Protestants and Roman Catholics attended the School, and at the close of 1844 the latter formed twenty-five per cent. of the whole number of scholars. In consequence of an order issued in 1885 by the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church in Limerick, so many pupils of that persuasion were withdrawn, that the average attendance, which in June was 139, sank in the September following to 91. The Roman Catholic members of the Board have not since attended a meeting of the Governors. The present Roman Catholic Bishop stated to the Commissioners that he would not tolerate mixed education in any form, and this we believe to be the sole reason for the continued absence of so many Roman Catholic children and the Roman Catholic Governors. The School, whilst strictly conducted in accordance with the scheme of 1842, approved and amended by the scheme of 1874, also sanctioned by the Lord Chancellor of the time, has therefore become for the past few years practically a Protestant School, though as far as the management is concerned, Roman Catholics have the same advantages as ever; and as a matter of fact, a few Roman Catholics still continue to attend the School.

"As it is owing to the recent action of the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church that the School has been made practically Protestant, we do not consider it just for them to come forward now and demand a division of this Endowment in proportion to the relative numbers of Protestants and Roman Catholics, or in any other proportion. Their right (and their only right) under the schemes as interpreting and administering Leamy's Will is to receive all the educational advantages that Leamy's School is able to give them, and these advantages are as open to them now as ever they were. The Commissioners in dealing with Leamy's School have adopted a method of treating mixed Endowments which has not hitherto been accepted as just, and which leaves these Endowments at the mercy of any discontented party.

"The Governors submit, that inasmuch as the original trusts of Wm. Leamy's Will placed no denominational restrictions upon either the management of the Endowment or the classes to be benefited by it, the Educational Endowments Commissioners as a Commission appointed by Parliament to increase the usefulness of Educational Endowments, were bound to follow the policy adopted by the State in the administration of grants for Elementary Education in Ireland;

"That these State grants are now applied upon an undenominational basis, and that Parliament in its Education Bill of this year has reaffirmed the principle of Undenominational Education.

"That the Commissioners themselves, by a scheme which has been approved by the Privy Council, and is now in force, have in a precisely similar case established a mixed Board to manage a School for all denominations, viz.—in the case of the Endowment founded by Laurence Gilson, at Oldcastle, Co. Meath.

"That the Commissioners, in their recent Draft Scheme dealing in Erasmus Smith's Endowments, proposed to deal with these Endowments upon the principle for which we are now contending.

"That the Commissioners have deliberately refrained from dealing in the Endowments similar in their character, but which are in R. C. hands, such, for instance, those of the Hevey Endowment at Mullingar, and Dempsey's School at Kells.

"The Board of Governors are of opinion that Leamy's Endowment is being applied substantially as Leamy intended it should, and in accordance with Schemes approved by two Lord Chancellors, and beg respectfully to object to any division of the Endowment. Notices and papers may be served on the Governors of Leamy's School at the office of their solicitor, Mr. Wm. M. Beauchamp, 5 Foster Place, Dublin.

"Thos. Bunbury, D.D., Chairman.
"James Dowd, Secretary.

"Board Room, Leamy's School,
"30th June, 1892."

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4. Miss May Mercer, Head Mistress.

Leamy School, Limerick,
30th September, 1893.

Sir,—I have considered the "Amended Scheme" in so far as it concerns the arrangements made for securing the interests of the teachers at present employed in Leamy School.

As Head Mistress of the Girls' School, I consider them unsatisfactory and in marked contrast to the terms granted to the teachers under the last Scheme.

I have held the post of Head Mistress for nearly fourteen years. During that period the annual average of pupils in the Girls' School never fell below 70, and in 1885 it was up to 110 pupils.

The best years of my life have been given to the School, and I can confidently appeal to the Board of Governors and the parents of the pupils to testify to the excellence of the education, and the attention paid to the moral training of the children.

The applications for free places are always in excess of the number of vacancies.

In the "Amended Scheme" it is proposed to sever my connection with the present Board, and to hand me over to a new, and, probably, very different Board.

After fourteen years service I am refused any compensation whatsoever, and the terms granted by the last Scheme recalled.

A certain allowance is paid to the new Board towards the payment of my salary whilst in their service, but I am left entirely in the hands of an unknown and untried body, and cannot even resign with the prospect of getting the slight compensation that may be in the power of the new Board to give. This treatment is in emphatic contrast with the desire expressed by both sides in the controversy respecting Leamy School, that neither side would object to granting favourable terms to the teachers.

I most respectfully submit this statement to your notice, and beg your favourable consideration of the subject.

I am, &c.,
May Mercer, Head Mistress.

To the Clerk of the Privy Council,
Dublin Castle.

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5. W. Wilson Mercer, Head Master.

Leamy School,
29th September, 1893.

My Lords and Gentlemen,—I beg permission to lay before you my objections to the Amended Scheme of the Endowed School Commission relating to Leamy School, on the following grounds :—

That the fund to be allocated to the Protestant Board, however serviceable in founding a Girls' Intermediate School, would be altogether inadequate to maintain a Boys' School.

That under the proposed Scheme I should be obliged to serve under a Board practically without Endowment. Surely this is not a compensation for the loss of permanent employment under such a Board as at present exists.

During my service here I have succeeded in raising the School numbers from an average of nineteen to fifty-four. Even now under the depressing influence of a threatened dissolution there are forty on the roll —a fair number to be taught by two masters in the course laid down by the Chancery Scheme.

When appointed to the Head-Mastership in July, 1884, I made a verbal engagement to remain in the position for a reasonable length of time, and to give every effort to restore the efficiency of the School. Having given the best years of my life to this object, I cannot feel that I have been justly treated, especially as there has been no public expression of dissatisfaction at the compensation clauses of the last Scheme; on the contrary I have received assurances of sympathy from all the parties concerned. Certainly the consideration of my claims as Head Master of one of the best Endowed Day Schools in Ireland contrasts strongly with the treatment of many other Head Masters or even Assistant Masters who have come under the Commission.

I am, &c.,
W. Wilson Mercer,
Head Master, Leamy School.

OBSERVATIONS OF THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONERS.

In reply to the above Objections, the Judicial Commissioners beg to refer to their Observations submitted to the Lord Lieutenant, on a former occasion, in answer to the Objections lodged with the Clerk of the Privy Council against the Original Scheme, and dated August 6, 1892. They also beg to refer to the Observations prefixed to the Amended Scheme, and dated July 31, 1893. Those Observations are addressed to Objections similar to those which are now made, and contain the comments of the Judicial Commissioners upon them. The Observations dated July 31, 1893, set forth, in detail, the principles by which the Judicial Commissioners were guided in framing the Amended Scheme.

They now beg to offer the following brief comments upon certain of the present Objections.

I.—Objections of the Most Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer.

1. Dr. O'Dwyer objects that the income of the Endowment is, by the Scheme, secured to the Protestant Board for a period of six months from the date of the Scheme.

Answer.—As the Scheme provides that the School, which is now practically a Protestant School, is to be removed to other premises, and there to be continued under the management of the Protestant Board, it seemed to the Commissioners that a period of six months was not an unreasonable time to allow for making the change.

2. Dr. O'Dwyer also objects that "a building fund of £2,000 is given to the Protestant Board, while they are allowed to use only £1,000 in building."

Answer.—This statement is not accurate. It will be seen, from section 9 of the Scheme, that the sum of £2,000 is given as "capital and building fund," and not simply as a building fund. This sum is, in fact, given as an equivalent for the existing buildings, which are given to the Roman Catholic Board, and form part of the Protestant share of the Endowment; but owing to the comparatively small number of Protestant children to be provided for, the Commissioners thought that an expenditure of £1,000 would be sufficient for the purposes of building.

3. Lastly, Dr. O'Dwyer objects "that the service of the Teaching staff are given to the Protestant Board, and partly paid for out of the retiring annuities."

Answer.—The Commissioners are bound under the Act, sec. 11, to save or make compensation for vested interests; and they have tried in their Scheme, sec. 24, to make this compensation with as little loss as possible to educational interests.

The Judicial Commissioners beg to observe that compensation for vested interests depends, in principle, upon the loss of employment; and, in the present case, by continuing to employ the present teachers, the Protestant Board can obtain the benefit of their services, without any loss to the Roman Catholic Board. The Scheme, in effect, prevents the amount payable as compensation from being lost to the Endowments, if the teachers are not deprived of employment, and, in the event of their dismissal, it awards them compensation upon a scale similar to that which was fixed for the Assistant Teachers of the Royal Schools.

II.—Objections of the present Governing Body.

The Objections submitted by the present Governing Body have been already before the Privy Council, and have been dealt with by the Judicial Commissioners in their former Observations, dated August 6, 1892. The Judicial Commissioners will now only repeat that, under their Act, section 13, it was necessary so to frame the Scheme as to carry out the intention of the founder, which was to provide for the Education of the Poor of Limerick. The same section expressly prohibits any Endowment intended for children of the poorer classes from being applied to other objects until the wants of such children are sufficiently provided for. The Judicial Commissioners were convinced, from the past history of the Endowment, that it was impossible to attain this object by means of a mixed Board of Protestants and Roman Catholics. Therefore they felt it necessary to constitute two Boards, one Protestant and one Roman Catholic, as they had done in the case of the Royal Schools and the Swords Borough Schools, with satisfactory results.

They are clearly of opinion that, under the Scheme now objected to, the Protestant Board will be in as good a position to provide for the education of the Protestant poor, as the Roman Catholic Board will be in with respect to the Roman Catholic poor, having regard to the relative proportions of the religious denominations in Limerick. The Roman Catholics are to all other denominations in the proportion of eight to one; and, if regard be had to the poor alone, the proportion is undoubtedly greater.

The Judicial Commissioners also beg to state, in reference to the observations concerning the Erasmus Smith Endowments, that the Draft Scheme relating to those Endowments is in no respect similar to that for the Leamy Endowment, while the nature of the property, and the purposes and circumstances of the Endowments and of the Schools, present no analogy whatever with the present case. Moreover, the Draft Scheme for the Erasmus Smith Endowments has not yet been agreed upon or signed by the Judicial Commissioners, and the objections which have been made to it are still under consideration.

By order of the Judicial Commissioners,

N. D. MURPHY,

Secretary.

23, Nassau Street, Dublin,
October 14, 1893.

The Educational Endowments (Ireland) Act, 1885.

(48 and 49 Vict., cap. 78, sec. 23.)

SCHEMES SUBMITTED FOR THE APPROVAL OF THE LORD LIEUTENANT IN COUNCIL.

No. 95. County of Limerick—The Leamy Endowments.
No. 117. County of the Town of Drogheda—The Leigh Charity.
No. 119. Counties, Various—The Endowments of and belonging to the Presbytery of Cavan.
No. 127. Counties, Various—The Parochial Schools of the Diocese of Ossory.
No. 137. Counties, Various—The Endowments of and belonging to the Presbytery of Comber.
No. 142. Counties, Various—City of Cork, and Dioceses of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross (Amending Scheme).
No. 153. County of Dublin—The Dublin Protestant Reformatory Schools.
No. 157. Counties, Various—The Endowments of and belonging to the Presbytery of Letterkenny.
No. 174. Counties, Various—The Parochial Schools of the Diocese of Armagh (Amending Scheme).
No. 185. Counties, Various—The Endowments of and belonging to the Presbytery of Dublin (Amending Scheme).
No. 187. Counties, Various—The Robertson Endowments and other Endowments in the Diocese of Raphoe (Amending Scheme).
No. 193. County of Dublin—The Church of Ireland Training College, and Kildare Place Society (Amending Scheme).
No. 194. County of Down—The Sullivan Schools, Holywood (Amending Scheme).
No. 201. County of Antrim—The Brown Street Sunday and Daily Schools, Belfast.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that during two months after the first publication of this Notice, the Lord Lieutenant in Council will receive any objections made to him in writing by any Public Body or persons interested respecting any of the above-mentioned Schemes, respectively.

All such objections should be forwarded to the Clerk of the Privy Council, Dublin Castle.

Each Scheme may be seen at the Privy Council Office, Dublin Castle, and Public Bodies or persons interested may obtain a copy on application.

The first publication of this Notice is the 2nd day of August, 1893.

W. S. B. KAYE.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE, DUBLIN CASTLE,

1st *August*, 1893.

48 & 49 *Vic.*, *c.* 78.

EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS (IRELAND) ACT, 1885.

No. 95.

County and City of Limerick.

The Leamy Endowments, Limerick.

OBSERVATIONS OF THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONERS UPON THE AMENDED SCHEME.

"The Leamy Endowments" were founded in 1814 by the Will of William Leamy, "for the Education of the Poor in Ireland, principally those in and about Limerick City." From 1814 to 1844, the property was in litigation, and was not applied to the purposes of the Charity. In 1844, a Primary School was opened in Limerick, under the name of "Leamy's Free School," in Buildings intended to accommodate four hundred pupils of all religious denominations. These Buildings, erected at a cost of nearly £4,000, with a sum of about £10,500 Government Stock, lodged in Chancery, now constitute the Endowments, which have hitherto been administered under two Chancery Schemes respectively dated June 10, 1842, and July 4, 1874, by a Board of Governors appointed by co-option, subject to the approval of the Court, which has from time to time included both Roman Catholics and Protestants. The Scheme of 1842 provided for Elementary Education only, with separate Scriptural Instruction for Roman Catholic and Protestant pupils. The School was carried on under this Scheme for upwards of twenty years, but, chiefly owing to religious differences, the attendance of pupils was always small, very few Roman Catholic pupils attended, and ultimately the School was closed, and so remained until 1874. It was then re-opened under the Scheme of 1874, which provided for more advanced instruction, intended to fit the pupils for employment in trading, mercantile, and manufacturing pursuits. Since its re-opening, the School has been attended almost exclusively by Protestant pupils, the present teachers, with the exception of one assistant, are Protestants, the Roman Catholic Governors have not taken part in its management, and it has practically become an Intermediate School, chiefly for pupils of the middle class. Though there are forty "Free Pupils," who may, more or less correctly, be described as "poor," the Endowments cannot be regarded as being wholly or even mainly devoted to the charitable purpose intended by the Founder. The total number of pupils has hardly, at any time, been more than one-fourth of that for which the buildings were intended, and the number of Roman Catholic pupils has been reduced to four or five. The School is, to a large extent, maintained by the fees paid by the pupils of the better class. The buildings consist of four large school-rooms, with Teachers' apartments, and are suitable in every respect for a large Primary School. In the immediate vicinity there

are great numbers of poor Roman Catholic children, while the Limerick Model School, with accommodation for more than five hundred pupils, is attended by about two hundred pupils, who were described by the Head Master in his evidence before the Commission, as "all middle class Protestants." There are, in the same neighbourhood, Roman Catholic Intermediate Schools, and Parochial and other Primary Schools attended by Protestants, but there is a need, supplied at present by "Leamy's Free School," for a Protestant Intermediate School. Owing to the objections entertained by Roman Catholics to "Mixed Education," there appears to be no prospect of making "Leamy's Free School," as at present constituted, available for the instruction of pupils of that denomination, who form the great majority of those for whom it was originally intended, and who include, in Limerick, a very large number of poor children at present without adequate school accommodation.

Under these circumstances, the Judicial Commissioners framed the Original Scheme, submitted to the Lord Lieutenant on April 29, 1892, upon the principle of dividing the Leamy Endowments, forming separate Boards for the administration of the Roman Catholic and Protestant shares, giving the Protestant Board the option of retaining the existing School premises or accepting £2,000 as an equivalent, with £2,000 more in either case as an Endowment, and giving the residue to the Roman Catholic Board. When giving the option of retaining the present Buildings to the Protestant Board, the Commissioners did not regard such retention as the more prudent or economical alternative, but they gave the option in deference to the desire of a majority of the existing Governors to continue the School in its present situation. The Scheme contained provisions for making the benefits of the Endowments more fully available for the education of the Poor, and also for the retirement of the existing teachers, upon compensation to be provided out of the Endowments.

This original Scheme was remitted to the Commissioners, on August 24, 1892, with the following Declaration of the Privy Council :—

> "That while it may be desirable to make provisions for continuing to carry on the School established under the Scheme settled by the Court of Chancery with greater efficiency as a mixed School, including among such provisions (if the Commissioners think fit) a power to sell the present buildings, and to acquire other premises more suitable for educational requirements, the School which is now being carried on pursuant to the aforesaid Scheme would be put an end to, if the present Scheme were approved of."

The Judicial Commissioners have considered this Declaration, with an anxious desire to frame an amended Scheme thereupon, under which effect could be given to the charitable purpose of the Founder. They are satisfied, upon the evidence which has been taken by them, and to which they refer, that there is no probability of carrying on the existing School with greater efficiency than at present as a mixed School, nor any possibility of fully utilising the existing Buildings for the purposes of a School conducted under the Scheme settled by the Court of Chancery. The Declaration as to a sale of these premises appears to recognise that they are not suitable for the requirements of the existing School. The requirements of an Intermediate School for Protestant pupils, such as is required in Limerick, would be better met by smaller and more suitable premises, but the existing Buildings are in every respect suitable for a Primary School for a large number of poor pupils, such as are now to be found among the Roman Catholics in the neighbourhood. The Judicial Commissioners have not felt themselves justified in providing for the sale of these premises, having regard to the Educational Endowments (Ireland) Act, 1885, section 13, which provides :—

> "That when the founder of any educational endowment has expressly provided for the education of children belonging to the poorer classes . . . such endowment . . . shall continue, so far as requisite, to be applied for the benefit of such children."

The existing Buildings are a valuable part of the Endowments, and it is submitted that it would not be consistent with this provision of the Act to sell these Buildings, which are suitable and required for the education of poor children, for the purpose of applying the proceeds for the support of a School attended mainly by pupils of a better class, and almost exclusively of Protestant denominations.

At the same time, the Judicial Commissioners are satisfied that an Intermediate School, under Protestant management, could afford valuable means of education, much needed in Limerick, not only to pupils of the better class, but also to poor Protestant children of capacity to receive advanced instruction. It would appear to be quite feasible to maintain such a School in suitable buildings, with the aid of fees paid by pupils of the better class, supplemented by a portion of the Endowments, and subject to provisions for the free admission of deserving and capable pupils who would fairly come, as poor children, within the charitable intentions of the Founder, and might be selected from the Elementary Schools of the locality.

With the view of attaining the desired objects as far as possible, consistently with the Act of Parliament and the Founder's intentions, the Judicial Commissioners have prepared an Amended Scheme upon the following basis. It is proposed to transfer the existing buildings to the Roman Catholic Board, to be used for a Primary School for the Poor. In order to enable the Protestant Board to maintain a School similar to that now being carried on, it is proposed to allocate £2,000 to that Board, in the first instance, as an equivalent for the existing Buildings, enabling them to expend £1,000, out of that sum, in acquiring suitable School premises; also to enable them to retain the services of the existing Teachers, with a subvention towards their payment at the rate of one-thirtieth of the present salaries for each year of service: and also to postpone the operation of the Scheme upon the existing School for six months after it comes into force. Subject to these provisions, and to the payment of compensation, at the rate of one year's salary for every seven years of service, to any of the existing Teachers named in the Third Schedule to the Scheme, whose employment may be determined for any other cause than voluntary resignation or default, the residue of the Endowments will be divided in the proportion of three-fourths to the Roman Catholic Board, and one-fourth to the Protestant Board, and both Boards will be subject to provisions intended to make the benefits of the Endowments available for poor pupils.

By this arrangement, about two-thirds of the whole Endowment would be directly applied to the education of the Roman Catholic Poor, while the remainder would be available to maintain a School for the higher education of Protestant pupils, in which the advantages of superior instruction would be secured to those children whose means were insufficient to obtain them otherwise. There are many instances in Ireland, appearing in the evidence taken by the Commission, of Intermediate Schools efficiently maintained under less favourable circumstances, and with smaller Endowments. The principle of dividing Endowments intended for all denominations, in preference to attempting to administer them under a system of "Mixed Education," has been adopted in previous Schemes prepared by the Commission, approved by the Lord Lieutenant, and now in efficient and useful operation.

July 31, 1893.

GERALD FITZGIBBON,
WILLIAM O'BRIEN.

Office of the Commission,
23, Nassau Street, Dublin.

48 & 49 *Vic.*, *c.* 78.

EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS (IRELAND) ACT, 1885.

No. 95.

County and City of Limerick.

The Leamy Endowments, Limerick.

First published by Commission, August 4, 1890.

Signed by Judicial Commissioners, April 29, 1892.

Remitted with a Declaration, August 24, 1892.

Amended Scheme signed by Judicial Commissioners, July 31, 1893.

The Amended Scheme hereto annexed, prepared in pursuance of the Educational Endowments (Ireland) Act, 1885, was submitted for the approval of the Lord Lieutenant in Council on the Thirty-first day of July, 1893.

N. D. MURPHY,
Secretary.

Office of the Commission,
23, Nassau Street, Dublin.

SCHEME REFERRED TO IN THE FOREGOING ORDER.

No. 95. *County and City of* **LIMERICK.**

EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS (IRELAND) COMMISSION.

SCHEME framed under the Educational Endowments (Ireland) Act, 1885, for the future government and management of **The Leamy Endowments, Limerick.**

Whereas William Leamy of the City of Limerick, deceased, by his Will dated in the year 1814, bequeathed the residue of his property to his Executors, to be by them applied to the Education of the Poor in Ireland, principally those in and about Limerick City, or as his Executors in their better judgment should deem meet to give his bequest the most extensive efficacy:

And whereas the Executors under the said Will did not act, and the real and personal property of the said Testator was administered in the Court of Chancery, and the residue thereof applicable for the purposes aforesaid was realised and lodged in the said Court, and on June 10, 1842, a Scheme was approved by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland for the administration of the Trusts affecting the said residue; and it was by the said Scheme directed that premises capable of being converted into a School should be purchased or rented on a long lease; that in the said School the English language, reading, writing, and arithmetic should be taught; that, if the funds of the Charity should permit, the Governors appointed by the said Scheme, and their successors, should have power, from time to time, to provide for a more extensive system of education, subject to the approval of the Lord Chancellor; that part of the daily instruction should consist in reading the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment, and for that purpose the scholars should, during an hour each day, be placed in two separate rooms, the Protestants in one room and the Roman Catholics in another, and that while there the Protestants should read the Holy Scriptures without any restriction, and the Roman Catholics should read such portions of the Holy Scriptures as were contained in four small volumes, supplied by authority under the title of "Scripture Lessons," and read in the National Schools:

And whereas, in accordance with the provisions of the said Scheme, the Governors acquired the site in the City of Limerick which is described in the First Schedule hereto, and erected thereon, at a cost of £3,940, School buildings intended to accommodate four hundred pupils, and in the year 1844 a School was established therein, under the name of Leamy's Free School; and the said School was carried on for upwards of twenty years, but the attendance of pupils was always small, and the School was ultimately closed, and remained closed for several years before 1874:

And whereas, by a further Scheme approved by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland on July 4, 1874, provision was made for re-opening the said School, and for the payment of salaries and capitation fees to the teachers in the said School; and it was also provided that, in addition to the subjects of instruction mentioned in the former Scheme, instruction should be given in the School in Elementary Drawing, the Elements of Chemistry, the Elements of Mechanics, the Elements of Natural Science as applied to the Arts, French, and other subjects to fit boys for employment in trading, mercantile and manufacturing pursuits.

And whereas the said School was re-opened soon after the date of the last mentioned Scheme, and has since continued in operation, and has been maintained at the expense of the funds of the Charity, but the said School has been and is attended almost exclusively by Protestant pupils, chiefly of the middle class, and the total number of pupils has not at any time exceeded one hundred or thereabouts, and the funds of the Charity have not been and are not wholly applied to the Education of the Poor, as directed by the Founder of the Charity :

And whereas the property applicable for the purposes aforesaid, besides the School premises described in the First Schedule hereto, is now represented by the property, funds, and securities described in the Second Schedule hereto :

And whereas the above-mentioned School premises and other property applicable to the purposes aforesaid, now constitute Educational Endowments within the meaning of the Educational Endowments (Ireland) Act, 1885, and the said Act applies to the same :

And whereas it has appeared to the Commissioners under the said Act, after due inquiry, that in order to extend the usefulness of the said Endowments, provision should be made for the future government and management thereof, in manner hereinafter appearing :

Therefore, from and after the date of this Scheme, being the day upon which the Lord Lieutenant shall by Order in Council declare his approbation hereof, the said Endowments shall be held, governed, managed, and applied for the purposes, with the powers, under the conditions and provisions, and in the manner hereinafter set forth, and not otherwise, any previous Act of Parliament, Letters Patent, Statute, Charter, Scheme, Order, Deed, Instrument, Trust, or Direction, relating to the subject-matter of this Scheme, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Preliminary.

Interpetation of terms.

1. For the purposes of this Scheme, unless the context otherwise requires, the following terms shall be interpreted as follows :

"The Act" shall mean the Educational Endowments (Ireland) Act, 1885.

"The Commissioners" shall mean the Commissioners of Education in Ireland, incorporated under the Act, 53 Geo. III., cap. 107, as duly constituted for the time being.

"The School Premises" shall mean the site, buildings, and premises described in the First Schedule hereto, situate at Hartstonge Street, in the City of Limerick, and known by the name of Leamy's Free School, and all the estate and interest therein now held in trust for the purposes of the said School.

"The Endowments" shall mean and include all the School premises, property, funds, and securities described in the First and Second Schedules hereto, and all other the property, real and personal, at the date of this Scheme vested in or held by the existing Governors of Leamy's Free School, or by the Accountant-General of the High Court of Justice in Ireland, or by any other person or persons, upon or for the educational and charitable trusts or purposes declared by the hereinbefore recited Will of William Leamy, or by the hereinbefore recited Chancery Schemes, with respect to the residue of the property of the said Testator.

"The Protestant Board" shall mean the Leamy Protestant Board of Education, Limerick, hereby incorporated for the administration of the Protestant share of the Endowments.

"The Roman Catholic Board" shall mean the Leamy Roman Catholic Board of Education, Limerick, hereby incorporated for the administration of the Roman Catholic share of the Endowments.

"Elementary Education" shall mean such education as may be given in the Schools aided by grants from the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, herein referred to as "National Schools."

"Technical Education" shall mean and include all technical instruction and manual instruction within the meaning of the Technical Instruction Act, 1889, and all other theoretical and practical instruction and training which may directly tend to prepare young persons for any industry, trade, handicraft, or mercantile manufacturing or commercial employment.

"Intermediate Education" shall mean education in such subjects as may be included in the Programme of Examinations held by the Intermediate Education Board for Ireland.

The Boards of Education.

Incorporation and Designation of Boards.

2. From and after the date of this Scheme a Protestant Board and a Roman Catholic Board shall be formed for the administration of the Protestant and Roman Catholic shares respectively of the Endowments. The said Boards shall be designated, respectively, "The Leamy Protestant Board of Education, Limerick," and "The Leamy Roman Catholic Board of Education, Limerick," and shall be constituted as hereinafter provided.

Each of the said Boards shall constitute a Body Corporate, with perpetual succession and a common seal, and power to acquire and hold property, real and personal, for the purposes of this Scheme.

The Protestant Board.

The Protestant Board.

3. The Protestant Board shall consist of the *ex-officio* members and the co-opted members hereinafter mentioned.

The *ex-officio* members shall be the Bishop of Limerick, the Dean of Limerick, and the Archdeacon of Limerick, duly appointed in accordance with the constitution of the Church formerly established by law, and referred to in the Irish Church Act, 1869, as the Church of Ireland; and the Minister, or the senior Minister, if there be more than one, of each and every other Protestant denomination having a fixed place of public worship in the City of Limerick, and having not less than five pupils upon the roll of any School managed maintained or aided by the Protestant Board, under the provisions of this Scheme; all for the time being.

There shall be five co-opted members, each of whom shall be a Protestant layman, and shall be resident in the City of Limerick, or within five miles from the nearest boundary of the said City.

The first co-opted members shall be such and so many of the Protestant members of the existing Governing Body of Leamy's Free School, as at the date of this Scheme shall be qualified, able, and willing to act as members of the Protestant Board. If the number of such members shall exceed five, no vacancy shall be filled until the number shall be reduced below five. If the number shall be less than five, the members of the Protestant Board present at a meeting to be duly convened and held within three months after the date of this Scheme, shall co-opt so many qualified persons as will raise the number of the co-opted members to five.

The Roman Catholic Board.

The Roman Catholic Board.

4. The Roman Catholic Board shall consist of the *ex-officio* members and the co-opted members hereinafter mentioned.

The *ex-officio* members shall be the Roman Catholic Bishop of Limerick, the Roman Catholic Parish Priest or Administrator of the Parish of St. Michael, Limerick, the Roman Catholic Parish Priest or Administrator of the Parish of St. John, Limerick, and the Roman Catholic Parish Priest or Administrator of the Parish of St. Munchin, Limerick; all for the time being.

There shall be three co-opted members, each of whom shall be a Roman Catholic layman, and shall be resident in the City of Limerick, or within five miles from the nearest boundary of the said City.

The first co-opted members shall be such and so many of the following persons as at the date of this Scheme shall be qualified, able, and willing to act as members of the Roman Catholic Board :—

1. James O'Shaughnessy, Esq., M.D., Limerick.
2. James Quin, Esq., Limerick.
3. Alderman Jerome Counihan, Limerick.

Vacancies among Co-opted Members.

Vacancies.

5. If at the date of this Scheme any of the first co-opted members above mentioned shall not be qualified or shall be unable or unwilling to act, and whenever thereafter any co-opted member of the Protestant Board or of the Roman Catholic Board, respectively, shall die, or resign by writing under his hand, or become bankrupt, or refuse to act, or become incapable of acting, or shall cease to be qualified as hereinbefore provided, or shall fail to attend at the least one-fourth of the meetings of the Board held in any one year, his office shall thereupon become vacant, and the fact of the vacancy, with the cause thereof, shall be recorded in the minutes of the Board upon which the vacancy shall occur; and, as soon as conveniently may be after the occurrence of each vacancy, the remaining members of the said Board shall co-opt a qualified person to fill the same.

Vesting and Transfer of the Endowments.

Vesting and Transfer of the Endowments.

6. From and after the date of this Scheme, the Endowments, and all other property, real and personal, belonging to or held in trust for the purposes of this Scheme, or any of them, with all powers, rights, and remedies for the recovery thereof (except such parts of the Endowments as may be then standing in the name of the Accountant-General of the High Court of Justice in Ireland), shall, without any new conveyance or instrument, become and be vested in the Commissioners, and shall thenceforth be held by them and their successors for ever, upon and for the trusts and purposes of this Scheme; subject to the conditions and provisions herein contained, and to all or any rents, charges, rights, tenancies, easements, or liabilities at the date of this Scheme lawfully affecting the same. From and after the date of this Scheme, all rents, rentcharges, dividends, interest, and other income, due or accruing, and all other property, real and personal, held by any person or persons (other than the said Accountant-General), in trust for or applicable to all or any of the purposes of this Scheme (except as aforesaid) shall, without any new conveyance or instrument, be delivered, transferred, and paid by the person or persons possessed thereof, or bound to pay the same, to the Commissioners; and the receipt of the Commissioners for any delivery, transfer, or payment hereby directed, shall be a good discharge for the person or persons making the same, and he or they shall not be answerable for the application thereof.

From and after the date of this Scheme, all such parts of the Endowments as shall be then standing in the name of the Accountant-General of the High Court of Justice in Ireland shall, subject to the orders of the said High Court, be held for the purposes of this Scheme, and the dividends, interest, and income thereof, subject as aforesaid, shall be payable to the Commissioners, who shall in the first instance pay thereout all proper and necessary outgoings and expenses payable by them in respect of the Endowments, and shall pay the residue of the said income to the Protestant Board and the Roman Catholic Board in the shares hereinafter specified, to be applied by the said Boards respectively as hereby directed.

At any time after the date of this Scheme, the Commissioners may apply to the High Court of Justice in Ireland for an order that the said Accountant-General shall transfer or pay to the Commissioners all or any parts of the Endowments which shall be then standing in the name of the said Accountant-General, and may accept a transfer thereof accordingly. From and after such transfer, the Commissioners shall hold the portions of the Endowments so transferred to them, after payment of the necessary expenses of the transfer, upon the trusts and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, and the Endowments, and the interest, dividends, and income thereof, shall thenceforth be paid and applied

by the Commissioners upon the trusts and for the purposes, and in accordance with the conditions and provisions, of this Scheme. From and after such transfer, the hereinbefore recited Chancery Schemes, and all or any other Orders of the said High Court theretofore affecting the Endowments, so far as the same may be superseded by or inconsistent with the provisions of this Scheme, shall cease to have effect.

Provisions as to the School Premises.

The School Premises.

7. For the period of six calendar months after the date of this Scheme, but not afterwards, the Protestant Board may continue to hold, use, and occupy the School Premises, and the income of the Endowments may continue to be applied for the purposes of Leamy's Free School, by the Protestant Board, upon the same terms and in the same manner as the existing Governing Body of Leamy's Free School might have held, used, and occupied, and applied the same respectively, if this Scheme had not passed. Within the said period of six months, but not afterwards, the Roman Catholic Board may, by writing, elect to become tenants to the Commissioners of the School Premises, subject to the conditions and upon the terms that the said Board shall at all times during the tenancy keep the said premises in tenantable order and repair, and shall pay all rates and taxes and cost of insurance for the same, and that the said premises shall be used for the purposes of a School for the education of the Poor of Limerick, to be managed and maintained or aided by the said Board in accordance with the provisions of this Scheme. If the Roman Catholic Board shall elect to take the said premises as aforesaid, the Commissioners, upon the expiration of the said period of six months, shall take up the possession of the School Premises, and shall transfer the possession thereof to the Roman Catholic Board, who shall thenceforth be entitled to hold the same, free of rent, as tenants to the Commissioners, so long as they shall observe and fulfil the terms and conditions aforesaid. If the Roman Catholic Board shall take the School Premises as aforesaid, and shall afterwards, at any time, cease to observe and fulfil the terms and conditions aforesaid, or if, at any time, in the judgment of the Commissioners, pronounced after such inquiry as they shall deem sufficient, the School carried on therein shall not be efficiently conducted as a School for the education of the Poor of Limerick, in accordance with the provisions of this Scheme, or if the daily average attendance of pupils at the said School shall, for two consecutive years, fall below two hundred, or if the said Board shall not elect to take the School premises as aforesaid, or shall at any time surrender the said premises, the Commissioners shall thereupon take up the possession of the said premises, and shall thereupon and thenceforth sell or let the said premises to the best advantage, and shall receive and apply the proceeds thereof as part of the Roman Catholic share of the Endowments, to be administered in accordance with the provisions of this Scheme.

Proceeds of Sale or Letting.

8. If the Roman Catholic Board shall not elect to take the School Premises as hereinbefore provided, or if the Commissioners shall afterwards take up the possession of the said premises from the said Board, and if the Commissioners shall sell or let the same as hereinbefore provided, the Commissioners shall from time to time pay the net income, arising from the proceeds of such sale or letting, after all proper and necessary outgoings, to the said Board, to be by them and their successors held and applied in accordance with the provisions of this Scheme ; and all or any part of the net capital of such proceeds, after all proper and necessary outgoings, may, with the sanction of the Commissioners, be expended and applied by the Roman Catholic Board as a Building Fund, subject to the like conditions as are hereinafter prescribed with respect to the Building Fund hereinafter provided for the Protestant Board.

Grant of Capital and Building Fund to Protestant Board.

The Protestant Board.

9. From and after the date of this Scheme a sum of Government Stock, portion of the capital of the Endowments, equivalent at the price of the day to Two Thousand Pounds, and the income thereof, as from the date of this Scheme, shall be set apart and held by the Com-

missioners upon trust for the Protestant Board, and the Protestant Board, at any time and from time to time after the said sum shall have been so set apart, may require the Commissioners to take any proceedings necessary to obtain a transfer or payment of the said sum, if not already in their hands, and to pay or transfer the same, out of the capital of the Endowments, to the Protestant Board, to be by them and their successors held and applied in accordance with the provisions of this Scheme. The Protestant Board, with the sanction of the Commissioners, may, from time to time, or at any time, expend any part or parts of the capital sum set apart for or paid or transferred to them as aforesaid, not exceeding in all One Thousand Pounds, as a Building Fund for the purposes of a School to be conducted in accordence with the provisions of this Scheme, in acquiring a site, or in acquiring or erecting buildings, or in enlarging or improving any existing buildings, or in providing suitable residences for the teachers employed by the said Board, or in providing School furniture or appliances, so as to enable the said Board, from and after the expiration of the period of six calendar months from the date of this Scheme, to continue to carry on a School in accordance with the provisions hereof. All such expenditure shall be made upon premises in the City of Limerick, or its neighbourhood, permanently vested in the Protestant Board or in some other corporate body, or in Trustees or Lessees duly appointed in accordance with the Rules and Regulations of the Commissioners of National Education relating to Vested National Schools, and all such expenditure shall be accounted for by the Protestant Board. Subject to any expenditure made as aforesaid, the residue of the above-mentioned capital sum, and all income thereof, shall be paid to or received by the Protestant Board, and applied for the purposes of the said Board as herein provided.

Apportionment of Income.

Annual Grants.

10. From and after the setting apart transfer payment and application of the sums hereinbefore mentioned, and in the meantime subject thereto, the Commissioners, after payment of all proper and necessary outgoings and expenses payable by them in respect of the Endowments, including the payments to the existing Teachers of Leamy's Free School hereinafter mentioned, and any rent payable for the School Premises, shall half-yearly pay the net annual income and produce of the residue of the Endowments (other than the proceeds of any sale or letting of the School premises) to the Protestant Board and the Roman Catholic Board respectively, in the proportions following, that is to say, one equal fourth part thereof to the Protestant Board and three equal fourth parts thereof to the Roman Catholic Board, to be by the said Boards respectively applied in the manner and subject to the conditions herein prescribed, and the proceeds of any sale or letting of the School premises shall be applied for the purposes of the Roman Catholic Board as hereinbefore provided, in addition to the three equal fourth parts of the net income aforesaid.

Trusts of the Endowments.

Trusts of the Endowments.

11. From and after the date of this Scheme, and subject to the conditions and provisions herein contained, the Endowments shall be held upon trust for the promotion of the Education of the Poor in the City of Limerick and its neighbourhood, including Elementary Education and instruction in such extra or optional subjects taught in National Schools, together with such branches of Technical and Intermediate Education, as the several Boards shall, from time to time, consider best suited to the wants and capacities of the Protestant Poor and the Roman Catholic Poor of Limerick respectively.

Application of the Endowments.

Application of the Endowments.

12. Subject to the other provisions of this Scheme, the Protestant Board and the Roman Catholic Board, respectively, shall apply all moneys received by them out of the Endowments, for the benefit of one or more Schools available for the Elementary, Technical, or Intermediate Education of poor pupils in the City of Limerick or its neighbourhood, for the following

purposes, or for such and so many of them as the Board shall from time to time deem expedient ;—

(*a.*) To maintain the buildings, furniture, appliances, and premises, of the School or Schools which each Board shall manage maintain or aid under this Scheme, in good order and condition, and to make such additions thereto, and such improvements therein, as may be required from time to time.

(*b.*) To pay any rents, other than the rents of the existing School Premises payable by the Commissioners, and all taxes, cost of insurance, and other charges necessarily or properly payable out of or for the premises of such School or Schools as aforesaid, and to defray the necessary working expenses and the cost of management.

(*c.*) To employ and pay such teachers as the Board may deem it expedient to engage for the instruction of the pupils in such School or Schools as aforesaid ; also to supplement the salaries or emoluments of any teachers or monitors who may be entitled to any salary or emolument from the Commissioners of National Education, or from any other source.

(*d.*) To provide, from time to time, as far as the Endowments will allow, special teachers for such School or Schools as aforesaid, in subjects of Technical or Intermediate Education and home industries, more especially in such subjects as practical agriculture, handicraft, and the use of tools for boys; cookery, various kinds of needlework, laundry work, and dressmaking for girls. For the purpose of giving Technical or Intermediate Instruction, each Board may make arrangements by which teachers employed by them may also visit other Schools, on stated days at fixed hours, and may give instruction to the pupils thereof, upon such terms as to contributing to the payment of the said teachers and otherwise, as the Board shall think fit.

(*e.*) To provide prizes for the most deserving pupils of such School or Schools as aforesaid. These prizes may be awarded in money, or in remission of School fees, or in such other manner as the Board may deem best calculated to stimulate the industry or to promote the progress of the pupils, and they may be so given as to enable and encourage deserving and capable pupils, who require such assistance, to continue their education longer than they could otherwise do, or to obtain special or more advanced education.

(*f.*) To defray any other expenses incurred in carrying out the purposes of this Scheme.

Additional Endowments.

Donations and Subscriptions.

13. Each of the Boards may collect, receive, acquire and hold donations, subscriptions, devises, bequests, and other additional endowments, real and personal, and may apply the same for the purposes of this Scheme. They may also collect, receive, acquire, and hold donations, subscriptions, devises, bequests, and other endowments, read or personal, and may apply the same for any object connected with the purposes of this Scheme which shall not be inconsistent with, or calculated to impede the efficient working of the provisions hereof. All properties and moneys so received or applied shall be included in the accounts to be kept by the respective Boards under this Scheme. Each of the Boards, from time to time, if it shall think fit, may provide for the representation upon the Board of Subscribers to the funds of the Board, and for the election of additional members of the Board by such subscribers, in such manner and subject to such conditions as the Board may from time to time think expedient.

Aid from Public Sources.

14. Each of the Boards may make all arrangements from time to time necessary to enable them to obtain from the Intermediate Education Board, from the Commissioners of National Education, from the Science and Art Department, from the Commissioners of Public Works, from any local authority, or from any other public body, or under any Statute, any aid, by way of teachers salaries, results fees, prizes, grants or loans for building or other purposes, or provision for Technical or other special Education, which

may at any time be available for any School receiving benefit from the Endowments ; and, notwithstanding anything herein contained, they may place any such School, or any of the classes or pupils thereof, in connection with or under the inspection of any such public body as aforesaid, and they may comply with any rules or regulations, as to additional Governors or otherwise, for the time being in force respecting schools classes or pupils receiving such aid. All money and other aid which either Board may so receive shall, subject to such rules and regulations, be applied by them in conformity with the provisions of this Scheme, and shall be accounted for accordingly.

School Fees.

15. Each of the Boards may from time to time authorize the charge of such school fees for instruction in the School or Schools maintained or aided by them as they may think reasonable, provided that, so far as the Endowments will allow, the Boards shall permit poor pupils resident in or near the City of Limerick to receive Education in such School or Schools as aforesaid, at reduced fees or free of charge, if the Board be satisfied that they are unable to pay the ordinary fees.

General Provisions as to the Boards of Education.

Chairman, *Quorum*, and Honorary Officers.

16. The Protestant Bishop of Limerick shall be *ex-officio* the Chairman of the Protestant Board, and the Roman Catholic Bishop of Limerick shall be *ex-officio* the Chairman of the Roman Catholic Board. Each Board shall appoint a Vice-Chairman at their first meeting after the date of this Scheme, and at their first meeting in each calendar year thereafter. Each Vice-Chairman so elected shall hold office until the election of his successor, and shall be eligible for re-election. The Chairman shall preside at every meeting of the Board at which he is present ; in the absence of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman shall preside ; and in the absence of both, the members present shall elect one of their number to act as Chairman for the occasion. Three members shall constitute a *quorum* of each Board, and all matters and questions shall be determined by the majority of the members present ; in every case of equality of votes the Chairman of the meeting shall have a second or casting vote. Each Board may from time to time appoint an Honorary Secretary and such other Honorary Officers as they shall think fit, and may define the duties of such Honorary Officers.

Meetings.

17. Each Board shall hold its first meeting within two calendar months after the date of this Scheme, at a time and place to be fixed by requisition of a majority of the members for the time being, and shall meet once at the least in every three months thereafter, at a time and place in the City of Limerick to be appointed by the Board, and may also meet at such other times and places as may from time to time be appointed by the Board. Notice of every meeting shall be given to each member three clear days, or such other time as the Board may direct, before the meeting. The Chairman, Vice-Chairman, or any three other members of either Board, may at any time summon a special meeting of the Board, giving notice to each member six clear days, or such other time as the Board may direct, before the meeting, and specifying in the notice the object thereof. Every meeting may adjourn for the completion of its business to such time and place as the members present may appoint.

Minutes, Books, and Documents.

18. Every member of each Board shall, at or before the first meeting which he attends, sign a declaration, in a book to be kept for the purpose, of his acceptance of the office of member, and until he has signed such declaration he shall not be entitled to act as a member. Minute books shall be kept by each Board in which minutes of all its proceedings shall be duly entered. All deeds and other writings of either Board, sealed with the common seal, and signed at any meeting by the Chairman of the meeting and two other Members, shall be held to be validly executed on the part of the Board.

Bye-Laws and Regulations.

19. Each Board may from time to time make such by-laws and regulations as it shall consider convenient and needful for giving effect to the purposes

of this Scheme, provided that such by-laws and regulations shall not be inconsistent with the provisions of this Scheme, and that the same may be repealed, altered, and amended by the Board as it shall deem expedient.

Accounts and Audit.

20. Each Board shall cause to be kept a regular account of all its receipts and disbursements, in such manner and form as may, from time to time, be prescribed or approved by the Local Government Board; and the accounts for each year, ending the thirty-first day of December or such other day as the Local Government Board may direct, or an abstract thereof, in such form as the Local Government Board shall prescribe or approve, shall be submitted for audit on or before the first day of March following, or such other day as the Local Government Board may appoint, to an auditor of the Local Government Board, or to some other competent authority appointed or approved by the Local Government Board. The Local Government Board may fix, and each Board shall pay, such reasonable sum or sums as shall be necessary to defray the cost of audit. Each Board shall keep an account with such Bank as it shall from time to time select, and all moneys receivable or payable by either Board (except petty cash), shall be lodged to or drawn from such account, and every cheque shall be signed by two members at the least thereto authorized.

Inspection.

21. If and whenever an Inspector shall be appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, under the Act, Section 17, he shall inspect the Schools sharing in the Endowments, and shall present his report thereon to the Lord Lieutenant, once at the least in each year, and as much oftener as the Lord Lieutenant may direct; and the remuneration of such Inspector, as fixed by the Lord Lieutenant, shall be defrayed by the Board as the Lord Lieutenant may direct. Unless and until the Lord Lieutenant shall appoint an Inspector of the Schools sharing in the Endowments, any Inspector from time to time appointed by the Commissioners of National Education to inspect any of the said Schools which may be a National School, shall be deemed to be an Inspector appointed by the Lord Lieutenant under the Act; and the reports of every such Inspector shall be presented by the Board to the Lord Lieutenant, but no such Inspector shall be entitled as such to any remuneration in addition to the remuneration which he may be otherwise entitled to receive.

Committees.

22. Each Board may from time to time appoint a Committee or Committees, each consisting of two or more members of the Board, to carry into execution any orders rules or directions of the Board with respect to the purposes of this Scheme, or to manage such business as the Board may deem it expedient to depute to a Committee. The Board appointing each Committee may fix the quorum, define the duties, and regulate the proceedings of the Committee, as it shall think fit.

Management of Property.

Management, Sale, Letting, and Investment.

23. Each Board shall, from time to time, make such arrangements as it may deem expedient for the custody of the common seal, and of all deeds and documents belonging to the Board, for the management of the property vested in it, and for the employment of such officers as it shall find it necessary to employ. Each Board, with the consent of the Commissioners, may sell, exchange, let for any term, mortgage, or otherwise dispose of, all or any lands or buildings which may be vested in it, so that every such dealing shall be carried out to the best advantage, and that all money obtained thereon, other than current rents, shall be treated as part of the capital of the Endowments, and shall be vested or otherwise disposed of in accordanee with the provisions hereof. The Commissioners and each Board may from time to time invest the capital of the Endowments belonging to or vested in them respectively, and any moneys arising from any sale, or received for equality of exchange of land or buildings, and also any residue of income not required in any year for the purposes of this Scheme, and also any subscriptions or other moneys received under this Scheme, in any of the public stocks, funds, or securities of the United Kingdom, or of any Colony or Dependency thereof; or in the stock of the Bank of England or of the Bank

of Ireland; or upon freehold or leasehold securities, or in the purchase of perpetual rents or rentcharges, in the United Kingdom; or upon the debentures or mortgages of any municipal, commercial, or other Joint Stock Company or Corporation, carrying on business or constituted for any purpose in the United Kingdom, or in any Colony or Dependency thereof; or in any securities sanctioned by law, or by the practice of the High Court of Justice, for the investment of trust funds. The Commissioners and each Board, respectively, may from time to time vary such investments, and may have recourse in any year to the accumulations of income of any previous year or years, and may retain in their existing state of investment, so long as they shall think fit, all or any securities which may from time to time be received by them for the purposes of this Scheme, if the retention of such securities does not involve any liability capable of affecting their other property.

Provision as to the Existing Teachers.

Allowances to existing Teachers.

24. For the period of six calendar months from and after the date of this Scheme, each of the Teachers of Leamy's Free School, named in the Third Schedule hereto, who shall continue to be employed in the said School, or by the Protestant Board, shall continue to be entitled to receive the same salary and emoluments out of the Endowments, which were payable to him or her out of the Endowments at the date of the passing of the Act, provided he or she shall continue to discharge, for the Protestant Board, the same duties which he or she would have been bound to perform for the existing Governing Body of Leamy's Free School if this Scheme had not passed, or like duties. From and after the expiration of the period aforesaid, if and so long as any of the said Teachers shall be employed by the Protestant Board in a School managed maintained or aided by the said Board in accordance with the provisions of this Scheme, the said Board shall be entitled to receive from the Commissioners, out of the income of the Endowments, towards payment of the salary of each such Teacher while so employed, a sum equal in amount to one-thirtieth part of the amount of the salary payable to him or her out of the Endowments at the date of the passing of the Act, for each completed year during which he or she shall have held his or her office at the date of this Scheme, calculated according to the date and amount stated in the Third Schedule hereto. If at any time after the date of this Scheme, any of the said Teachers shall cease or fail to be employed by the Protestant Board in a School managed maintained or aided by the said Board in accordance with the provisions of this Scheme, from any cause other than voluntary resignation or removal for incompetence misconduct or wilful neglect, he or she, upon such discontinuance of his or her employment, shall be entitled to receive from the Commissioners, by way of compensation for his or her vested interest, out of the capital of the Endowments, the amount of One Year's Salary at the rate stated in the Third Schedule hereto, for each completed period of seven years during which he or she shall have held his or her office at the date of such discontinuance of his or her employment, such payments to be calculated according to the several and respective dates and amounts stated in the Third Schedule hereto.

Payment of Expenses.

Payment of Expenses.

25. The Commissioners, the Protestant Board, and the Roman Catholic Board, respectively, shall, subject to the other provisions of this Scheme, pay out of the Endowments all charges, which, under the provisions of the Act, shall be properly and necessarily payable by the Commissioners and by the said Boards respectively, for the taxed costs and expenses of this Scheme or for audit and inspection, or for other purposes.

Discharge of existing Trustees.

Discharge of existing Trustees.

26. Immediately after the passing of this Scheme, the existing Governors under the hereinbefore recited Chancery Schemes shall proceed to pay and discharge out of the moneys in their hands, all the salaries, outgoings, and liabilities due or payable by them up to the date of this Scheme, including

their costs of and incident to the preparation of this Scheme (such costs, if any to be taxed and certified by the proper officer of the High Court of Justice in Ireland), and shall prepare a final account of all their receipts and disbursements, dating from the last annual account submitted to the High Court of Justice in Ireland, and shall submit the same for audit to the Local Government Board, or to such competent authority as the said Board shall approve. Upon such audit the net cash balances remaining in the hands of the said Governors, or of their agents, treasurers or bankers, or of any other person on their account, shall be ascertained and certified, and thereupon the same and all securities held by the said Governors shall forthwith be paid or transferred to the Commissioners, to be by them held and applied for the purposes of this Scheme and accounted for accordingly. The said Governors and all or any other persons having custody thereof, shall at the same time deliver to the Commissioners all books, documents, and other chattels and effects belonging to or held by them as or for such Governors, who shall thereupon be discharged. All rents, debts, and other sums, then accruing or payable to or recoverable by the said Governors, shall thereupon and thenceforth accrue and become payable to and recoverable by the Commissioners, and all contracts and liabilities then binding upon the said Governors, shall thereupon and thenceforth, to the same extent and out of the same funds, become binding upon the Commissioners. The said Governors shall not be bound or required to submit for audit to the High Court of Justice in Ireland any account which shall have been duly audited under this Scheme.

Printing of Scheme.

Printing of Scheme.

27. The Commissioners shall cause this Scheme to be printed, or shall procure printed copies thereof, and shall keep the same for sale at a reasonable price.

Accounts of the Commissioners of Education.

Accounts of Commissioners

28. The Commissioners shall keep separate accounts of the Endowments held or received by them for the purposes of this Scheme, and shall and may exercise, with respect to the said Endowments, the same or like powers of investment and management which they may exercise with respect to the Royal School Endowments vested in them.

Alteration of Scheme.

Alteration of Scheme.

29. This Scheme may be altered from time to time by the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests for Ireland, in any matter whatsoever, upon the application of the Commissioners or upon the joint application of the Protestant Board and the Roman Catholic Board; or, in any matter relating exclusively to the administration of any portion of the Endowments allotted to either Board, upon the application of the Board concerned; but except upon such application no alteration shall be so made, and no alteration shall be made contrary to anything contained in the Act.

SCHEDULES REFERRED TO IN THE FOREGOING SCHEME.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

The School Premises.

1. The Plot of Land with the School-house and other Buildings thereon situate at Hartstonge Street, in the City of Limerick, known by the name of Leamy's Free School.

2. All fixtures, furniture, chattels, and effects, in and belonging to the said School at the date of this Scheme.

Second Schedule.

Moneys, Funds, and Securities comprised in the Endowments.

1. A sum of £10,413 3*s.* 8*d.*, Government Stock, now standing in the Books of the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland, in the name of the Accountant-General of the High Court of Justice in Ireland, to the credit of the matter of the Right Hon. Attorney-General *v.* Francis Alex. FitzGerald.

2. All such sums of stock or cash as, at the date of this Scheme, may be in the hands of the said Accountant-General, and standing to the credit of the same matter.

3. All interest and dividends due and accruing upon the said sum of stock at the date of this Scheme.

4. All or any other moneys, funds, or securities belonging to the Endowments, or held by the existing Trustees of Leamy's Free School at the date of this Scheme.

Third Schedule—Existing Teachers.

Name.	Office held at the date of the passing of the Act.	Annual Salary at date of the Act.	Date of Appointment.
	PART I.	£ *s.* *d.*	
William Wilson Mercer, . .	Head Master, . .	100 0 0	July 16, 1884.
Samuel Moore, . . .	Assistant Master, . .	40 0 0	February 4, 1885.
Miss Mary Mercer, . . .	Head Mistress, . .	50 0 0	January 7, 1880.
Miss Margaret Harrold, . .	Assistant Mistress, .	26 0 0	August 7, 1875.
Miss Elizabeth Croston, . .	Do., . . .	15 0 0	April 1, 1882.

We, the Judicial Commissioners constituted under the Educational Endowments (Ireland) Act, 1885, having duly prepared the foregoing Scheme, hereby submit the same for the approval of the Lord Lieutenant in Council under the said Act, duly signed by both of us under our hands, this Thirty-first day of July, 1893.

GERALD FITZGIBBON,
WILLIAM O'BRIEN, } *Judicial Commissioners*

Witness;

FREDK REDMOND,

Acting-Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS (IRELAND) ACT, 1885.

COPY of Scheme for the future government of the LEAMY ENDOWMENTS, County Limerick.

(*Presented pursuant to Act.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 12 *January*, 1894.

[*Price* 4*d.*]

Under 4 *oz.*

IRISH EDUCATION ACT, 1892 (COMPULSORY EDUCATION).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 13 February 1894;—*for*,

RETURN "of Copy of Correspondence between the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland and the Irish Government on the Subject of the Difficulties experienced by the Commissioners in bringing into operation 'The Irish Education Act, 1892.'"

(*Mr. John Morley.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
13 *February* 1894.

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90, West Nile Street, Glasgow; or
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RETURN of Copy of Correspondence between the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland and the Irish Government on the Subject of the difficulties experieneed by the Commissioners in bringing into operation the Irish Education Act, 1892.

(B.O.—30 January 1894.)

National Education Office, Dublin,
31 January 1894.

Sir,

THE Commissioners of National Education direct us to forward the accompanying Minute passed at the Board's meeting on yesterday on the subject of the difficulties experienced by them in bringing into operation the Irish Education Act, 1892, 55 & 56 Vict. c. 42, which they submit for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

We have, &c.
(signed) *J. C. Taylor*,
W. R. Molloy,
Secretaries.

The Right Honourable John Morley, M.P.,
Dublin Castle.

MINUTE of the Commissioners upon the appointment of "School Attendance Committees," submitted for the consideration of the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant.

IN consequence of the difficulties which the Commissioners of National Education have experienced in bringing the Irish Education Act, 1892, into operation, and the observations upon their action which have been made in Parliament and elsewhere, they think it necessary to submit the following Minute for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

The object of the Act is to secure the attendance at school of all children within the prescribed limits of age, "unless there is a reasonable excuse for non-attendance." Sec. 1 (

The Act applies only to municipal boroughs or towns or townships under Commissioners, and "the Council or Commissioners of the place" are, in each instance, "the Local Authority" for the purposes of the Act. There are in Ireland, in all, 118 places to which the Act applies. In 88 of these places the Local Authority has taken action under the Act; but in the remaining 30 places, for various reasons, nothing effectual has yet been done to bring the Act into operation. Sec. 15

Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Waterford, and other most important places are among those in which the Act is as yet in abeyance.

The Act, Sec. 3, Sub-sec. (4), purports to empower the Commissioners to exercise any power and perform any duty imposed on a local authority by the preceding part of the same section, in the event of such authority, after warning and reasonable notice, failing so to do. Sec. 3 (

But the succeeding Sub-section (5) of Section 7, which provides that the expenses of school attendance committees and their offices "shall be defrayed by the Local Authority out of the local rate," and the subsequent Section 15, Sub section (2), which relates only to "any County Council which may be established" under future legislation, are the only provisions to be found in the Act for defraying the expenses attending its execution.– There is therefore no provision enabling the Commissioners to defray the expense of any action which they might endeavour to take upon default on the part of a local authority They have no power to compel any local authority to exercise its powers or to perform its duties; and they also have reason to believe that, in many places to which the Act applies, there is no rate or fund which answers to the description of "the local rate" with sufficient certainty to justify the Commissioners in taking it on themselves to appoint a committee which would necessarily incur expenses which might prove irrecoverable.

In those places in which the local authorities have taken action, other difficulties have arisen, owing chiefly to the provisions of Section 3 (1), and to the proceedings of the local authorities under those provisions. In appointing school attendance committees, the local authority in each place has the sole and uncontrolled power of fixing the number of the committee at six, eight, or ten, and also has the sole power of making "regulations as to the time, and mode of appointment of the committee, and the conduct of their proceedings." Such regulations, when made, are "subject to the approval of the Commissioners"; but, the Commissioners have no power to prescribe or originate regulations, nor to require the local authorities to make any particular regulation, nor can any regulation be made under the Act except as to the prescribed subjects, which in the opinion of the Commissioners did not include the composition of the committees, or the qualifications of their members, which are specifically provided for by the Act, in the following terms: "One-half shall be appointed by the local authority, and the remainder by the Commissioners, and not less than one half shall, where such persons are available, be managers or patrons of schools in the place." The Commissioners, in April 1893 and subsequently, called the attention of the local authorities to the provisions of the Act, specially quoting the third and fifteenth sections, and called upon them to carry out the requirements of the law. The Commissioners were of opinion that the direction as to the appointment of managers or patrons was equally binding upon the local authorities and upon themselves, and they submit that, as the Act stands, the duty of electing the prescribed number of patrons or managers, where available, and the responsibility for disregarding this provision, cannot be exclusively thrown upon one only of the appointing authorities. The Commissioners have always been, and they are, ready to co-operate with the local authorities in providing for the appointment of the prescribed proportion of managers or patrons, where available, but the action of the local authorities has, in several cases hitherto been such as to render it impossible for the Commissioners to give effect, through their appointments alone, to this direction in the Act, with constituting the attendance committees in a way which would be both unjust and fatal to their efficiency. Londonderry may be taken as an example, though there are many similar cases. The local authority fixed the number of the school attendance committee at ten, and appointed five members, all of whom were Protestants, and none of whom were managers or patrons. The proportion of the population who were Roman Catholics was 55·2. Similar action in other places led to strong remonstrances being addressed to the Commissioners, who were called upon to do justice in the matter, which was stated to involve the peaceful and harmonious working of the Act, and interests of conscience which could not be compromised. In Londonderry only three Roman Catholic managers or patrons were available, and if the Commissioners were obliged to confine their five nominations to patrons or managers, the result would have been the appointment of a committee upon which more than 55 per cent. of the population would have been represented by only 30 per cent. of the Committee. There are several places in which there is only one manager or patron belonging to a numerous denomination, and there are some places in which there is no manager or patron belonging to a denomination which is entitled to representation. The Commissioners believe that the result of throwing the obligation to appoint managers or patrons entirely upon the commissioners, under such circumstances, must be to prevent the committees, when appointed, from proving efficient for any purpose except that of provoking sectarian animosity. The duties and discretion entrusted to these committees include the decision whether non-national schools are "efficient," whether children not attending school are "receiving suitable elementary education in some other manner"; whether the excuses made for the non-attendance of children are "reasonable"; whether in each case of default in attendance "it is inexpedient" to take proceedings, and the like; and if the decision of such questions is exclusively entrusted to members of one religious denomination, or even to a committee upon which each denomination has not a fair representation, the results must be most injurious.

c. 1 (3)
).

The Commissioners felt that they could not make themselves parties to the constitution of the committees to whom such delicate powers were entrusted in a manner calculated to create just dissatisfaction. They thought that the provision that managers or patrons shall be appointed only "where such persons are available," left them at least the discretion, where other vital considerations arose, even apart from their contention the local authorities were equally bound to obey the Act. They have in each case considered whether they could appoint the prescribed proportion of managers or patrons, and they have done so except where their doing so would ignore other and vital interests and would, in the judgment of the Commissioners, render it impossible for the committee

mittee to carry out its functions by depriving it of the public confidence and support essential to its efficiency.

The Commissioners think it right to state that, throughout all the discussions and considerations which have taken place at their board upon this subject, including the adoption of this Minute, they have been unanimous, and there has been no division of opinion among them as to the constitution of any school attendance committee, or even as to the selection of the members.

They are distinctly of opinion that no further steps can be taken, with any advantage, to enforce the provisions of the Act, or bring it into more general operation; until its provisions have been so amended as to remove the difficulties above indicated, with others which a careful perusal of the Act will at once suggest.

Chief Secretary's Office, Dublin Castle,
1 February 1894.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of the Minute passed at the meeting of the Board on 30th January, stating the difficulties already experienced in bringing into operation the Irish Education Act, 1892, and pointing to others "which a careful perusal of the Act will at once suggest."

The subject shall at once receive the consideration from Her Majesty's Government which its great importance demands, and they will adopt whatever measures may seem most expedient to remedy the defects in the Act of 1892 to which you draw their attention.

I have &c.
(signed) *John Morley.*

The Commissioners of
National Education in Ireland.

National Education Office, Dublin,
8 February 1894.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, and to state that having submitted it to the Commissioners of National Education they direct me to thank you for your courteous expression of the intention of Her Majesty's Government to remedy the defects in the Irish Education Act, 1892.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. C. Taylor,*
Secretary.

The Right Honourable John Morley, M.P.,
Dublin Castle.

IRISH EDUCATION ACT, 1892 (COMPULSORY EDUCATION).

RETURN of Copy of Correspondence between the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland and the Irish Government on the subject of the difficulties experienced by the Commissioners in bringing into operation "The Irish Education Act, 1892."

(*Mr. John Morley.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
13 *February* 1894.

[*Price* 1 *d.*]

508. *Under* 1 *oz.*

MONASTIC SCHOOLS.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 10 April 1893;—*for*,

RETURN "showing the Number of MONASTIC SCHOOLS in *Ireland* under the NATIONAL BOARD of EDUCATION, with the Name of each; the Number of Children on the Roll of each School; the Number of Children in average daily attendance at each; the Number of Teachers employed; and the Names of the several Religious Orders to which they belong:

"And, Copies of the Form of Application for the School to be taken under the Board, and of the Form in the Quarterly Returns certifying that the Rules of the Board have been duly observed."

(*Mr. T. W. Russell.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 8 *June* 1893.

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HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., LIMITED, 104, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

I.—THE Number of MONASTIC SCHOOLS in connexion with the NATIONAL BOARD on 31st December 1892, was - - - - - - - - - - 37

II.—RETURN showing the Number of MONASTIC SCHOOLS in IRELAND under the NATIONAL BOARD of EDUCATION, with the Name of each; the Number of Children on the Roll of each School; the Number of Children in average daily Attendance at each; the Number of Teachers employed; and the Names of the several Religious Orders to which they belong.

	NAME OF SCHOOL.	Total Number of Children on Rolls on 31st December 1892.	Average daily Attendance for Year 1892.	Number of Teachers employed. (1.) Receiving Grants from Commissioners of National Education. Monks.	Laymen.	(2.) Not in Receipt of Grants from Commissioners of National Education. (a) Serving entire School Day.	(b) Serving limited portion of School Day.	Religious Order of Community.	County in which School is situated.
1	John-street Downpatrick - - - - - - Boys	103	58	2	—	1	—	Brothers of the Christian Schools	Down.
2	St. Patrick's, Dunmanway - - - - - - Boys	256	178	4	1	1	—	- - - Ditto - - - - -	Cork.
3	St. Stephen's, Waterford - - - - - - Boys	406	296	3	5	3	—	- - - Ditto - - - - -	Waterford.
-	St. Stephen's, Waterford, Evening - - - - Boys	277	155	1	2	5	—	- - - Ditto - - - - -	ditto.
4	Kildare - - - - - - - - - - - Boys	134	85	2	—	1	—	- - - Ditto - - - - -	Kildare.
5	St. Patrick's, Kilkenny - - - - - - - Boys	172	90	2	—	1	—	- - - Ditto - - - - -	Kilkenny.
6	Ardee - - - - - - - - - - Boys	163	113	3	—	—	—	- - - Ditto - - - - -	Louth.
7	Ardee - - - - - - - - - Infant Boys	67	41	1	—	—	—	- - - Ditto - - - - -	ditto.
8	Castletown - - - - - - - - - - Boys	68	44	1	—	1	—	- - - Ditto - - - - -	Queen's.
9	St. John's, Ballaghaderreen - - - - - - Boys	187	115	3	—	—	—	- - - Ditto - - - - -	Mayo.
10	St. Patrick's, Castlebar - - - - - - - Boys	269	183	4	1	2	—	- - - Ditto - - - - -	ditto.
11	St. Joseph's, Cove (1) - - - - - - - Boys	263	181	1	4	—	—	Presentation Order - - -	Cork.
12	St. Joseph's, Cove (2) - - - - - - - Boys	261	188	3	2	—	—	Ditto - - - - - - -	ditto.
13	Kinsale (1) - - - - - - - - - Boys	268	187	4	1	2	—	Ditto - - - - - - -	ditto.

14	Greenmount, Cork	Boys	456	328	2	4	2	—	Ditto	ditto.
15	*Gt. George's-street, Cork	Boys	451	284	*	*	10	—	Ditto	ditto.
16	*Douglas-street, Cork	Boys	818	477	*	*	14	1	Ditto	ditto.
17	*Miltown	Boys	172	118	*	*	4	—	Ditto	Kerry.
18	Killarney	Boys	217	168	4	—	2	—	Ditto	ditto.
19	St. Brendan's, Parsonstown	Boys	211	149	4	—	—	—	Ditto	King's.
20	Clara	Boys	320	211	3	—	1	—	Franciscan Order	ditto.
21	Treenlaur	Boys	133	69	2	—	—	—	Ditto	Mayo.
22	Errew	Boys	79	41	1	—	1	—	Ditto	ditto.
23	Bunnacurry	Boys	69	44	1	—	—	—	Ditto	ditto.
24	Kilkerrin	Boys	137	64	1	1	—	—	Ditto	Galway.
25	Curry	Boys	101	50	1	—	—	—	Ditto	ditto.
26	Carrabeg	Boys	143	78	2	—	—	1	Ditto	ditto.
27	Highlake	Boys	91	47	1	—	1	—	Ditto	Roscommon.
28	Granlahan	Boys	138	75	1	1	—	—	Ditto	ditto.
29	Mallow	Boys	411	292	6	2	1	—	Patrician Order	Cork.
30	Fethard	Boys	161	114	2	—	—	—	Ditto	Tipperary.
31	Tullow	Boys	102	70	2	—	—	2	Ditto	Carlow.
32	Coote-street, Mountrath	Boys	187	113	3	—	—	1	Ditto	Queen's.
33	Galway	Boys	290	154	5	—	—	—	Ditto	Galway.
34	Galway, Infant	Boys	184	103	2	—	—	—	Ditto	ditto.
35	Nun's Island, Galway	Boys	120	96	2	—	2	—	Ditto	ditto.
36	St. Mary's, Athlone	Boys	177	114	1	2	—	—	Marist Brothers	Westmeath.
37	St. Mary's, Athlone, Preparatory	Boys	128	92	1	1	—	—	Ditto	ditto.

* These schools are, under old arrangements, aided upon the capitation system, under which no payments are made to individual teachers. The number of teachers employed will be found in the column No. 2.

III.—Forms of (A) Application and (B) Quarterly Returns.

Note:—These forms are identical with those used in cases of applications to be taken into connexion, and of Quarterly Returns from other schools.

(A.)

*DISTRICT*_____ *ROLL No.*_____ I.O. (301.) 1890

No. of Letter requesting Aid_____	Acknowledged by Circular_____
Date of its receipt in Office_____	Notified to District Inspector_____
Blank form of Application despatched_____	Report Received_____
Ditto returned to Office_____	Entered in Application Book_____
Entered in Application Book_____	Referred to Sub-Committee_____

Do not write on this margin.

APPLICATION TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF NATIONAL EDUCATION

FOR AID TOWARDS

PAYMENT OF TEACHER'S SALARY AND FOR SUPPLY OF REQUISITES,

FOR

A School in the County of _____

to be called The_____ National School.

The School is situate in the Barony of_____; in the Parish of (*name as given on Ordnance Map*)_____ in the Townland of_____

in the Poor Law Union of_____ in P.L. Electoral Division of_____

The nearest Post Town is_____ distant_____ miles;

The School-house if situate on the road from_____ to_____

In the following Extract from the Commissioners' Rules and Regulations are set forth the chief conditions on which Aid is granted to Schools previously established (Non-Vested):—

1. The object of the system of National Education is to afford *combined* literary and moral, and *separate* religious instruction to children of all persuasions, as far as possible, in the same School, upon the fundamental principle, that no attempt shall be made to interfere with the peculiar religious tenets of any description of Christian pupils.

28. The aid granted to non-vested Schools consists of Salary, Results Fees, Gratuities, Books, and other School requisites, and the benefits of Inspection and Training. (See note to Rule 10 as to loans for the erection of non-vested School-houses.)

29. The Commissioners do not contribute towards Repairs, Fittings, or Furniture; or to the Rent of the School-house.*

30. Before granting aid (*a.*) the School must be in actual operation under a competent Teacher (Rule 151) and the Commissioners will require to be satisfied (*b.*) that the case is deserving of assistance; (*c.*) that there is reason to expect that the School will maintain an average daily attendance of at least *thirty* pupils; (*d.*) that adequate local provision will be made in augmentation of the Teacher's emoluments from the Board; (*e.*) that the School-house is suitable, in good repair, adequately furnished, and provided with proper out-offices; and (*f.*) that the Teacher is not the owner of or liable for rent for the School-house. †

31. In certain cases, namely, where the means of religious instruction are not attainable by children of a particular denomination in any National School within reasonable distance from their homes, the Commissioners are prepared to make modified grants to Schools in which the average daily attendance of pupils is less than 30; but they reserve to themselves the power in all cases of preventing the unnecessary multiplication of Schools in any district. (See Rule 172.)

32. Before the Commissioners decide upon an application for aid, they require, from the Inspector of the district, a report upon all the circumstances of the case.

33. To warrant continuance of aid the House and Furniture must be kept in sufficient repair by means of local contributions, and the School must be conducted in all respects in a satisfactory manner, and in accordance with the Rules and Regulations of the Commissioners.

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* Loans for providing Residences for Teachers of Non-Vested Schools may, however, be obtained. (*See* Rules 247-248.)

† No National School can be conducted as for a select class of children, and in no National School can any children be kept apart from the ordinary pupils on the ground of payment of School fees, or the social position of their parents, as the Commissioners regard any such separation of one class of pupils in a National School from the rest of the pupils as inconsistent with the spirit of the National system of Education.

N.B.—Both Forms of Application now sent must be returned, filled up.

34. (*a.*) In Mixed Schools, *i.e.*, Schools in which Male and Female children are taught in the same room, the Principal Teacher subject to the approval of the Board, may be either male or female, as the circumstances of the School may require; but (*b.*) when a Mixed School has been received into connection, the sanction of the Commissioners should be obtained for the substitution of a male for a female Teacher, or *vice versa*. (*c.*) A female Teacher, whether Principal or Assistant, will not be recognised in a Boys' School, unless it is attended by Infant Pupils only, nor (*d.*) a male Teacher, whether Principal or Assistant, in a Girls' School, nor (*e.*) will a male Assistant be recognised in any School under a female Principal. (See Rule 168.)

35. When a School has been taken into connection, as a School for Boys or for Girls solely, or as a Mixed School, the sanction of the Commissioners should be obtained for a change from a Boys' to a Girls' School, or *vice versa*, or to a Mixed School, or from a Mixed School to separate Schools. This is not to preclude the admission of Infant Boys to Girls' Schools. (See Note VII. (*b.*) Appendix, page 68.)

66. No aid will be granted to a School *held in a place of worship*; nor will the Commissioners sanction the *transfer* of an existing School to a place of worship, even for a temporary period.

67. When a School-room is in any way connected with a place of worship, there must not be any *direct internal* communication between the School-room and such place of worship.

69. *No political meetings shall be held in National School-houses, whether vested or non-vested; nor shall any political business whatsoever be transacted therein.* ‡

70. When any School is received into connection, the Commissioners will require that the inscription "NATIONAL SCHOOL" shall be put up in plain and legible characters on a conspicuous part of the Schoolhouse, or on such other place as may render it conspicuous to the public. In Vested Schools a stone is to be introduced into the wall having that inscription cut upon it.

71. The Commissioners will not sanction any inscription containing a title of *denominational character*, or which may appear to them to indicate that the School is one belonging to any particular religious body, but the terms Boys', Girls', or Infants', with the proper local designation taken from the city, town, parish, street, village or townland, in which the School is established, or the name of the founder, may be included in the inscription.

72. No emblems or symbols of a *denominational* nature shall be exhibited in the School-room during the hours of united instruction; nor will the Commissioners *in future* grant aid to any School which exhibits on the exterior of the buildings any such emblems.

73. No emblems or symbols of a *political* nature shall at *any time* be exhibited in the School-room or affixed to the *exterior* of the Buildings; nor shall any placards whatsoever, except such as refer to the legitimate business of School Management, be affixed thereto.

74. (*a.*) In all Day National Schools not less than four hours a day (including, if necessary, a playtime of not more than half-an-hour) must be provided on the Time-Table for the ordinary secular business on five days in the week. (*b.*) a pupil who on any of these days does not remain under instruction until the conclusion of the ordinary literary business, as notified on the Time-Table, cannot be credited with an attendance on that day. (*c.*) In Infants' Schools and Infants' Departments, more than one interval for play may be provided for on the Time-Table. (See page 68 Note VI.)

76. Religious Instruction must be so arranged (*a.*) that each School shall be open to children of all communions for combined literary and moral instruction; (*b.*) that in respect of religious instruction due regard be had to parental right and authority; and accordingly, that no child shall receive, or be present at, any religious instruction of which his parents or guardians disapprove; and (*c.*) that the time for giving religious instruction be so fixed that no child shall be thereby, in effect, excluded, directly or indirectly from the other advantages which the School affords.

88. The Government of the National Schools is vested in the Patrons or local Managers thereof.

99. (*a*) The Commissioners recognise as the Patron the person who applies in the first instance to place the School in connection with the Board, unless it be otherwise specified in the application.

(*b.*) The Local Manager is the person who is charged with the direct government of the School, the appointment and removal of Teachers, and the carrying on of the necessary correspondence with the Commissioners.

(*c.*) A person, to be eligible for the position of local Manager of a School, must be either a clergyman or other person of good position in society, must reside within a convenient distance from the School, and must undertake to visit the School frequently, and to check and certify the correctness of the quarterly and other returns furnished from the School to the Education Office.

(*d*) Before finally sanctioning the appointment of any person as Manager for the first time, the Commissioners require from him an undertaking in writing to have their Rules and Regulations complied with. (See Rules 114 and 241.)

100. (*a.*) The Patron has the right of managing the School himself, on the above conditions, or of nominating any fit person to act as local Manager of the School. (*b.*) The Prtron may, at any time, resume the direct management of the School, or appoint another local Manager. (*c.*) The local Manager possesses all the powers of the Patron, except that of appointing a manager.

102. (*a*) When a School is under the control of a School Committee, such School Committee is the Patron. (*b.*) The Commissioners cannot sanction any arrangement by which the Teacher of a National School can be member or officer of any School Committee.

122. The public generally must have free access to every National School during the hours devoted to secular instruction—not to take part in the ordinary business, or to interrupt it, but, as Visitors, to observe how it is conducted.

123. (*a.*) Visitors of all denominations are to have free access to the School rooms, and full liberty to examine the Religious Certificate Book, Daily Report Book, and Class Rolls, but not to make extracts; to observe what books are in the hands of the children, or upon the desks, what tablets are hung up on the walls and what is the method of teaching; (*b.*) but they are not to interrupt the business of the School, by asking questions of the children, examining Classes, calling for papers or documents of any kind, except those specified, or in any other way diverting the attention of either Teachers or Scholars from their usual business.

124. Should any visitor wish for information which they cannot obtain by such an Inspection, it is the duty of the Teachers to refer them to the local Manager of the School.

151. The following are eligable for appointment as Teachers or Assistant Teachers of National Schools:

(1.) Persons who have been trained in recognised Training Colleges.

(2.) Persons already recognised as Classified National Teachers.

(3.) Persons who, after a five years' course as Monitors, have obtained satisfactory Certificates.

When, however, a person of these classes, under any exceptional circumstances, cannot be found to fill an occurring vacancy, the Commissioners will be prepared to consider an application for the recognition of an unclassed person, on the condition that he shall immediately pass a preliminary Entrance Examination for provisional Classification in the Course for Third Class. For his continued recognition he shall also pass the first General Examination happening afterwards. In case such a person shall fail to pass either of these Examinations, he will be disqualified from candidature for a year from the date of such failure, and salary will not be paid after the close of the quarter in which the examination occurred.

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‡ National School-houses may, by Act of Parliament, be used as Polling Booths for the election of Members of Parliament on the requisition of the Sheriff.

172. The Commissioners in certain cases are prepared to act on the following modification of the aid granted to National Schools :—(See Rule 31.)

a. Attendance under 10 *Pupils.*—Schools with average daily attendance under 10 pupils conducted on the principles and the system of the Board, may be allowed Inspection. Books, and Apparatus, under existing regulations. The Teachers can receive no salary from the Commissioners, but are eligible for results fees and for training, and their service, from their connection with the Board, will count to their credit in respect to retiring allowances, &c.

b. Attendance 10 *but under* 30 *Pupils.*—When the average daily attendance is not less than 10, but is under 30, a capitation allowance on the average daily attendance in addition to the aid granted by preceding rule will be allowed by the Commissioners, at the rate of 1*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* per annum to masters and 18*s.* 4*d.* to mistresses. (*c*.) When a School aided under this Rule attains to an average attendance of 30 pupils or above in any quarter, salary to teacher may be paid as in ordinary Schools *for such quarter only.*

d. Should the attendance be reduced in any quarter, owing to epidemic or other exceptional cause, the capitation allowance for such quarter will be calculated on the average attendance for the quarter preceding that in which the exceptional cause began to operate.

e. Island Schools.—Salaries, in addition to results fees, may be paid to Teachers of Island Schools at capitation rate, even when the average is below 10; (*f*.) and when the average is not less than 15 but is under 30, the Commissioners may award third class salary to Teachers of Island Schools.

173. *Local Aid* (*a*.) —So far as practicable, a further income must be secured to Teachers of ordinary National Schools by School fees, supplemented where necessary, by local endowments or contributions; and (*b*.) the School fees paid by the children should not be diminished in consequence of any increase of salary or Results Fees which may be awarded to the Teacher. (*c*.) The arrangement of the rates of School fees is to be made by the Manager; but the School Fees are payable to the Teacher as part of his emoluments. (See Note to Rule 30.)

238. Persons desirous of obtaining aid from the Commissioners of National Education towards the support of a School, will, upon intimating to the Secretaries their desire, be furnished with the Forms upon which their application must be laid before the Commissioners; as a general rule grants of salary, &c., made thereon cannot commence from an earlier date than the first of the month in which such application Forms are returned to the Office.

239. Applicants for aid are to understand that the Commissioners are not bound to grant the full amount of aid, as set forth in the foregoing Regulations, nor can they grant any aid unless they have sufficient funds for the purpose. (Rule 131.)

240. The Commissioners desire it to be distinctly understood that they do not hold themselves bound to grant aid, unless application shall have been made to them on the proper form, and unless the application shall have been favourably and finally decided upon by the Board. Applicants, therefore, should not incur any expense towards the payment of which they expect the Commissioners to contribute until the decision of the Board shall have been communicated to them.

The Commissioners require that the following Undertaking shall be signed by the applicant :—

I hereby undertake that, should this Application be favourably entertained, the School shall be conducted in strict conformity with the Rules and Regulations of the Commissioners.

_____ *Applicant.*

_____ *Rel. Denomination.*

_____ *Lay or Clerical.*

_____ *Address.*

_____ *Date.*

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

The following are the principal heads of information which it is desirable this application should contain :—

In supplying these "heads of information," the Commissioners do not mean to prescribe any form of application from which no deviation is to be made—they propose them merely for the assistance of applicants ; but it is to be borne in mind that it is most desirable that all the circumstances of the School should be fully and precisely set forth, in order that the Commissioners may be enabled to come to a just decision upon the merits of the application.

1. Description and condition of the House and Premises as to roof, flooring, privies, &c.

2. Number of separate rooms, and the precise use made of each.

3. Whether the School-house is the property of the Teacher, or is rented by him.

4. Names, Ages, and Class of Teacher or Teachers.

5. Names and County of National Schools in which last employed, and date of leaving.

6. Annual Amount of LOCAL Aid that will be guaranteed in Augmentation of Teachers' Salary.

7. Average daily attendance of Children, Males and Females, for each of the three months preceding application.

8. The School hours.

9. Arrangement and time for Religious Instruction.

10. The Patronship and Local Managership of the School ; if the Patronship be held by an Individual, his name and address ; if by a Committee, their names, their Religious Denominations, and by whom elected.

11. Name and address of Local Manager.

(B.) B.O. (253.)

Dist. No._____ Co._____ Received in Office,_____

NATIONAL SCHOOL_____ ROLL NO._____

Return for the Quarter ended the_____day of_____189____

☞ I.—HAVE THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE COMMISSIONERS BEEN COMPLIED WITH—AS FAR AS YOU HAVE BEEN ABLE TO OBSERVE? IF NOT COMPLIED WITH, STATE IN WHAT PARTICULAR. _____

II.—STATE YOUR OPINION OF THE TEACHER OR TEACHERS AS TO CHARACTER. _____

III.—Total Number of School days in Quarter, (*i.e.*, all week-days except Saturdays) .. _____days

IV.—Number of days this School was closed during the Quarter, viz.—

(*a*) Vacation From _____to_____(inclusive)_____days.

(*b*) Holidays (give dates). _____days.

(*c*) Other causes (give dates). _____days.

} equal_____days.

Specify these Causes _____

V.—Number of days this School was in operation during the Quarter, - - - - _____days.

VI.—Number of days *excluded* in calculating the Quarterly average attendance - - - _____days.

VII.—Number of days *included* in calculating the Quarterly average attendance - - - _____days.

Saturdays and Sundays not to be taken into account.

VIII. Average attendance for Quarter, computed on Rule 165.

MALES,_____

FEMALES,_____

TOTAL,_____

Average attendance for each Month in Quarter.

Average Attendance for each Month.		Excluded Days (if any) in each Month.		Cause of exclusion.
Month.	Average.	Date.	Attendance.	

IX. State if School is free of School fees for children over 3 and under 15 years of age for all subjects of instruction for ordinary school hours. _____

X.—If School is not free of School fees state the Average Rate per child over 3 and under 15 years of age. _____

Pupils over 3 and under 15 years of age—Act 55 & 56 Vic. Cap. 42, Sec. 18 (5).

XI. Average attendance for Quarter, computed for pupils over 3 and under15 years of age (Act 55 &56 Vic., Cap. 42).

MALES,_____

FEMALES,_____

TOTAL,_____

Average attendance (pupils over 3 and under 15,) for each Month in Quarter.

Average Attendance for each Month.		Excluded Days (if any) in each Month.		Cause of exclusion.
Month.	Average.	Date.	Attendance.	

XII. Signatures of Teaching Staff—Each in his, or her, own handwriting, and in *full*. As to agreements, see over.	Position held in School.	Class of Teachers.	Money Order Office at which Salary is to be paid (same as on Claim)*	If absent during Quarter, specify the period and cause of absence.			
				Period of Absence. From (inclusive).	Period of Absence. To (inclusive).	Actual No. of Days.	Cause.

* As far as may be convenient the same Money Order Office for the whole Staff.

XIII.—If any change has taken place in Teaching Staff during Quarter, state

1 Name of Teacher or Monitor who resigned.	Date on which actual Service ended.	Did he serve regularly until that date?	2 Name of New Teacher, Substitute Teacher or Monitor.	If trained, in what College and year.	Class.	Age last Birth Day.	Rel. Denomination.	Married or not?	Date on which actual Service began.	What form of agreement has been signed.

IF NEW TEACHER WAS EVER BEFORE RECOGNISED BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN ANY CAPACITY, STATE—

Dist.	Roll No.	National School in which last employed.	In what capacity—(Principal, Assistant or Monitor).	Date of leaving the same.

I CERTIFY THE ABOVE TO BE CORRECT.

Manager's Signature, { *Clerical,*_____ *Rel. Denom*ⁿ._____ *Address,*_____

*Lay,*_____ *Rel. Denom*ⁿ,_____ *Date,*_____

[See next page.

NOTES.

(*Here insert*) *District No.*_____

The claims for Quarter should be enclosed with this form, folded flat; placed in the envelope provided, and sent to the Education Office immediately after the termination of Quarter.

Incorrect or incomplete replies to queries will of necessity cause delay in the payment of Salaries. Claims not received in time for first issues in any Quarter cannot be authorized for payment until the times appointed for subsequent issues. If a new teacher, never before recognized, has been appointed, a Medical Certificate and a Certificate of age should be forwarded with this Query Sheet. If owing to the absence of any Teacher a substitute has been employed, the name, age, and class of such substitute should be stated, and also the period during which service was given.

Every new Teacher (Principal, Assistant, or Workmistress) must sign an Agreement with Manager to secure Salary and Result Fees; and whenever a change of Manager takes place, new Agreements must be executed between Teachers and the incoming Manager, and a statement as to the form signed should be made on this Return.

Extracts from Commissioners' Rules.

RULE 163. (*a*) The Salaries of National Teachers are payable and will be remitted on the *14th day of January, April, July and October in each year in cases where the Quarterly Returns have been received in due time, and where there are no irregularities to be specially dealt with before payment.

* Should the 14th of the month fall on a Sunday, the Salaries will be issued on the 15th.

IRISH EDUCATION ACT, 1892.

Provisions as to application of Grant for Elementary Schools.

Section 18 *Clause* 5—*Parliamentary Grant.*

For the purposes of this Section, and of the Schedule to this Act, the expression "Child" shall mean a child over three and under fifteen years of age.

4th Schedule.

The School Grant shall be applied by the Commissioners in accordance with regulations to be made by them with the concurrence of the Treasury, as follows:—

First—In augmenting, by twenty per centum, the existing rate of class Salaries of Teachers and of Salaries of Assistant Teachers, and by three shillings and sixpence the Capitation Grant to Schools receiving such grants and not having teachers paid by class salaries.

Secondly—In granting a bonus of nine pounds to each male, and seven pounds ten shillings to each female Assistant Teacher, of five years standing who is classed higher than the third class.

Thirdly—In awarding a third class salary to each Teacher of a school having an average attendance of from twenty to thirty children.

Fourthly—The residue shall be distributed as a Capitation Grant as nearly as possible in proportion to the average number of children daily attending the several schools, in aid of which salaries or other money payments are paid by the Commissioners.

MONASTIC SCHOOLS.

RETURN showing the number of MONASTIC SCHOOLS in IRELAND under the NATIONAL BOARD of EDUCATION with the name of each; the number of Children on the roll of each School; the number of Children in average daily attendance at each; the number of Teachers employed; and the names of the several Religious Orders to which they belong: And, Copies of the Form of Application for the School to be taken under the Board, and of the Form in the Quarterly Returns certifying that the Rules of the Board have been duly observed.

(*Mr. T. W. Russell.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
8 *June* 1893.

[*Price* 1½ *d.*]

243. *Under* 2 *oz.*

NATIONAL EDUCATION (IRELAND) (CONSCIENCE CLAUSE).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 13 February 1893;—*for*,

COPY "of CORRESPONDENCE between the IRISH GOVERNMENT and the COMMISSIONERS of NATIONAL EDUCATION for *Ireland*, with Extracts from Minutes of the Proceedings of the Commissioners, in relation to certain proposed Changes in the Rules under which Grants are made by Parliament for Elementary Education in *Ireland*."

(*Mr. John Morley.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
13 *February* 1893.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE,
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90, WEST NILE STREET, GLASGOW; or
HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., 104, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

55.

COPY of CORRESPONDENCE between the IRISH GOVERNMENT and the COMMISSIONERS of NATIONAL EDUCATION for *Ireland*, with Extracts from Minutes of the Proceedings of the Commissioners, in relation to certain proposed Changes in the Rules under which Grants are made by Parliament for Elementary Education in *Ireland*.

EXTRACTS from Minutes of the Proceedings of the Board of National Education, Ireland, in relation to the proposed new Rule, and Copies of Correspondence between the Right Hon. W. L. Jackson, M.P., the Right Hon. John Morley, M.P., Chief Secretary for Ireland, and the Commissioners, in reference thereto.

Office of National Education, Dublin,
10 February 1893.

J. C. Taylor,
W. R. Molloy, } Secretaries.

EXTRACT from Minutes of the Proceedings of the Board at its Meeting on the 16th August 1892.

Present:

Right Hon. Lord Morris, Chairman.
Edmond G. Dease, Esq., D.L.
Right Hon. Lord Justice FitzGibbon.
Sir Henry Bellingham, Bart., D.L.
Rev. Henry Evans, D.D.
Rev. H. B. Wilson, D.D.
Right Hon. Sir Patrick J. Keenan, K.C.M.G., C.B., Resident Commissioner.

William R. Molloy, Secretary in attendance.

The Commissioners proceed to appoint a day for the consideration of a letter, dated the 11th August, from the Right Hon. W. L. Jackson, inviting the Commissioners "to consider whether in their Rules and Regulations relating to Religious Instruction, the clause on that subject contained in the Intermediate Education Act (Ireland), 1878, could be embodied."

Ordered, That Tuesday, the 25th October, be fixed for the consideration of Mr. Jackson's letter and enclosure.

Printed copies of Mr. Jackson's speech on first and second days of debate in connection with Conscience Clause to accompany notice on the agenda paper.

EXTRACT from Minutes of Proceedings of Board at its Meeting held on the 13th September 1892.

Present:

Edmond G. Dease, Esq., D.L.
C. T. Redington, Esq., D.L.
William H. Newell, Esq., C.B., J.P.
James Morell, Esq.
Rev. John W. Stubbs, D.D., S.F.T.C.D.
Rev. Henry Evans, D.D.
Rev. Hamilton B. Wilson, D.D.
Right Hon. Sir Patrick J. Keenan, K.C.M.G., C.B., Resident Commissioner (Chairman.)

J. C. Taylor, Secretary in attendance.

Secretary reads the following notice of motion by the Right Hon. Christopher Palles, Lord Chief Baron:—

"National Education Board.

"On Tuesday, 25th October next, when the letter, dated 11th August last, of the late Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant is under consideration, I shall call attention of the Board to the 44th recommendation of the Powis Commission, and I shall move that, in the opinion of the Board, its rules ought to be modified by the introduction into same of the Rule following, and application be made by the Board to the present Chief Secretary to sanction the same."

"Proposed Rule.

"Where there have been in operation in any school district or within any city or town for three years two or more schools (of which one is under Protestant and one under Roman Catholic management) having an average attendance of not less than 25 children, the National Board may, upon application from the patron or manager, adopt any such school and award aid without requiring any regulation as to religion other than the following:—

"(I.) No pupil attending the school shall be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of any religious instruction which the parents or guardians of such pupil shall not have sanctioned.

"(II.) The time for giving religious instruction shall be so fixed that no pupil not remaining in attendance shall be excluded directly or indirectly from the advantages of the secular education given in the school."

1892.

MINUTES of Proceedings of the Board at its Meetings on the 25th and 26th October 1892.

Present:

Right Hon. Lord Morris, Chairman.
Right Hon. W. H. F. Cogan, D.L.
Edmond G. Dease, Esq., D.L.
Right Hon. Lord Justice FitzGibbon.
C. T. Redington, Esq., D.L.
William H. Newell, Esq., C.B., J.P.
J. Malcolm Inglis, Esq., J.P.
Sir Percy R. Grace, Bart., D.L.
James Morell, Esq.
Rev. John W. Stubbs, D.D., S.F.T.C.D.
Sir Henry Bellingham, Bart.
Right Hon. C. Palles, Lord Chief Baron.
Rev. Henry Evans, D.D.
Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, Bart., D.L.
Rev. H. B. Wilson, D.D.
John E. Sheridan, Esq.
Right Hon. Sir Patrick Keenan, K.C.M.G., C.B., Resident Commissioner.

J. C. Taylor, Secretary in attendance.

Submitted—

I.—(*a.*) LETTER of the Right Hon. *W. L. Jackson*, M.P., Chief Secretary for Ireland, to the Commissioners of National Education.

Irish Office, Queen's-street, S.W.,
11 August 1892.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

DURING the passage through the House of Commons of the National Education (Ireland) Act, 1892, attention was called to the position of certain schools, which, through not complying with the existing regulations of your Board relating to religious instruction, do not participate in the grants made by Parliament for Elementary Education in Ireland.

On behalf of Her Majesty's Government I promised that you should be invited to consider whether, in the rules and regulations of your Board relating to religious instruction, the clause on that subject contained in the Intermediate Education (Ireland) Act, 1878, could be embodied.

I have

I have now the honour to bring the question before you, and to request that you will be so good as to favour His Excellency with your views upon it.

I would ask that in considering it you should have regard to the statements made by myself, and subsequently by the First Lord of the Treasury, on the 16th June, of which I enclose the *Times* report.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. L. Jackson.*

The Commissioners of National Education in Ireland.

(*b.*) STATEMENTS by Mr. Jackson and Mr. Balfour, on the 16th June 1892, referred to in Mr. Jackson's letter.—Second day of the debate. (*Times* Report of 17th June enclosed with Letter.)

Mr. Jackson thought that few people who had heard his statement on Wednesday would be likely to agree that the interpretation put upon his remarks in the article quoted by the honourable member for South Antrim was a correct interpretation. The honourable member for West Belfast stated yesterday that the conscience clause in the Intermediate Education Act of 1878 was one which the Christian Brothers preferred to the clause in the rules and regulations of the National Education Commissioners, and he was asked whether he would consent to refer to the National Education Commissioners the question as to whether that clause could be substituted and embodied in the rules and regulations in place of the clause which at present exists. He declined to express any opinion or to make any recommendation to the Education Commissioners on the subject; but he was of opinion—an opinion which he held still—that the proposition that he should refer the question to the Commissioners was one he could not reasonably resist. He should not discuss the question whether or in what respect the conscience clause in the Act of 1878 differed from the conscience clause in the rules and regulations of the Education Commissioners, because he desired to express no opinion on the relative merits of those two clauses. The simple point was that certain schools in Ireland which objected to the conscience clause in the existing rules and regulations of the Commissioners were willing to work, and in fact were working, under a clause which had been approved by Parliament and was embodied in the Intermediate Education Act of 1878. As the Committee was aware, no grants could be made to the Christian Brothers' schools, the Church Education schools, or any of the other schools without conforming to the rules and regulations of the Commissioners—("Hear, hear," from Mr. Sexton.)—He must say the interpretation placed upon his statement was entirely unwarranted, and he hoped his honourable friend would, after this expression of his opinion that there was no justification for the construction put upon his words, withdraw his opposition.

* * * * * * * *

Mr. Balfour said he was in part responsible for the inconvenience to which honourable members from Ulster had been put in not being able to be present at the discussion. But it would be recognised that the course of business during the present week had been difficult to manage—(hear, hear)—so as to meet the convenience of every one concerned, and really the Government had no choice but to place the Bill in the way they did. He had the less reluctance in coming to this arrangement, as he was convinced that in reality no question had been raised yesterday or to-day which could legitimately arouse the susceptibilities of any section of the Protestant population of Ireland. (Cheers.) All that his right honourable friend had done was to promise that the National Education Commissioners should consider the two alternative conscience clauses referred to in the Debate. He did not wish, of course, to express an opinion upon those conscience clauses, but he thought he might say that no one had pretended that the conscience clause embodied by this House in the Act of 1878, which was accepted by all sections of Irish opinion at the time, and had never been criticised, so far as he knew, by any section of Irish opinion since, was a clause less stringent in its character or less capable of affording adequate protection to all children, to whatever denomination they might belong. The suggestion had been made that his right honourable friend went much further; that he proposed not merely to suggest to the consideration of the Commissioners two alternative and equally stringent conscience clauses, but also desired to have the other rules and regulations of the Board overhauled with the view of modifying the present system by which education was regulated in Ireland. Suggestions had been made that his right honourable friend desired, either directly or indirectly, to open up the vexed and much controverted question of emblems. That was not the conclusion of anything his right honourable friend said, and did not express either the view or inclination of the Government, and that being so, he thought both his honourable friends, who were the only representatives to-day of Ulster opinion on this question, would feel that the Government had not in any way attempted to import into this Bill any question to which legitimate objection could be taken by any section of Protestant opinion in any part of Ireland. (Cheers.)

(*c.*) STATEMENT of Mr. Jackson on the 15th June 1892.—First day of the Debate (*Times* of 16th June). Added by direction of the Board on 16th August last.

Mr. Jackson said that the question raised was no doubt one of some importance, but there seemed to be a little confusion as to what was the effect in the clause of the words proposed to be omitted. As a matter of fact the omission of the words "or other efficient school" from this Sub-section would be a distinct limitation. (Colonel Nolan.—And a proper one.) Without these words the Sub-section would not afford the relief it ought to afford to a child who was attending any "other efficient school." A school of the Christian Brothers or a Church Education school might be efficient schools, and might be within two miles of a child's residence, and a child might be attending either of them, and yet his doing so would not be a reasonable excuse if the words "or other efficient school" were omitted from the Bill. The object with which the words were inserted was to make it quite clear if a child were attending any "other efficient school" than a National school, that that should be accepted as a reasonable excuse, and that the child should not be compelled to attend a National school. Therefore the effect of accepting the amendment and omitting the words would be to make the clause stronger than it was by reducing the relaxation which it afforded. The honourable member for East Down (Mr. Rentoul) certainly took up a position which seemed to him to be more extreme than anything he had heard before. He did not suppose that the honourable member meant to convey the impression his words would produce. Both on the introduction of the Bill, and on the second reading it was distinctly stated by the honourable member for South Tyrone, and by others, that the reason they objected to Christian Brothers' schools was that they had refused to make compliance with the conditions laid down as to religious education. The honourable member for South Tyrone said in express terms that he made no complaint about the education given by these schools. No stand could be taken by the House on the fact that these were Christian Brothers' schools; what had to be considered was whether they complied with the rules and regulations of the Department. The honourable member for South Tyrone referred to the statement that if these schools were in England, they would be in receipt of grants, and he replied that would not be so, because they would have to comply with the conscience clause and with the regulations. He wished to make it quite clear that, as far as he could gather from what had passed in the House, there was no adverse criticism upon the instruction given in the Christian Brothers' schools, and it was admitted that they had excluded or withdrawn themselves from the grants, because they did not feel it within their power to comply with the rules and regulations of the Education Commissioners. Any Minister who was charged with the responsibility of carrying on education in Ireland, would of course be only too glad if some plan could be found by which the whole of the elementary education should be brought into line, and that there should be no question of any denomination or any separation of schools. It must be quite clear that it would be impossible to make an exception with regard to any one class of schools. What was desired was that everything should be done in order to afford the greatest opportunities and the greatest facilities, so far as it could be done consistently with the rules and regulations laid down. He did not interpret the Bill in the sense the honourable member for Cork had done, that there would be any power on the part of a magistrate to compel attendance, unless there was a school which the child could attend. When the schools were made free, it must be obvious that no magistrate could do otherwise than accept it as a reasonable excuse that there was no free school which a child could attend. (*Mr. Sexton.*—What is to become of the child?) Concessions had been made to what were believed to be the feelings of a large part of the population of Ireland, providing reasonable elasticity in order to avoid violating the sensibilities of parents, so that it should not be in the power of school attendance committees or magistrates to compel a parent to send a child to a school which he conscientiously objected to. The reasonable excuses which were prescribed to avoid the enforcement of the pains and penalties of the Bill were very considerate, and they were adopted distinctly with the object of trying to avoid unnecessary friction. Unless the Act were worked with the tolerably general concurrence of public opinion in Ireland it could not succeed so well as it was desired that it should; and he did not agree with those who said that there should be power to compel the attendance of a child at a school to which the parent objected. If the Christian Brothers' or a Church Educational school refused to admit a child without payment, he did not admit it would be reasonably within the power of a magistrate to order or compel that child to attend. This case was clearly met by Clause 4. The resident magistrate was really introduced as a protection in cases which otherwise might have to be determined by two magistrates of the same creed and political opinions whose decision might be criticised on that account. A new condition of things would be created by this Bill, and it was expected that the abolishing of school pence would greatly improve the average attendance. The new situation must be recognised. In some towns there were no other schools for boys than those of the Christian Brothers, but the number of such towns was, perhaps, not so large as the honourable Member for West Belfast had stated.

Mr. *Sexton* said that in 60 towns the Christian Brothers were the chief educators of Catholic boys, and in 30 towns Catholic boys had no option but to attend schools conducted by Protestant teachers.

Mr. *Jackson* said that, according to the information he had, there were perhaps 15 towns to which the honourable Member's statement would apply; and no doubt in these towns the difficulty would be very considerable in carrying out the Act. He thought they were bound to look at the matter in a reasonable spirit, and, if possible, to find a solution for the difficulty. He believed everybody was agreed that, if the Christian Brothers were able to see their way to bring themselves within the rules of the Education Commissioners, there would be no objection to their being brought into the national system and receiving grants (hear, hear), and that these schools ought not, simply because they were Christian Brothers' schools, to be excluded from the benefits enjoyed by other schools of a like character. There were monastery and convent schools in which 70,000 children were taught that were in receipt of grants. We were now brought face to face with a new set of circumstances. It had been made clear that day by the honourable Member for West Belfast that, whatever doubt there might have been before, there was none now that these schools were willing to bring themselves under the full control of the Conscience Clause, so that there would be no question of risk to any child of a different religion; and of course it would be a great advantage to general education if these schools could be made practically into National schools and available to all in the towns in which they were placed. As he understood the honourable Member, in view of the altered condition of things, these schools were quite willing to accept the Conscience Clause so as to make it quite clear that no religious instruction should be given other than that of which the parents of the children approved. The question was put to him whether, under these altered conditions, the time had not come when the Education Commissioners might consider whether a clause, such as that existing in the Intermediate Education Act, could not be embodied in the rules of national education in Ireland so as to enable these schools to participate in the Grant. He felt the Government should try, if they could, to find some plan which would not make an exception of the Christian Brothers, but which would bring all the elementary schools into line. He was not able to resist the appeal that the Education Commissioners should consider the question as to whether, by the adoption of some such clause as had been suggested, these schools might not be drawn into line as regarded elementary education, because it would be a great advantage in the working of the Act if everybody could be induced to do their best to give full effect to an Act which he believed would confer a greater benefit on Ireland and its people than almost any Act that had been passed. (Cheers.)

(*d.*) Conscience Clause in the Intermediate Education (Ireland) Act, 1878.

The Board shall not make any payment to the Managers of any school unless it be shown to the satisfaction of the Board that no pupil attending such school is permitted to remain in attendance during the time of any religious instruction, which the parents or guardians of such pupil shall not have sanctioned, and that the time for giving such religious instruction is so fixed, that no pupil not remaining in attendance is excluded directly or indirectly from the advantages of the secular education given in the school.

II.—The Chairman reads the following letter from Judge Shaw, objecting to the the Motion of which the Lord Chief Baron has given notice, and regretting his unavoidable absence :—

Great Southern Hotel, Lakes of Killarney,
24 October 1892.

My dear SirPatrick,

I am extremely sorry that my engagements here make it wholly impossible that I should be present at the Meeting of the Commissioners to-morrow. At the time the meeting was fixed, I had no idea that a question so fundamental as that raised by the Chief Baron's resolution would arise. It is plain that something far more significant than the change in the terms of a Conscience Clause is involved in the Chief Baron's resolution. It is, in fact, a question whether the whole educational system of Ireland is to be practically and avowedly denominational. Surely this is a question that ought not to be raised on such a reference to us, as is contained in the late Chief Secretary's letter. I am sorry to say I do no not know whether it is within our legal competence to decide by resolution, that a purely denominational system, guarded by a Conscience Clause, shall be substituted for the system hitherto prevailing in Ireland. It seems strange if such a power has been committed to an administrative board But I am quite certain it is not within our moral competence to entertain such a proposition in response to a reference from the late Chief Secretary, as to the adoption of a form of Conscience Clause practically the same as our own.

The question involved in the Chief Baron's resolution is so momentous that I think it ought not to be decided at any one meeting of the Board.

If the resolution be entertained at all, I think the discussion should be adjourned until exact information as to our statutory powers is before all the members of the Board.

In haste.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *James J. Shaw.*

III. (*a.*)—The Right Honourable the Lord Chief Baron moves the following motion, of which notice was given on the 13th September, viz. :—

"National Education Board.

"On Tuesday, 25th October next, when the letter dated 11th August last, of the late Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant is under consideration, I shall call the attention of the Board to the 44th recommendation of the Powis Commission, and I shall move that, in the opinion of the Board, its rules ought to be modified by the introduction into same of the rule following, and that application be made by the Board to the present Chief Secretary to sanction the same.

"Proposed Rule.

"Where there have been in operation in any school district, or within any city or town for three years, two or more schools (of which one is under Protestant and one under Roman Catholic management) having an average attendance of not less than 25 children, the National Board may, upon application from the patron or manager, adopt any such school and award aid without requiring any regulation as to religion other than the following:—

"(I.) No pupil attending the school shall be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of any religious instruction which the parents or guardians of such pupil shall not have sanctioned.

"(II.) The time for giving religious instruction shall be so fixed that no pupil not remaining in attendance shall be excluded directly or indirectly from the advantages of the secular education given in the school."

Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, Bart., seconds the motion.

(*b.*) The Rev. Dr. Wilson proposes the following amendment :—

"(1st.) That in the opinion of the Board the clauses in the motion of the Lord Chief Baron, relating to religious instruction, are inadequate as safeguards against proselytism; that in deference to the wishes of those who are desirous that State aid shall be extended to all classes of primary schools in the country, the Conscience Clause of the Intermediate Education (Ireland) Act 1878, might with advantage be embodied in the rules and regulations of the Board as an alternative to the existing one—and to this proposal the Board will offer no objection—provided that all its other rules and regulations relating to religious instruction shall remain unchanged, and that exemption from their operation shall not be conceded to any school in connection with the Board of National Education

"The following are the rules and regulations at present in use by the Board for the protection of minorities :—

"(*a.*) A complete separation by a time-table, of the secular from the religious instruction for four hours on five days of the week.

"(*b.*) The use of school books sanctioned by the Board, and free from the tinge of sectarianism.

"(*c.*) The prohibition in all National Schools during the hours of secular instruction of the use of denominational emblems and images and the religious rites and ceremonies peculiar to any church.

"(2nd.) The motion virtually overthrows the system of undenominational education in Ireland, substituting for it the denominational; and removes its main provision, which is, that every school deriving support from the State shall be open to every child in the district, and that no child while in attendance shall be taught in, or influenced in, the direction of the principles of a religion of which its parents do not approve.

"(3rd.) That if the system of National Education in Ireland, which has existed for sixty-one years, which is so admirably suited to the special conditions of the country, and which has rendered splendid services to the nation in reducing the illiteracy of the masses, and with ever-increasing power aiding towards the elevation of Ireland—if this system, which is based on the undenominational principle, the only basis on which a system of education in Ireland can be national, is to be replaced by a denominational system, then the change proposed, so vital, so fundamental, and so far reaching in its issues, and which will conflict with the conscientious convictions of the overwhelming majority of the people of Great Britain and Ireland, and stir the national sentiment to its depths should be made—if unhappily it be made at all—after full discussion, by an Act of Parliament."

Ordered, That the further consideration be adjourned till to-morrow.

ADJOURNED MEETING.

Present:
Right Hon. Lord Morris, Chairman.
Right Hon. W. H. F. Cogan, D.L.
Edmond G. Dease, Esq., D.L.
Right Hon. Lord Justice FitzGibbon.
C. T. Redington, Esq., D.L.
Wm. H. Newell, Esq., C.B., J.P.
J. Malcolm Inglis, Esq., J.P.
Sir Percy R. Grace, Bart., D.L.
James Morell, Esq.
Rev. John W. Stubbs, D.D., S.F.T.C.D.
Sir Henry Bellingham, Bart., D.L.
Right Hon. C. Palles, Lord Chief Baron.
Rev. Henry Evans, D.D.
Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, Bart., D.L.
Rev. H. B. Wilson, D.D.
John E. Sheridan, Esq.
Right Hon. Sir Patrick Keenan, K.C.M.G., C.B., Resident Commissioner.

J. C. Taylor, Secretary in atttendance.

(*c.*) On a division taken on Rev. Dr. Wilson's amendment, the following voted :—

For.	Against.
Dr. Newell.	Right Hon. Lord Morris.
J. M. Inglis, Esq.	Right Hon. Sir Patrick Keenan.
J. Morell, Esq.	Right Hon. W. H. F. Cogan.
Rev. Dr. Evans.	E. G. Dease, Esq.
Rev. Dr. Wilson.	C. T. Redington, Esq.
	Sir Percy Grace.
	Sir Henry Bellingham.
	Right Hon. The Lord Chief Baron.
	Sir Rowland Blennerhassett.
	J. E. Sheridan, Esq.
(5)	(10.)

Declined to vote—
Right Hon. Lord Justice FitzGibbon.
Rev. Dr. Stubbs.
(2.)

(*d.*) The Reverend Dr. Evans moves an Amendment to the Motion of the Lord Chief Baron, as follows :—

"That the Commissioners of National Education having had under consideration the question referred to them by the Right Honourable W. L. Jackson, late Chief Secretary for Ireland, in his letter of 11th August, 'whether in the rules and regulations of your Board relating to religious instruction, the clause on that subject contained in the Intermediate Education (Ireland) Act, 1878, could be embodied'; the Commissioners are of opinion that said clause could not be embodied in their rules and regulations without such an alteration of the existing rules as would amount to a fundamental change of the system of National Education in Ireland.

"That the Commissioners are of opinion that such steps as it may be necessary to take towards affording State-aid to Primary Schools, which hitherto have stood aloof from the National Board, should be taken by the Government itself, and the measures necessary thereto should be provided by the statutory enactment of Parliament."

On a division taken on Rev. Dr. Evans' amendment the following voted:—

For.	Against.
J. M. Inglis, Esq.	Right Hon. Lord Morris.
J. Morell, Esq.	Right Hon. Sir Patrick Keenan.
Rev. Dr. Stubbs.	Right Hon. W. H. F. Cogan.
Rev. Dr. Evans.	E. G. Dease, Esq.
Rev. Dr. Wilson.	Right Hon. Lord Justice FitzGibbon.
	C. T. Redington, Esq.
	Sir Percy Grace.
	Sir Henry Bellingham.
	Right Hon. The Lord Chief Baron.
	Sir Rowland Blennerhassett.
	J. E. Sheridan, Esq.
(5.)	(11.)

Declined to Vote—
Dr. Newell.
(1.)

(*e*). Lord Justice FitzGibbon moves the following Amendment:—

"The Commissioners are in effect invited to consider whether National Schools can be enabled to participate in the Parliamentary grants for elementary education upon conditions, as to religious instruction, similar to those contained in the Intermediate Education (Ireland) Act, 1878. To attain this object it will be necessary to alter the existing rules of the Board. In making the change the continuance of adequate provision for the secular instruction of children of all persuasions should be secured, and the apprehension of interference with the peculiar religious tenets of any denomination should be guarded against in schools attended, or which may be attended by pupils of different denominations.

"In the opinion of the Commissioners the object indicated in the Chief Secretary's letter of August 11, 1892, may be attained by the adoption of special rules for schools exclusively attended by children of one denomination, in districts where permanent provision for secular instruction exists in other schools for children of other denominations.

But all schools receiving aid should be subject to inspection, and the school books, time table, and general regulations should in every case be subject to the approval of the Commissioners.

"The Board will prepare rules to give effect to these conditions, and will submit the same for the sanction of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and for that purpose will now appoint a Committee to prepare draft rules for the consideration of the Board."

On a division taken on Lord Justice FitzGibbon's amendment, the following voted:—

For.	Against.
Right Hon. Lord Justice FitzGibbon.	Right Hon. Lord Morris.
Dr. Newell.	Right Hon. Sir Patrick Keenan.
J. M. Inglis, Esq.	Right Hon. W. H. F. Cogan.
Rev. Dr. Stubbs.	E. G. Dease, Esq.
Rev. Dr. Evans.	C. T. Redington, Esq.
	Sir Percy Grace.
	J. Morell, Esq.
	Sir Henry Bellingham.
	Right Hon. The Lord Chief Baron.
	Sir Rowland Blennerhassett.
	Rev. Dr. Wilson.
	J. E. Sheridan, Esq.
(5.)	(12.)

IV.—The Lord Chief Baron having previously amended his motion, proposes it in the following form—

"That, in the opinion of the Board, its rules ought to be modified by the introduction into same of the rule following, and that application be made by the Board to the present Chief Secretary to sanction the same.

"PROPOSED RULE.

"Where there have been in operation in any school district, or within any city or town for three years, two or more schools (of which one is under Protestant, and one under Roman Catholic, management) the National Board may, upon application from the patron or manager, adopt any such school and award aid without requiring any regulation as to religion other than the following, viz.:—

"Rules 88, 89, and 90, of the Commissioners, and the two following, viz.:—

"(I.) No pupil attending the school shall be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of any religious instruction which the parents or guardians of such pupil shall not have sanctioned.

"(II.) The time for giving religious instruction shall be so fixed that no pupil not remaining in attendance shall be excluded directly or indirectly from the advantages of the secular education given in the school."

[Rules 88, 89, and 90 are as follows:—

88. The register and roll book kept in each school, according to the forms furnished by the Commissioners, must show the religious denomination of each child attending the school.

89. The religious denomination is to be ascertained from the parent (the *father*, if possible) or the guardian of the pupil, and is to be entered in the register according to his wish.

90. (*a.*) No pupil who is registered by his or her parents or guardians as a Protestant is to be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of religious instruction in case the teacher giving such instruction is a Roman Catholic; (*b.*) and no pupil who is registered

registered by his or her parents or guardians as a Roman Catholic is to be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of religious instruction, in case the teacher giving such instruction is not a Roman Catholic. (*c*) And further, no pupil is to be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of any religious instruction to which his or her parents or guardians object.

(*d.*) Provided, however, that in case any parent or guardian shall express a desire that the child should receive any particular religious instruction, and shall record such desire in the book provided for that purpose in the school, this prohibition shall not apply to the time during which such religious instruction only is given.* (*e.*) The entry in the book shall be signed with the name or mark of the parent or guardian, and the book shall be submitted to the inspector whenever he visits the school. (*f.*) The certificate book must not be removed from the school-room. (*g.*) The signing of it must in all cases be the spontaneous act of the parent (or guardian), the *father*, if possible.

The following is the Form of Book :

Roll No., School, County,

Name of Teacher who gives Religious Instruction,

Religious Denomination of do.,

CERTIFICATE OF PARENT OR GUARDIAN.

* [In case a parent or guardian should wish his child to receive religious instruction from a teacher who is of a different religious denomination from the child, or from a teacher who gives any religious instruction different from that which is in accordance with the creed of the child, the following certificate is to be made by such parent or guardian.]

Note.—As some doubts have arisen as to the interpretation of the Rule, attention is requested to the following minute of the Board :—

"The object of the Rule is more fully to carry out the general principle of the Board, that no child is to receive any religious instruction contrary to the wishes of his parent. Accordingly the Rule first provides for the case where the teacher is a Protestant and the child a Roman Catholic, or *vice versâ*. In this case the *dissent* of the parent is implied, and no religious instruction can be given to a child by a teacher of the different creed unless the parent expressly requests it. But where the teacher and the child are both Protestants, whether of the same or of a different denomination, the dissent of the parent will not be implied. In this case religious instruction *in the Scriptures or in his own catechism* may be given to the child unless the parent expressly forbids it. In each case, however, the assent or dissent, whether implied or expressed, may be modified by an entry, duly signed by the parent in the certificate book of religious instruction; but no pupil is to be permitted *to be present* whilst instruction is being given in the Catechism of a *different* persuasion from his or her own, without the express sanction of his or her parents or guardians, written in the form provided."

I, (1) , being the (2) of (3) , who is registered by me as (4) in the school register of the (5) National School, hereby certify that it is my desire that the said (6) shall receive instruction in (7) during the time set apart for religious instruction.

Signature of parent or guardian, (8)

Witness, if signed by "Mark,"

Dated day of , 18 .

(1) Insert the name of the parent or guardian who makes the certificate.
(2) Insert the relationship of the parent or guardian ; as "Father," "Mother," "Aunt," &c.
(3) Insert the name of the pupil.
(4) Insert the registered religion of the pupil.
(5) Insert the name of the National School.
(6) Insert the name of the pupil again.
(7) Insert in full the nature of the religious instruction ; as The Holy Scriptures in the Authorised Version ; the Roman Catholic Catechism; the Protestant Catechism, &c., &c. *This to be written by the parent or guardian* ; but in case the parent or guardian cannot write, it may be written by the teacher.
(8) The parent or guardian is here to inscribe his name. If the parent or guardian be unable to write his name, he is to sign by mark ; but this mark must be witnessed by some respectable third party.

* Such expression of desire may at any time be revoked by the parent or guardian, and shall thereupon become inoperative.

Certificate of Teacher.

I hereby certify that before (1) signed the above certificate, I read aloud to (2) the following rule of the Commissioners of National Education:—

"No pupil who is registered by his or her parents or guardian as a Protestant is to be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of religious instruction in case the teacher giving such instruction is a Roman Catholic; and no pupil who is registered by his or her parents or guardians as a Roman Catholic is to be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of religious instruction in case the teacher giving such instruction is not a Roman Catholic. And further, no pupil is to be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of any religious instruction to which his or her parents or guardians object.

"Provided, however, that in case any parent or guardian shall express a desire that the child should receive any particular religious instruction, and shall record such desire in the book provided for that purpose in the school, this prohibition shall not apply to the time during which such religious instruction only is given.* The entry in the book shall be signed with the name or mark of the parent or guardian, and the book shall be submitted to the inspector whenever he visits the school.

"* Such expression of desire may at any time be revoked by the parent or guardian, and shall thereupon become inoperative."

And I further certify that I believe when the said (3) signed the above certificate (4) had a full apprehension of the meaning and force of the rule, and also of the true intent and object of the certificate.

Signature of teacher,
Dated day of , 18 .

Certificate of Inspector.

I hereby certify that I have examined the certificate of (5) and also of the teacher (6) above set forth, and that I am satisfied as to the genuineness of each.

Signature of inspector,
Dated day of , 18 .

(1) Insert the name of the parent or guardian. (2) Insert "him" or "her."
(3) Insert the name of the parent or guardian. (4) Insert "he" or "she."
(5) Insert the name of the parent or guardian. (6) Insert the name of the teacher.]

Upon a division the following voted:—

For.	Against.
Right Hon. Lord Morris.	Right Hon. Lord Justice FitzGibbon.
Right Hon. Sir Patrick Keenan.	Dr. Newell.
Right Hon. W. H. F. Cogan.	J. M. Inglis, Esq.
E. G. Dease, Esq.	J. Morell, Esq.
C. T. Redington, Esq.	Rev. Dr. Evans.
Sir Percy Grace.	Rev. Dr. Wilson.
Rev. Dr. Stubbs.	
Sir Henry Bellingham.	
Right Hon. Lord Chief Baron.	
Sir Rowland Blennerhassett.	
J. E. Sheridan, Esq.	
(11.)	(6.)

V. (*a.*)—Ordered, That the Lord Chief Baron's Motion, as amended, be approved.

The Lord Chief Baron proposes that the following letter be addressed to the Chief Secretary, in answer to Mr. Jackson's letter of the 11th August:—

Sir,—In reference to the letter of the 11th August last, from the late Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant to this Board, requesting the Board to consider whether in the rules and regulations of this Board relating to religious instruction, the clause on that subject contained in the Intermediate Education Act, 1878, could be embodied, and to favour His Excellency with its views upon it, I am directed by the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, to state, for the information of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, that the matter was carefully considered by the Board at its meetings on the 25th and 26th October instant, and that the Commissioners are of opinion that the clause referred to in the Intermediate Education Act, 1878, can, with advantage, be embodied in the Rules and Regulations of this Board, and that the mode by which it

can

can be embodied with greatest advantage to the cause of national education in Ireland, is by the introduction into the rules of the Board of the rules following :—

"Where there have been in operation in any school district, or within any city or town, for three years, two or more schools (of which one is under Protestant and one under Roman Catholic management), the National Board may, upon application from the patron or manager, adopt any such school and award aid without requiring any regulation as to religion other than the following, viz. :—

"Rules 88, 89, and 90 of the Commissioners, and the two following, viz. : —

"I. No pupil attending the school shall be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of any religious instruction which the parents or guardians of such pupil shall not have sanctioned.

"II. The time for giving religious instruction shall be so fixed that no pupil not remaining in attendance shall be excluded directly or indirectly from the advantages of the secular education given in the school."

The Commissioners accordingly direct me to request that you will move his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant to accord to such proposed rules his permission, under Rule 4 of the Code of the Board, of which I have the honour to enclose a copy.

I also enclose a copy of the Minutes of the meetings referred to.

I have, &c.

The Right Honourable the Chief Secretary.

(*b*) The Rev. Dr. Wilson proposes as an Amendment the following letter :—

"Sir,

"The Commissioners of National Education having been invited by the Right Honourable W. L. Jackson, M.P., late Chief Secretary for Ireland, on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, to consider whether, in the rules and regulations of the Board relating to religious instruction, the clause on that subject contained in the Intermediate Education (Ireland) Act, 1878, could be embodied, have this day considered the reference, and are of opinion that to substitute, in schools where the attendance is of one denomination only, the Conscience Clause of the Intermediate Education Act for the rules and regulations relating to religious instruction at present in force would alter the basis on which the National system is founded, viz., united secular and separate religious instruction; would leave all schools in which the pupils are of one denomination wholly unrestricted as to times of religious instruction, as to the use of rites and ceremonies, and the exhibition of religious emblems and symbols, and as to the introduction of books containing denominational with secular instruction, and would thus contravene the principle of the system that the schools supported by the State must be open to all children in the district, with adequate protection from interference with their religious belief, while it would render it difficult to make provision for or protect the rights of minorities. The Board is, therefore, of opinion that a change so fundamental, if made at all, should be made by authority of Parliament, and not by an administrative act, and declines to embody in its rules and regulations relating to religious instruction the clause on the same subject in the Intermediate Education Act.

"I have, &c."

"To the Right Honourable the Chief Secretary.

Upon a division the following voted :—

For the Letter proposed by the Lord Chief Baron.	For the Letter proposed by Rev. Dr. Wilson.
Right Hon. Lord Morris.	J. M. Inglis, Esq.
Right Hon. Sir Patrick Keenan.	J. Morell, Esq.
Right Hon. W. H. F. Cogan.	Rev. H. B. Wilson.
E. G. Dease, Esq.	
Right Hon. Lord Justice Fitz-Gibbon.	
C. T. Redington, Esq.	
Dr. Newell.	
Sir Percy Grace.	
Rev. Dr. Stubbs.	
Sir Henry Bellingham.	
Right Hon. Lord Chief Baron.	
Sir Rowland Blennerhassett.	
J. E. Sheridan, Esq.	
(13.)	(3.)

Declined to Vote.

Rev. Dr. Evans.

(1.)

Ordered,—That the letter proposed by the Lord Chief Baron be approved.

[This letter was transmitted to the Chief Secretary on the 29th October 1892.]

EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Board at its Meeting held on the 1st November 1892.

Present :

Right Hon. Lord Justice FitzGibbon.
William H. Newell, Esq., C.B., J.P.
J. Malcolm Inglis, Esq., J.P.
Sir Percy R. Grace, Bart., D.L.
James Morell, Esq.
Rev. John W. Stubbs, D.D.S., F.T.C.D.
Sir Henry Bellingham, Bart, D.L.
Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron.
Rev. Henry Evans, D.D.
Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, Bart., D.L.
Rev. Hamilton B. Wilson, D.D.
John E. Sheridan, Esq.
Right Hon. Sir Patrick J. Keenan, K.C.M.G., C.B., Resident Commissioner (Chairman).

J. C. Taylor, Secretary in attendance.

Lord Justice FitzGibbon and Dr. Newell hand in the following Memorandum, and propose that it be inserted on the Minutes and sent to the Chief Secretary :—

Memorandum.

When the Lord Chief Baron read the draft of the letter to be addressed to the Chief Secretary on last Wednesday evening, the proceedings of the Board were drawing to a close. The question was whether the Lord Chief Baron's letter, or that proposed by Dr. Wilson, should be sent. We could not agree to Dr. Wilson's letter. We assented to the letter of the Lord Chief Baron, but we did not observe that it contained the following passage, to which we could not assent :—

"The Commissioners are of opinion that the clause referred to in the Intermediate Act, 1878, can with advantage be embodied in the rules and regulations of this Board, and that the mode by which it can be embodied with greatest advantage to the cause of National Education in Ireland is by the introduction into the rules of the Board of the rules following——." We understood the letter as merely conveying the decision of the majority of the Board in official language. This is not what the letter does. It distinctly conveys that all the Commissioners who voted for its being sent approved of its contents. We certainly did not approve of them all.

(signed) *Gerald FitzGibbon.*
Wm. H. Newell.

1 November 1892.

Ordered,—That this statement be inserted in the Minutes; and that a copy of it be forwarded to the Chief Secretary.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Board at its Meeting held on the 8th November 1892.

Present :

Edmond G. Dease, Esq., D.L.
Right Hon. Lord Justice FitzGibbon.
William H. Newell, Esq., C.B., J.P.
J. Malcolm Inglis, Esq., J.P.
Sir Percy R. Grace, Bart., D.L.
James Morell, Esq.
George F. FitzGerald, Esq., F.T.C.D., F.R.S.
Rev. John W. Stubbs, D.D., S.F.T.C.D.
Sir Henry Bellingham, Bart., D.L.
Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron.
Rev. H. B. Wilson, D.D.
Right Hon. Sir Patrick J. Keenan, K.C.M.G., C.B., Resident Commissioner (Chairman).

W. R. Molloy, Secretary in attendance.

Submitted letter received 29th October 1892, with copy of Resolution passed at a meeting of the Synod of the United Dioceses of Dublin, Glendalough, and Kildare, held on 27th October stating that the Synod earnestly trusts that his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant will refuse to sanction the proposed alteration in the rules of the National Board.

Read.

EXTRACT from Minutes of Proceedings of the Board at its Meeting on 15th November 1892.

Present:

Edmond Dease, Esq., D.L.
Right Hon. Lord Justice FitzGibbon.
William H. Newell, Esq., C.B., J.P.
J. Malcolm Inglis, Esq., J.P.
Sir Percy R. Grace, Bart., D.L.
James Morell, Esq.
George F. FitzGerald, Esq., F.T.C.D., F.R.S.
Rev. John W. Stubbs, D.D., S.F.T.C.D.
Sir Henry Bellingham, Bart., D.L.
Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron.
Rev. Henry Evans, D.D.
Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, Bart., D.L.
Rev. Hamilton B. Wilson, D.D.
John E. Sheridan, Esq.
Right Hon. Sir Patrick J. Keenan, K.C.M.G., C.B., Resident Commissioner (Chairman).

J. C. Taylor, Secretary in attendance.

Read letter dated 10th November 1892, from the Right Hon. John Morley, M.P., Chief Secretary, in reference to the communication from the Board in reply to Mr. Jackson's letter of the 11th August last.

COPY of Letter from Right Honourable *J. Morley*, M.P., Chief Secretary.

Irish Office, Great Queen-street, S.W.,
10 November 1892.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I HAVE laid before the Lord Lieutenant the letter which you have had the goodness to address to me, in reply to the letter of the 11th of August last, from my predecessor in office, to the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland.

His Excellency desires me to thank you for the information as to the views of the Commissioners on the question submitted for their consideration by the late Government. While anxious to pay to their recommendations all the respect to which the authority of so important a body is undoubtedly entitled, his Excellency observes from the Minutes of the proceedings that the new proposals were not carried with so near an approach to unanimity as their character would seem to require, but brought into view deep and considerable diversities of opinion.

Under these circumstances it appears as if the questions raised by the proposed changes in the rules called for a longer period of counsel and deliberation. As the law of compulsory attendance does not come into operation until the beginning of the year 1894, no new inconvenience is likely at once to arise, though the Irish Government is fully alive to the high importance of enabling as many primary schools as possible, and as soon as possible, to share in the public grants for educational purposes.

I have not thought it necessary to touch upon the question whether it is within the competency of his Excellency to sanction the new proposals of the Commissioners by executive act; for the Government, amidst other duties and other tasks, has not yet had an opportunity of giving to this question the full and careful consideration which its gravity demands.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Morley.*

The Commissioners of National Education in Ireland.

Proposed by the Lord Chief Baron :—

That the consideration of Mr. Morley's letter be proceeded with on the 22nd instant, for which occasion he gives the following notice of motion :—

"That it be referred to a committee to consider and report to the Board, whether any and what modification of the proposed rule mentioned in the Resolution of the Board of the 26th October last will conduce to a nearer approach to unanimity amongst the members of the Board, and will completely guard against any apprehension that pupils requiring secular education in mixed schools might be deprived of any advantages enjoyed under the existing rules."

A division having been called for, the following voted:—

For the Proposal.

1. Sir Patrick J. Keenan, K.C.M.G., C.B.
2. Edmond Dease, Esq., D.L.
3. Right Hon. Lord Justice FitzGibbon.
4. W. H. Newell, Esq., C.B., J.P.
5. Sir Percy Grace, Bart., D.L.
6. George F FitzGerald, Esq., F.T.C.D., F.R.S.
7. Rev. John W. Stubbs, D.D., S.F.T.C.D.
8. Sir Henry Bellingham, Bart., D.L.
9. Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron.
10. Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, Bart., D.L.
11. John E. Sheridan, Esq.

Against the Proposal.

1. J. Malcolm Inglis, Esq., J.P.
2. James Morell, Esq.
3. Rev. Henry Evans, D.D.
4. Rev. H. B. Wilson, D.D.

The proposal was accordingly adopted.

EXTRACT from Minutes of the Proceedings of the Board at its Meeting held on the 22nd November 1892.

Present:

Edmond G. Dease, Esq., D.L.
Right Hon. Lord Justice FitzGibbon.
C. T. Redington, Esq., D.L.
William H. Newell, Esq., C.B., J.P.
J. Malcolm Inglis, Esq., J.P.
James Morell, Esq.
George F. FitzGerald, Esq., F.T.C.D., F.R.S.
Rev. John W. Stubbs, D.D., S.F.T.C.D.
Sir Henry Bellingham, Bart., D.L.
Right Hon. C. Palles, Lord Chief Baron.
Rev. Henry Evans, D.D.
Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, Bart., D.L.
Judge Shaw.
Reverend H. B. Wilson, D.D.
John E. Sheridan, Esq.
Right Hon. Sir Patrick J. Keenan, K.C.M.G., C.B., Resident Commissioner (Chairman).

J. C. Taylor, Secretary in attendance.

Submitted letter from Mr. Morley, Chief Secretary, dated 10th instant, in reference to the communication from this Board in reply to Mr. Jackson's letter of the 11th August last.

The Lord Chief Baron proposes his Resolution, of which he gave notice on the 15th instant, as follows:—

"That it be referred to a committee to consider and report to the Board, whether any and what modification of the proposed rule mentioned in the Resolution of the Board of the 26th October last will conduce to a nearer approach to unanimity amongst the members of the Board, and will completely guard against any apprehension that pupils requiring secular education in mixed schools might be deprived of any advantages enjoyed under the existing rules."

After discussion the Lord Chief Baron, with permission of the Board, amends his Resolution by the addition thereto of the following words:—

"And that the committee have power to inquire and report what alterations (if any) the governing authorities of the Christian Brothers, and of the Church Education Society, respectively, would be prepared to make in their existing regulations as to religious instruction and worship in their respective schools."

The Rev. Dr. Evans moves the following Amendment:—

"That, inasmuch as Mr. Morley's letter of 10th November is not and does not purport to be a final reply to the Commissioners' letter advising the Lord Lieutenant of the Resolution carried by a majority of the Board on 26th October, the further consideration of the questions raised by Mr. Jackson's letter of 11th August be deferred until a final answer has been received from Mr. Morley."

A division

A Division having been taken on Dr Evans' amendment, the following voted :—

For the Amendment.

1. J. Malcolm Inglis, Esq., J.P.
2. Jas. Morell, Esq.
3. Reverend Dr. Evans.
4. Reverend Dr. Wilson.

Against the Amendment.

1. Sir Patrick Keenan, K.C.M.G., C.B.
2. Edmond G. Dease, Esq.
3. Lord Justice FitzGibbon.
4. C. T. Redington, Esq.
5. Dr. Newell.
6. George F. FitzGerald, Esq.
7. Reverend Dr. Stubbs.
8. Sir Henry Bellingham, Bart.
9. The Lord Chief Baron.
10. Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, Bart,
11. Judge Shaw.
12. John E. Sheridan, Esq.

The Amendment is accordingly lost.

The Resolution of the Lord Chief Baron, as amended by him, is submitted, and a Division having been taken the following voted :—

For the Resolution.

1. Sir Patrick Keenan, K.C.M.G., C.B.
2. Edmond G. Dease, Esq.
3. Lord Justice FitzGibbon.
4. C. T. Redington, Esq.
5. Dr. Newell.
6. George F. FitzGerald, Esq.
7. Reverend Dr. Stubbs.
8. Sir Henry Bellingham, Bart.
9. The Lord Chief Baron.
10. Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, Bart.
11. Judge Shaw.
12. John E. Sheridan, Esq.

Against the Resolution.

1. J. Macolm Inglis, Esq.
2. James Morell, Esq.
3. Reverend Dr. Evans.
4. Reverend Dr. Wilson.

The Resolution is accordingly adopted.

The Reverend Dr. Evans moves the following Resolution :

"That it be an instruction to the Committee that the Rules and Regulations of the Commissioners, numbered successively from 64 to 90 inclusive, may not be altered, and that all proposals or recommendations which the Committee may make shall be consistent with the aforesaid Regulations."

A Division having been taken for the Resolution, the following voted :—

For the Resolution.

1. J. Macolm Inglis, Esq.
2. Reverend Dr. Evans.
3. Reverend Dr. Wilson.

Against the Resolution.

1. Sir Patrick Keenan, K.C.M.G., C.B.
2. Edmond G. Dease, Esq.
3. C. T. Redington, Esq.
4. Dr. Newell.
5. James Morell, Esq.
6. George F. FitzGerald, Esq.
7. Reverend Dr. Stubbs.
8. Sir Henry Bellingham, Bart.
9. The Lord Chief Baron.
10. Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, Bart.
11. Judge Shaw.
12. John E. Sheridan, Esq.

The Resolution is accordingly lost. (Lord Justice FitzGibbon had left before this Resolution was brought forward.)

The Lord Chief Baron proposes that the following members shall constitute the Committee :—

1. Sir Patrick Keenan, K.C.M.G., C.B.
2. Lord Justice FitzGibbon.
3. Reverend Dr. Stubbs.
4. Judge Shaw.
5. John E. Sheridan, Esq.
6. The Lord Chief Baron.

Ordered,—That the Committee so constituted be approved.

Secretary submits Copies of Resolutions forwarded to this Office, passed by the Corporation of Cork, the Town Commissioners of Monaghan, and the Poor Law Guardians of Lismore, expressing approval of the action of the Board in respect to Mr. Jackson's letter.

Ordered,—That these documents and all such documents be handed over to the Committee appointed this day.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Board at its Meeting held on the 3rd January 1893.

Present:

Edmond G. Dease, Esq., D.L.
Right Hon. Lord Justice FitzGibbon.
C. T. Redington, Esq., D.L.
J. Malcolm Inglis, Esq., J.P.
James Morell, Esq.
Reverend John W. Stubbs, D.D., S.F.T.C.D.
Right Hon. The Lord Chief Baron.
Reverend Henry Evans, D D.
John E. Sheridan, Esq.
Right Hon. Sir Patrick Keenan, K C.M.G., C.B., Resident Commissioner (Chairman).

W. R. Molloy, Secretary in Attendance.

Ordered,—That a special meeting of the Board be held on Monday, 16th January, 1893, at 3 30 o'clock p.m., to consider the Report of the Committee appointed by Board's Resolution of 22nd November, 1892, in reference to Board's Rule of the 26th October 1892.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Meeting of the Board held the 10th January 1893.

Present:

Edmond G. Dease, Esq., D.L.
Right Hon. Lord Justice FitzGibbon.
Right Hon. C. T. Redington, D.L.
J. Malcolm Inglis, Esq., J.P.
Sir Henry Bellingham, Bart., D.L.
Right Hon. The Lord Chief Baron.
Rev. H. Evans, D.D.
Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, Bart., D.L.
Rev. Hamilton B. Wilson, D.D.
John E. Sheridan, Esq.
Right Hon. Sir Patrick Keenan, K.C.M.G., C.B., Resident Commissioner (Chairman).

J. C. Taylor, Secretary in Attendance.

The following Notice of Motion is given by Judge Shaw :—

"Notice.—That when the new rule, as recommended by the Committee, is proposed at the Board, I shall move as an amendment—That the Secretaries be directed to send the following letter to the Chief Secretary, as the Board's answer to Mr. Jackson's letter of 11th August 1892, and Mr. Morley's letter of 10th November 1892.

(signed) *James J. Shaw.*"

"Sir,

The Commissioners of National Education in Ireland have again considered the letter addressed to them on 11th August 1892, by Mr. Jackson, the late Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant.

"They are of opinion that to embody in their Rules and Regulations the Conscience Clause contained in the Intermediate Education (Ireland) Act, 1878, would be wholly ineffectual

ineffectual for the object indicated in Mr. Jackson's letter, unless that step were accompanied with such sweeping and fundamental changes in the rules and practice as to religious instruction and religious observances in their schools, as it is clear Mr. Jackson never contemplated.

"The schools referred to in Mr. Jackson's letter, as not participating in the Parliamentary grants for elementary education in Ireland, through non-compliance with the existing regulations of the Board as to religious instruction, would be placed in no better position by the Board's adoption of the Conscience Clause of the Intermediate Education Act. There are three main obstacles to their compliance with the Board's present regulations as to religious instruction, none of which could in any degree be removed or lessened by the proposed adoption of a new form of Conscience Clause. These are :—(1) The use in these schools of books for ordinary secular instruction which are permeated with the distinctive religious teaching of one Church, and with partisan views and representations of history. (2) The refusal of the managers of these schools to separate by a time-table the religious from the secular instruction, and to enforce the prohibition during the hours set apart for secular instruction of distinctive religious observances. (3) The exhibition in these schools during the hours of secular instruction of the distinctive religious emblems of one religious denomination.

"The Commissioners feel that they are precluded from considering any changes in their rules and regulations which would remove any of these obstacles, not only by the fundamental principles of the system which they were appointed to administer, but by the very terms of Mr. Jackson's letter. He asks them, in considering this letter, to have regard to the statements made by himself, and subsequently by the First Lord of the Treasury, on 16th June 1892. The Commissioners find amongst the statements of the First Lord of the Treasury, to which they are referred, a specific and emphatic denial that there was any desire or intention on the part of the Government of that day 'to have the other rules and regulations of the Board overhauled, with the view of modifying the present system by which education is regulated in Ireland,' and in particular, a repudiation of the suggestion that there was any desire, 'either directly or indirectly to open up the vexed and much controverted question of emblems.' Under these circumstances, the Commissioners feel that they would not be dealing fairly with the public, or with the late Government, if they purported to be carrying out the suggestion contained in Mr. Jackson's letter, by a fundamental alteration of their system, and particularly of their rule as to religious emblems, which he himself, and the Government of which he was a member, have beforehand deprecated in the plainest terms.

"But, lest there should be any misapprehension, the Commissioners desire to state, that whatever might have been the intention or the policy of the late Government, or whatever may be the intention or the policy of the present Government, they do not consider themselves at liberty, as an Administrative Board, to reverse the fundamental principles of the system which they were appointed to administer. The fundamental principle of the National System of Education in Ireland is, that every National School shall be open to children of all religious denominations, without any danger of their religious faith being directly or indirectly tampered with. This principle was pronounced by the Commissioners in their Report for 1839 to be 'fundamental and unalterable.' To carry out this principle, the Commissioners have found it necessary to provide (1) that all books used in the ordinary secular instruction of their schools shall be subject to their revision and approval; (2) That the time devoted to religious instruction shall be strictly defined beforehand, and kept separate from the time devoted to secular instruction; (3) That during the hours devoted to secular instruction no distinctive religious emblems or symbols of worship shall be exhibited in the school-rooms; and (4) That during the same hours no peculiar religious observances or acts of religious worship shall be permitted in the schools. The Commissioners are of opinion that no school, whose managers refuse to submit to those regulations, can be properly called a National School, because no such school can be properly said to be open to the children of all religious denominations. They are, therefore, obliged to say that the schools referred to by Mr. Jackson in his letter cannot, so long as they are conducted under their present rules, participate in the grants made by Parliament for elementary education in Ireland without completely subverting the National system for the promotion of which those grants were voted.

"If it is desired to abolish the National system of Education in Ireland, and to substitute a denominational System in its stead, the Commissioners feel that it is not their function to carry out such a project. They were appointed to administer the present system, not to devise a new system. In the words of their predecessors, in their Report for 1842 : 'It 'is inaccurate to speak of the National System of Education as the system adopted by the 'Board. The State has *adopted it* ; it is only *administered* by the Board.' The Commission are of opinion that it is only the State which adopted the system that can legitimately destroy it ; not those who were chosen to foster and promote it.

"We are, &c.

"The Right Hon. John Morley,
"Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant."

1893.

MINUTES of the Proceedings of the Board at its Special Meeting on the 16th January 1893.

Present:

Right Hon. Lord Morris, Chairman.
Right Hon. W. H. F. Cogan, D.L.
Edmond G. Dease, Esq., D.L.
Right Hon. Lord Justice FitzGibbon.
Right Hon. C. T. Redington, D.L.
Wm. H. Newell, Esq., LL.D., C.B., J.P.
J. Malcolm Inglis, Esq., J.P.
Sir Percy R. Grace, Bart., D.L.
James Morell, Esq.
G. F. FitzGerald, Esq., F.R.S., F.T.C.D.
Rev. John W. Stubbs, D.D., S.F.T.C.D.
Sir Henry Bellingham, Bart., D.L.
Right Hon. C. Palles, Lord Chief Baron.
Rev. Henry Evans, D.D.
Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, Bart., D.L.
Judge Shaw.
Rev. Hamilton B. Wilson, D.D.
John E. Sheridan, Esq.
Right Hon. Sir Patrick J. Keenan, K.C.M.G., C.B., Resident Commissioner.

W. R. Molloy, Secretary in Attendance.

I.—submitted—Report of the Committee of the Board constituted under the Resolution of 22nd November 1892, viz :—

Resolution of 22nd November 1892.

"That it be referred to a Committee to consider and report to the Board whether any and what modification of the proposed Rule mentioned in the Resolution of the Board of the 26th October last, will conduce to a nearer approach to unanimity amongst the members of the Board, and will completely guard against any apprehension that pupils requiring secular education in mixed schools might be deprived of any advantages enjoyed under the existing Rules.

"And that the Committee have power to inquire and report what alterations (if any) the Governing Authorities of the Christian Brothers and of the Church Education Society, respectively, would be prepared to make in their existing regulations as to religious instruction and worship in their respective Schools."

The Committee constituted under this Resolution comprised :—

Right Hon. Lord Justice FitzGibbon.
Rev. J. W. Stubbs, D.D., S.F.T.C.D.
Right Hon. C. Palles, Lord Chief Baron.
Judge Shaw.
John E. Sheridan, Esq.
Right Hon. Sir Patrick J. Keenan, K.C.M.G., C.B.

REPORT.

The Committee met on 30th November and 22nd December 1892, and on 2nd, 3rd, and 4th January 1893.

They communicated with the Superior of the Christian Brothers and with the Hon. Secretaries of the Church Education Society, by letters, dated 2nd December 1892; and replies were received dated 10th and 31st December, and 15th December 1892, which were duly considered.*

The Committee recommend that the Rule passed by the Board on the 26th October 1892, be modified so as to be as follows :—

"Where there have been in operation in any locality, for three years, two or more National or Applicant Schools, having each an average attendance of not less than thirty-five pupils (of which schools one is under Protestant and one under Roman Catholic

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* For Correspondence, *see* Appendix to Secretary's letter of 19th January 1893, *infra*.

Catholic Teachers, or one is under either Protestant or Roman Catholic Teachers, and another is a model school under the management of the Commissioners); the Commissioners may, upon application, from the patron or manager, recognise and award aid, under this Rule, to any school, other than a model school, within such locality, in which there shall not have been within the preceding twelve months, a mixed attendance of Protestant and Roman Catholic pupils.

"Every School recognised under this Rule shall be subject to all the Rules of the Commissioners, save those relating to Religion, and shall be subject also to Rules 88, 89, and 90 of the Commissioners, and to the following Clause:—

> "No pupil attending such School shall be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of any religious instruction which the parents or guardians of such pupil shall not have sanctioned, and the time for giving such religious instruction shall be so fixed that no pupil not remaining in attendance is excluded directly or indirectly from the advantages of the secular education given in the School.

"In the case of any school applying to be recognised under this Rule, the Commissioners, on being satisfied that efficient and permanent provision exists in the locality for the education of both Protestant and Roman Catholic pupils in National schools, may dispense, as regards the school so applying, with the condition requiring an average attendance of not less than thirty-five pupils; but so long as the school to which such dispensation is granted, continues to be recognised, and to receive aid, under this Rule, it shall, for the purposes of any application by another school in the same locality for recognition under this Rule, be deemed to be a school having an average attendance of not less than thirty-five pupils."

Gerald FitzGibbon.
John W. Stubbs.
C. Palles.
John E. Sheridan.
P. J. Keenan.

I entirely dissent from the recommendation of the majority of the Committee. The proposed rule is open to many objections in detail on which I do not think it necessary to dwell. But the main ground of my dissent is, that the general scope and object of the proposed rule is wholly alien to the spirit of the system which the Board were appointed to administer. The obvious intention of the proposed rule is to foster and promote under the name of National Education, and by means of money which was voted by Parliament for the purposes of National Education, a system of schools which are not National but strictly denominational, and whose primary design is not to educate the community, but to propagate one particular form of religious faith. Our predecessors on the National Board of Education declared it to be a fundamental and unalterable principle of the system that their schools should be open to the children of all religious denominations, and that the object of the system was to promote, as far as possible, united education in secular subjects. It is plain that the object of the proposed rule is to reverse the principles upon which the National system has hitherto been conducted, and, as far as possible, to promote the separation of children of different religious creeds in the schools of the Nation. I am of opinion, that whether this policy be good or bad, it is not a policy which can be adopted without breach of faith by a Board which was appointed to administer a system of National and United education; and that to propose to apply money, voted by Parliament for the promotion of a National system of education, to purposes wholly destructive of that system, is a gross abuse of the powers entrusted to the Board.

James J. Shaw.

W. R. Molloy,
Secretary in Attendance on Committee.

NOTE.—Rules 88, 89, and 90 are as follows:—

88. The register and roll book kept in each school, according to the forms furnished by the Commissioners, must show the religious denomination of each child attending the school.

89. The religious denomination is to be ascertained from the parent (the *father*, if possible) or the guardian of the pupil, and is to be entered in the register according to his wish.

90. (*a.*) No pupil who is registered by his or her parents or guardians as a Protestant is to be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of religious instruction in case the teacher giving such instruction is a Roman Catholic; (*b.*) and no pupil who is registered by his or her parents or guardians as a Roman Catholic is to be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of religious instruction in case the teacher giving such instruction is not a Roman Catholic. (*c.*) And further, no pupil is to be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of any religious instruction to which his or her parents or guardians object.

(*d.*) Provided

(*d.*) Provided, however, that in case any parent or guardian shall express a desire that the child should receive any particular religious instruction, and shall record such desire in the book provided for that purpose in the school, this prohibition shall not apply to the time during which such religious instruction only is given * (*e.*) The entry in the book shall be signed with the name or mark of the parent or guardian, and the book shall be submitted to the Inspector whenever he visits the school. (*f.*) The certificate book must not be removed from the school-room. (*g*) The signing of it must in all cases be the spontaneous act of the parent (or guardian), the *father*, if possible.

The following is the form of Book: —

Roll No., School, County,
Name of Teacher who gives Religious Instruction,
Religious Denomination of do.,

Certificate of Parent or Guardian.

[In case a parent or guardian should wish his child to receive religious instruction from a teacher who is of a different religious denomination from the child, or from a teacher who gives any religious instruction different from that which is in accordance with the creed of the child, the following certificate is to be made by such parent or guardian.]

Note.—As some doubts have arisen as to the interpretation of the Rule, attention is requested to the following Minute of the Board:—

"The object of the rule is more fully to carry out the general principle of the Board that no child is to receive any religious instruction contrary to the wishes of his parent. Accordingly the rule first provides for the case where the teacher is a Protestant and the child a Roman Catholic, or *vice versa*. In this case the *dissent* of the parent is implied, and no religious instruction can be given to a child by a teacher of the different creed unless the parent expressly requests it. But where the teacher and the child are both Protestants, whether of the same or of a different denomination, the dissent of the parent will not be implied. In this case religious instruction *in the Scriptures or in his own Catechism* may be given to the child unless the parent expressly forbids it. In each case, however, the assent or dissent, whether implied or expressed, may be modified by an entry, duly signed by the parent in the certificate book of religious instruction; but no pupil is to be permitted *to be present* whilst instruction is being given in the catechism of a *different* persuasion from his or her own without the express sanction of his or her parents or guardians, written in the form provided."

I (1) , being the (2) of (3) , who is registered by me as (4) in the school register of the (5) National School, HEREBY CERTIFY that it is my desire that the said (6) shall receive instruction in (7) during the time set apart for religious instruction.

Signature of Parent or Guardian, (8)
Witness, if signed by "Mark,"
Dated day of , 18 .

(1) Insert the name of the parent or guardian who makes the certificate.
(2) Insert the relationship of the parent or guardian; as—"Father," "mother," "aunt," &c.
(3) Insert the name of the pupil.
(4) Insert the registered religion of the pupil.
(5) Insert the name of the National School.
(6) Insert the name of the pupil again.
(7) Insert in full the nature of the religious instruction; as—The Holy Scriptures in the Authorised Version, The Roman Catholic Catechism, The Protestant Catechism, &c., &c. *This is to be written by the parent or guardian;* but in case the parent or guardian cannot write, it may be written by the teacher.
(8) The parent or guardian is here to inscribe his name. If the parent or guardian be unable to write his name, he is to sign by mark; but this mark must be witnessed by some respectable third party.

Certificate of Teacher.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that before (1) signed the above certificate, I read aloud to (2) the following rule of the Commissioners of National Education:—

"No pupil who is registered by his or her parents or guardian as a Protestant is to be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of religious instruction in case the teacher

* Such expression of desire may at any time be revoked by the parent or guardian, and shall thereu become inoperative.

teacher giving such instruction is a Roman Catholic; and no pupil who is registered by his or her parents or guardian as a Roman Catholic is to be permitted to be remain in attendance during the time of religious instruction in case the teacher giving such instruction is not a Roman Catholic. And further, no pupil is to be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of any religious instruction to which his or her parents or guardians object.

"Provided, however, that in case any parent or guardian shall express a desire that the child should receive any particular religious instruction, and shall record such desire in the book provided for that purpose in the school, this prohibition shall not apply to the time during which such religious instruction only is given.* The entry in the book shall be signed with the name or mark of the parent or guardian, and the book shall be submitted to the inspector whenever he visits the school.

"* Such expression of desire may at any time be revoked by the parent or guardian, and shall thereupon become inoperative."

AND I FURTHER CERTIFY that I believe when the said (3) signed the above certificate (4) had a full apprehension of the meaning and force of the rule, and also of the true intent and object of the certificate.

Signature of Teacher,
Dated day of , 18 .

CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTOR.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have examined the Certificate of (5) and also of the Teacher (6) above set forth, and that I am satisfied as to the genuineness of each.

Signature of Inspector,
Dated day of , 18 .

(1) Insert the name of the Parent or Guardian.
(2) Insert "him" or "her."
(3) Insert the name of the Parent or Guardian.
(4) Insert "he" or "she."
(5) Insert the name of the Parent or Guardian.
(6) Insert the name of the Teacher.

II. The Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron moves:

"That the Report be adopted, and that the Resolution of the Board of the 26th October last be amended, so as to be as follows:—

"That, in the opinion of the Board, its Rules ought to be altered by the introduction into same of the Rule following, and that application be made to the Chief Secretary to obtain the permission of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant to such alteration:—

PROPOSED RULE.

"Where there have been in operation in any locality, for three years, two or more National or Applicant Schools, having each an average attendance of not less than thirty-five pupils (of which schools one is under Protestant, and one under Roman Catholic Teachers, or one is under either Protestant or Roman Catholic Teachers and another is a Model School under the management of the Commissioners), the Commissioners may, upon application from the Patron or Manager, recognise and award aid, under this Rule, to any School, other than a Model School, within such locality, in which there shall not have been within the preceding twelve months a mixed attendance of Protestant and Roman Catholic pupils.

"Every School recognised under this Rule shall be subject to all the Rules of the Commissioners, save those relating to Religion, and shall be subject also to Rules 88, 89, and 90 of the Commissioners, and to the following Clause:—

"No pupil attending such School shall be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of any religious instruction which the parents or guardians of such pupil shall not have sanctioned, and the time for giving such religious instruction shall be so fixed that no pupil not remaining in attendance is excluded directly or indirectly from the advantages of the secular education given in the School.

"In the case of any School applying to be recognised under this Rule, the Commissioners, on being satisfied that efficient and permanent provision exists in the locality for the education of both Protestant and Roman Catholic pupils in National Schools, may dispense, as regards the Schools so applying, with the condition requiring an average attendance of not less than thirty-five pupils; but so long as the School to which such dispensation is granted continues to be recognised, and to receive aid, under this Rule, it shall, for the purposes of any application, by another school in the same locality for recognition under this Rule, be deemed to be a School having an average attendance of not less than thirty-five pupils."

III. Judge Shaw proposes the following amendment, of which notice was given at the Meeting of the Board on Tuesday, 10th January, 1893, viz. :—

"That when the new rule, as recommended by the Committee, is proposed at the Board, I shall move as an amendment—That the Secretaries be directed to send the following letter to the Chief Secretary, as the Board's answer to Mr. Jackson's letter of August 11th, 1892, and Mr. Morley's letter of November 10th, 1892.

"(signed) *James J. Shaw.*"

"SIR,—The Commissioners of National Education in Ireland have again considered the letter addressed to them on August 11th, 1892, by Mr. Jackson, the late Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant.

"They are of opinion that to embody in their rules and regulations the Conscience Clause contained in the Intermediate Education (Ireland) Act, 1878, would be wholly ineffectual for the object indicated in Mr. Jackson's letter, unless that step were accompanied with such sweeping and fundamental changes in the rules and practice as to religious instruction and religious observances in their schools, as it is clear Mr. Jackson never contemplated.

"The schools referred to in Mr. Jackson's letter, as not participating in the Parliamentary grants for elementary education in Ireland, through non-compliance with the existing regulations of the Board as to religious instruction, would be placed in no better position by the Board's adoption of the Conscience Clause of the Intermediate Education Act. There are three main obstacles to their compliance with the Board's present regulations as to religious instruction, none of which would in any degree be lessened or removed by the proposed adoption of a new form of Conscience Clause. These are :—(1) The use in these schools of books for ordinary secular instruction which are permeated with the distinctive religious teaching of one Church, and with partisan views and representations of history. (2) The refusal of the Managers of these schools to separate by a time-table the religious from the secular instruction, and to enforce the prohibition during the hours set apart for secular instruction of distinctive religious observances. (3) The exhibition in these schools during the hours of secular instruction of the distinctive religious emblems of one religious denomination.

"The Commissioners feel that they are precluded from considering any changes in their rules and regulations which would remove any of these obstacles, not only by the fundamental principles of the system which they were appointed to administer, but by the very terms of Mr. Jackson's letter. He asks them, in considering this letter, to have regard to the statements made by himself, and subsequently by the First Lord of the Treasury, on June 16th, 1892. The Commissioners find amongst the statements of the First Lord of the Treasury, to which they are referred, a specific and emphatic denial that there was any desire or intention on the part of the Government of that day 'to have the other rules and regulations of the Board overhauled, with the view of modifying the present system by which education is regulated in Ireland,' and in particular, a repudiation of the suggestion that there was any desire, 'either directly or indirectly, to open up the vexed and much controverted question of emblems.' Under these circumstances, the Commissioners feel that they would not be dealing fairly with the public, or with the late Government, if they purported to be carrying out the suggestion contained in Mr. Jackson's letter, by a fundamental alteration of their system, and particularly of their rule as to religious emblems, which he himself, and the Government of which he was a member, have beforehand deprecated in the plainest terms.

"But, lest there should be any misapprehension, the Commissioners desire to state that, whatever might have been the intention or the policy of the late Government, or whatever may be the intention or the policy of the present Government, they do not consider themselves at liberty, as an Administrative Board, to reverse the fundamental principles of the system which they were appointed to administer. The fundamental principle of the National System of Education in Ireland, is that every National School shall be open to children of all religious denominations, without any danger of their religious faith being directly or indirectly tampered with. This principle was pronounced by the Commissioners, in their Report for 1837, to be 'fundamental and unalterable.' To carry out this principle, the Commissioners have found it necessary to provide (1) that all books used in the ordinary secular instruction of their schools shall be subject to their revision and approval; (2) that the time devoted to religious instruction shall be strictly defined beforehand, and kept separate from the time devoted to secular instruction; (3) that during the hours devoted to secular instruction, no distinctive religious emblems or symbols of worship shall be exhibited in the schoolrooms; and (4) that during the same hours no peculiar religious observances or acts of religious worship shall be permitted in the schools. The Commissioners are of opinion that no school whose managers refuse to submit to those regulations can be properly called a National School, because no such school can be properly said to be open to the children of all religious denominations. They are, therefore, obliged to say that the schools referred to by Mr. Jackson in his letter cannot, so long as they are conducted under their present rules, participate in the Grants made by Parliament for Elementary Education in Ireland without completely subverting the National System for the promotion of which those Grants were voted.

"If it is desired to abolish the National System of Education in Ireland, and to substitute a Denominational System in its stead, the Commissioners feel that it is not their function to carry out such a project. They were appointed to administer the present system, not to devise a new system. In the words of their predecessors in their Report for

for 1842 : ' It is inaccurate to speak of the National System of Education as the system adopted by the Board. The ' State has *adopted it* ; it is only *administered* by the Board.' The Commissioners are of opinion that it is only the State which adopted the system that can legitimately destroy it ; not those who were chosen to foster and promote it.

" We are, Sir,
" Your obedient Servants,

" The Right Hon. John Morley,
" Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant."

On a division taken on Judge Shaw's amendment the following voted :—

For.	Against.
Wm. Homan Newell, Esq., LL.D., C.B.	Right Hon. Lord Morris.
J. Malcolm Inglis, Esq., J.P.	Right Hon. Sir Patrick Keenan, K.C.M.G., C.B.
James Morell, Esq.	Right Hon. W. H. F. Cogan, D.L.
Rev. Dr. Evans.	Edmond G. Dease, Esq., D.L.
Judge Shaw.	Right Hon. Lord Justice FitzGibbon.
Rev. Dr. Wilson.	Right Hon. C. T. Redington, Esq., D.L.
(6.)	Sir Percy R. Grace, Bart., D.L.
	George F. FitzGerald, Esq., F.R.S., F.T.C.D.
	Rev. Dr. Stubbs, S.F.T.C.D.
	Sir Henry Bellingham, Bart, D.L.
	Right Hon. C. Palles, Lord Chief Baron.
	Sir R. Blennerhassett, Bart., D.L.
	John E. Sheridan, Esq.
	(13)

IV.—The motion of the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron was then put from the Chair.

On a division the following voted :—

For.	Against.
Right Hon. Lord Morris.	Wm. Homan Newell, Esq., LL.D., C.B,
Right Hon. Sir Patrick Keenan, K.C.M.G., C.B.	J. Malcolm Inglis, Esq., J.P.
Right Hon. W. H. F. Cogan, D.L.	James Morell, Esq.
Edmond G. Dease, Esq., D.L.	George F. FitzGerald, Esq., F.R.S, F.T.C.D.
Right Hon. Lord Justice FitzGibbon.	Rev. Dr. Evans.
Right Hon. C. T. Redington, D.L.	Judge Shaw.
Sir Percy R. Grace, Bart., D.L.	Rev. Dr. Wilson.
Rev. Doctor Stubbs, S.F.T.C.D.	
Sir Henry Bellingham, Bart., D.L.	(7.)
Right Hon. C. Palles, Lord Chief Baron.	
Sir R. Blennerhassett, Bart., D.L.	
John E. Sheridan, Esq.	
(12)	

V.—*Ordered*, that the Lord Chief Baron's Motion be approved.

(B. O. 16. 1. /93.)

Office of National Education,
Marlborough-street, Dublin,
Sir, 19 January 1893.

REFERRING to the communication addressed to you on 29th October 1892, by the Commissioners of National Education, and your reply thereto, bearing date 10th November 1892, I am instructed by the Commissioners to inform you that at the meeting of the Board on 22nd November 1892, a resolution was adopted as follows :—

" That it be referred to a committee to consider and report to the Board whether any and what modification of the proposed rule mentioned in the resolution of the Board of the 26th October last, will conduce to a nearer approach to unanimity amongst the members of the Board, and will completely guard against any apprehension that pupils requiring secular education in mixed schools might be deprived of any advantages enjoyed under the existing rules.

"And that the committee have power to inquire and report what alterations (if any) the governing authorities of the Christian Brothers and of the Church Education Society respectively, would be prepared to make in their existing regulations as to religious instruction and worship in their respective schools."

The committee constituted under this resolution held five meetings, and entered into correspondence with the Superior General of the Christian Brothers, and with the honorary secretaries of the Church Education Society, as set forth in the appendix* to this letter.

A special meeting of the Board was held on 16th January 1893 to consider the report of the committee and their recommendation.

After mature consideration the Board, by a majority of 12 to 7, adopted the recommendation of the committee.

e Minutes in eceding pages lly set forth.

The details are set forth in the accompanying minutes of the proceedings of that day.

In accordance with the order of the Board I have now the honour to request that you will be good enough to obtain the permission of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant for the insertion in the Code of the Commissioners of the rule as now amended—

Proposed Rule.

"Where there have been in operation in any locality for three years, two or more National or Applicant Schools having each an average of not less than 35 pupils (of which schools one is under Protestant, and one under Roman Catholic teachers, or one is under either Protestant or Roman Catholic teachers and another is a model school under the management of the Commissioners) the Commissioners may, upon application from the patron or manager, recognise and award aid, under this rule, to any school other than a model school within such locality, in which there shall not have been within the preceding 12 months a mixed attendance of Protestant and Roman Catholic pupils.

"Every school recognised under this rule shall be subject to all the rules of the Commissioners, save those relating to religion, and shall be subject also to Rules 88, 89, and 90 of the Commissioners, and to the following clause:—

> "No pupil attending such school shall be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of any religious instruction which the Parents or Guardians of such pupil shall not have sanctioned, and the time for giving such religious instruction shall be so fixed that no pupil not remaining in attendance is excluded, directly or indirectly, from the advantages of the secular education given in the school.

"In the case of any school applying to be recognised under this rule, the Commissioners on being satisfied that efficient and permanent provision exists in the locality for the education of both Protestant and Roman Catholic pupils in National schools, may dispense, as regards the school so applying, with the condition requiring an average attendance of not less than 35 pupils; but so long as the school to which such dispensation is granted continues to be recognised, and to receive aid, under this rule, it shall, for the purposes of any application by another school in the same locality for recognition under this rule, be deemed to be a school having an average attendance of not less than 35 pupils."

I have, &c.
(signed) *William R. Molloy*,
Secretary.

The Right Honourable
the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant.

APPENDIX.

Appendix to Letter of 19th January 1893.

THE following are copies of the correspondence with the Superior of the Christian Brothers and with the Honorary Secretaries of the Church Education Society, referred to in the Report of the Committee of the Board sent to Commissioners on the 6th January 1893:—

I.—LETTER of 2nd December 1892 to the SUPERIOR of the CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

Office of National Education,
Sir, Dublin, 2 December 1892.

I have the honour to bring under your notice the following resolutions of the Commissioners of National Education, passed at their meetings of 26th October and 22nd November, respectively.

Resolution

Resolution of 26th October 1892:—

"Where there have been in operation in any school district, or within any city or town for three years two or more schools (of which one is under Protestant and one under Roman Catholic management), the National Board may, upon application from the patron or manager, adopt any such school and award aid without requiring any regulation as to religion other than the following, viz.:—

Rules 88, 89 and 90 of the Commissioners, and the two following, viz.:—

(i.) No pupil attending the school shall be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of any religious instruction which the parents or guardians of such pupil shall not have sanctioned.

(ii.) The time for giving religious instruction shall be so fixed that no pupil not remaining in attendance shall be excluded directly or indirectly from the advantages of the secular education given in the school."

Rules 88, 89 and 90 referred to above are as follows:—

88. The Register and Roll Book kept in each School, according to the Forms furnished by the Commissioners, must show the religious denomination of each child attending the School.

89. The religious denomination is to be ascertained from the parent (the *father*, if possible) or the guardian of the pupil, and is to be entered in the Register according to his wish.

90. (*a.*) No pupil who is registered by his or her parents or guardians as a Protestant is to be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of religious instruction in case the Teacher giving such instruction is a Roman Catholic; (*b.*) and no pupil who is registered by his or her parents or guardians as a Roman Catholic is to be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of religious instruction in case the Teacher giving such instruction is not a Roman Catholic. (*c.*) And further, no pupil is to be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of any religious instruction to which his or her parents or guardians object.

(*d.*) Provided, however, that in case any parent or guardian shall express a desire that the child should receive any particular religious instruction, and shall record such desire in the book provided for that purpose in the School, this prohibition shall not apply to the time during which such religious instruction only is given.* (*e.*) The entry in the book shall be signed with the name or mark of the parent or guardian, and the book shall be submitted to the Inspector whenever he visits the School. (*f.*) The Certificate Book must not be removed from the Schoolroom. (*g.*) The signing of it must in all cases be the spontaneous act of the parent (or guardian), the *father*, if possible.

The following is the Form of Book:—

Roll No., School, County,
Name of Teacher who gives Religious Instruction
Religious Denomination of ditto,

CERTIFICATE of PARENT OR GUARDIAN.

* [In case a Parent or Guardian should wish his Child to receive religious instruction from a Teacher who is of a different religious denomination from the Child, or from a Teacher who gives any religious instruction different from that which is in accordance with the creed of the Child, the following Certificate is to be made by such Parent or Guardian.]

Note.—As some doubts have arisen as to the interpretation of the Rule, attention is requested to the following minute of the Board:—

"The object of the Rule is more fully to carry out the general principle of the Board, that no child is to receive any religious instruction contrary to the wishes of his parent. Accordingly, the Rule first provides for the case where the Teacher is a Protestant and the child a Roman Catholic, or *vice versâ*. In this case the *dissent* of the parent is implied,

* Such expression of desire may at any time be revoked by the parent or guardian, and shall thereupon become inoperative.

implied, and no religions instruction can be given to a child by a Teacher of the different creed unless the parent expressly requests it. But where the Teacher and the child are both Protestants, whether of the same or of a different denomination, the dissent of the parent will not be implied. In this case religious instruction *in the Scriptures or in his own Catechism* may be given to the child unless the parent expressly forbids it. In each case, however, the assent or dissent, whether implied or expressed, may be modified by an entry, duly signed by the parent in the Certificate Book of Religious Instruction; but no Pupil is to be admitted *to be present* whilst Instruction is being given in the Catechism of a *different* persuasion from his or her own, without the express sanction of his or her Parents or Gnardians, written in the Form provided."

I ([1]) , being the ([2]) of ([3]) , who is registered by me as ([4]) in the School Register of the ([5]) National School, hereby certify that it is my desire that the said ([6]) shall receive instructions in ([7] during the time set apart for Religious Instruction.

Signature of Parent or Guardian, ([8])
Witness, if signed by "Mark,"
Dated day of , 18 .

([1]) Insert the name of the Parent or Guardian who makes the Certificate.

([2]) Insert the relationship of the Parent or Guardian; as—"Father," "Mother," "Aunt," &c.

([3]) Insert the name of the Pupil.

([4]) Insert the registered religion of the Pupil.

([5]) Insert the name of the National School.

([6]) Insert the name of the Pupil again.

([7]) Insert in full the nature of the Religious Instruction; as—The Holy Scriptures in the Authorised Version—The Roman Catholic Catechism—The Protestant Catechism, &c., &c. *This is to be written by the Parent or Guardian;* but in case the Parent or Guardian cannot write, it may be written by the Teacher.

([8]) The Parent or Guardian is here to inscribe his name. If the Parent or Guardian be unable to write his name, he is to sign by mark; but this mark must be witnessed by some respectable third party.

Certificate of Teacher.

I hereby certify that before ([1]) signed the above Certificate, I read aloud to ([2]) the following Rule of the Commissioners of National Education:—

"No Pupil who is registered by his or her Parents or Guardian as a Protestant is to be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of religious instruction in case the Teacher giving such instruction is a Roman Catholic; and no Pupil who is registered by his or her Parents or Guardian as a Roman Catholic is to be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of religious instruction in case the Teacher giving such instruction is not a Roman Catholic. And further, no Pupil is to be permitted to remain in attendance during the time of any religious instruction to which his or her Parents or Guardians object.

"Provided, however, that in case any Parent or Guardian shall express a desire that the Child should receive any particular religious instruction, and shall record such desire in the Book provided for that purpose in the School, this prohibition shall not apply to the time during which such religious instruction only is given.* The entry in the Book shall be signed with the name or mark of the Parent or Guardian, and the Book shall be submitted to the Inspector whenever he visits the School.

Note.—"* Such expression of desire may at any time be revoked by the parent or guardian, and shall thereupon become inoperative."

And I further certify that I believe when the said ([3]) signed the above Certificate ([4]) had a full apprehension of the meaning and force of the Rule, and also of the true intent and object of the Certificate.

Signature of Teacher,
Dated day of , 18

Certificate of Inspector.

I hereby certify that I have examined the Certificate of (5) and also of the Teacher (4) above set forth, and that I am satisfied as to the genuineness of each.

Signature of Inspector.
Dated day of , 18

(1) Insert the name of the Parent or Guardian. (2) Insert "him" or "her."
(3) Insert the name of the Parent or Guardian. (4) Insert "he" or "she,"
(5) Insert the name of the Parent or Guardian. (6) Insert the name of the Teacher.

Resolution of 22nd November 1892:—

"That it be referred to a Committee to consider and report to the Board whether any and what modification of the proposed Rule mentioned in the Resolution of the Board of the 26th October last will conduce to a nearer approach to unanimity amongst the Members of the Board, and will completely guard against any apprehension that pupils requiring secular education in mixed schools might be deprived of any advantages enjoyed under the existing Rules.

"And that the Committee have power to inquire and report what alterations (if any) the Governing Authorities of the Christian Brothers and of the Church Education Society, respectively, would be prepared to make in their existing regulations as to religious instruction and worship in their respective Schools."

I am directed by the Committee constituted to carry out the reference contained in the above Resolution to apprise you that they will be glad to have a written statement dealing with the subject of the Reference, so far as it affects the Order of the Christian Brothers, and that the Committee, after considering any statement with which they may be furnished, propose to invite the attendance of an authorised representative of the Order, to supply any explanation or further information which it may appear desirable to obtain.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. R. Molloy,*
Secretary.

Rev. Brother Maxwell,
Superior, Christian Brothers,
Marino, Clontarf.

[A Copy of the existing Rules of the Commissioners is sent herewith.]

II.—Letter to the Honorary Secretaries of the Church Education Society.

[This communication was of the same date, and, *mutatis mutandis*, identical with the above letter.]

Correspondence from Christian Brothers.

III.—Letter of Acknowledgment.

Marino, Dublin, 5 December 1892.

Sir,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of the 2nd inst., written by direction of the Honourable Board of Commissioners of National Education in Ireland.

The subject of your letter shall receive my earnest consideration, and I hope to send my reply as soon as some matter of business, which at present urgently demands my attention, shall enable me to do so.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Richard A. Maxwell.*

Wm. R. Molloy, Esq.,
Secretary.

IV.—Letter of 10th December 1892 from the Superior of the Christian Brothers.

Sir, Marino, Dublin, 10 December 1892.

I have carefully considered the subject of your letter of the 2nd instant with reference to the resolutions of the Honourable Board of Commissioners of National Education, dated respectively 26th October and 22nd November last, and particularly as to what modifications (if any) I would be prepared to make on the part of the Christian Brothers in Ireland as to Religious Instruction and Worship in their respective schools.

It is unnecessary for me to state what the Commissioners are already aware of, that our schools have for their object, and that the main duty of the Christian Brothers with regard to their schools is the christian education of Catholic youth, but the Brothers have never refused to receive youths of other religious persuasions when pressed to do so by their parents or guardians, and cases have occurred from time to time where boys of this class were admitted into our schools, but invariably on the understanding that they must not attend the religious instructions given in the school; this has been the practice in the Institute to my own knowledge after long experience, and I can appeal with perfect confidence to the fact that I have never known a single complaint to have been made against any one of our schools by either parents or guardians that Non-Catholic boys were in the slightest degree interfered with in their religious convictions. Therefore, I am perfectly willing to accept the conscience clause of the Intermediate Act in all our schools, and the Rules 88, 89 and 90 as explanatory of that clause; and as to daily secular instruction, I will guarantee four hours at least for that object in our schools I am alse prepared to submit our schools to the inspection of the National Board Inspectors.

In a matter of such importance as is the subject of this correspondence, I deem it only just to myself, and right and straightforward to the Commissioners, to refer to two or three points which seem to me intimately connected with the present letter, and to offer my remarks upon them.

Firstly.—With regard to the religious emblems in our schools, and which have sometimes excited adverse comment, with reference to this point, I shall say that we have had religious emblems in all our schools from the very beginning of the Institute, a period of over 90 years, that I could not in consequence think of making any change in this time-honoured custom, that I do believe the removal of these emblems from the Brothers' Schools would have a most injurious effect on the religious instincts and susceptible minds of the children attending these schools, and to quote the words of a respectable Protestant gentleman, speaking on this point lately, and related in the public papers, to do so would be a kind of apostasy.

Secondly.—As to our books. Our educational system is based upon our school series. This series has been specially prepared by the Institute, and embodies in its lessons our tone and spirit. In this series the members of the Institute have been trained and instructed. Moreover, these books have been favourably received by the public, and have been favoured with the approval of one at least of Her Majesty's ministers. I consider for these reasons that our school series is essential to the carrying out of our school system.

Thirdly.—Reference has been made in your letter to "worship."

We have nothing in our school system as far as I know that comes under this head, unless short morning and evening prayers before and after school, and a momentary remembrance of the presence of God, at the striking of the clock, and occurring only three or four times in the course of the day, may be considered such. As to daily religious instruction it is confined to about half an hour each school day; during this exercise no secular instruction is carried on in the establishment by the Brothers.

I am, &c.

W. R. Molloy, Esq., Secretary. (signed) *Richard A. Maxwell.*

V.—Further Letter of 31st December 1892 from the Superior of the Christian Brothers.

Sir, Marino, Dublin, 31 December 1892.

I have, by my letter of the 10th inst., expressed my willingness to accept the Intermediate Education Act Conscience Clause and Rules 88, 89 and 90 of your Board as applicable to those of our Elementary Schools affected by the Resolution of 26th October 1892. I desire, however, to add a few words as to the practical effect which, in the event of our schools being being brought into connection with your Board, the application of that Clause will have upon the working of some of our Class Rooms in reference to (1) momentary prayer, and (2) our school books.

With regard to the question of momentary prayer referred to in my letter, I must observe that the schools of the Christian Brothers have been attended hitherto by Catholic pupils

pupils with scarcely an exception ; if, however, it should happen at any time that a Non-Catholic boy present himself for admission then this silent prayer shall not be insisted on if the parent or guardian of the boy will not sanction it.

The absence of a Non-Catholic pupil from morning and evening prayer would not be attended with inconvenience to him as such prayers would be said at times outside the hours for secular instruction. The hours of prayer and also the time set apart for religious instruction would in these schools be set forth on a time table.

As to books—No. 91 of the Rules of the Board provides that the use of the books specified on the Board's list, whether published or sanctioned by the Commissioners is not compulsory, but requires that the titles of all other books intended for the ordinary school business shall be notified to your Board before their introduction into the school, and that none shall be used to which the Board object—further that the approval of books is to extend only to the particular edition which has been submitted to the Commissioners.

We propose to avail ourselves of this rule, so far as it permits the use of books not published by the Commissioners. And before bringing our schools into connection with the Board, to submit to them the present editions of such of our books as we use in our Elementary Schools, but we do so in the confident expectation that a full consideration of them will satisfy the Board that no reasonable objection can be entertained to their use in our schools.

If, however, it should happen at any time that a Non-Catholic pupil be in attendance, and that his parent or guardian should not sanction the use of these books for him, in that case we shall provide the boy with an edition of our books which would be approved by the Board, to meet such a case.

I have now to refer to another point which is of no less importance, namely, the question of classification.

The Christian Brothers would accept the principle of classification on the basis of examination in the future ; but with respect to those Brothers who are now engaged in teaching, the Board will be expected to acknowledge vested rights by recognising these Brothers as classified teachers on a basis to be hereafter agreed on.

As a consequence of accepting the principle of classification, I propose, in the event of our schools being placed under the Board, to apply to the Commissioners for a Grant for our Training College, under the Rules 146 to 149 G.

The foregoing remarks refer to what I would call fundamental points, and which from their importance claim primary consideration; as to others of detail or of minor importance, there are some which would call for modification as far as the Brothers' Schools alluded to are concerned, in order to enable the Brothers to adapt themselves to a new order of things. I would mention one such case as an instance, viz. : Under Rule 145, which requires one month's notice previous to the resignation or removal of a teacher, it might not be possible for us to give this length of notice, but we would be prepared, under such circumstances, to supply his place immediately by a competent and approved successor. These matters of detail, however, so far as I can judge, would not present much difficulty.

I am, &c.

W. R. Molloy, Esq., Secretary. (signed) *Richard A. Maxwell.*

CORRESPONDENCE from Church Education Society.

VI.—Letter of Acknowledgment.

Church Education Society for Ireland,

Dear Sir, 17, Kildare-street, Dublin, 8 December 1892.

I BEG to acknowledge the communication you were so good as to send to the Secretaries of the Church Eduction Society, from the Office of National Education, on December 2nd. The secretaries have summoned a meeting of the committee of the Church Education Society for the 15th inst., when your communication will be laid before it.

Yours, &c.

To W. R. Molloy, Esq. (signed) *Henry Irwin,* Clerk.

VII.—Letter of 15th December 1892, from the Hon. Secretaries of Education Society.

To the Commissioners of National Education.

Dear Sirs,

We are directed by the Committee of the Church Education Society to express their thanks for your communication of the 2nd inst., and to say, in reply—

That, referring to Rules 89, 90, and 91 of the National Board, the committee will not consent to withhold instruction in the Scripture from any child under their care for education.

We remain, &c.

(signed) *E. F. Rambaut*, Clk.
Henry Irwin, Clk.,
Henry Johnson, Clk., Canon,
} Hon. Secretaries.

17, Kildare-street, Dublin,
15 December 1892.

Office of National Education,
13 January 1893.

Extract from Minutes of Proceedings of the Board at its Meeting held on 31st January 1893.

Present :

Right Hon. Lord Justice FitzGibbon.
W. H. Newell, Esq., C.B., J.P.
James Morell, Esq.
Geo. F. FitzGerald, Esq., F.T.C.D., F.R.S.
Rev. John W. Stubbs, D.D., S.F.T.C.D.
Sir Henry Bellingham, Bart., D.L.
Rev. H. Evans, D.D.
Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, Bart., D.L.
Rev. H. B. Wilson, D.D.
John E. Sheridan, Esq.
Right Hon. Sir Patrick Keenan, K.C.M.G., C.B., Resident Commissioner (Chairman).
J. C. Taylor, Secretary in attendance.

Read Letter from Right Hon. John Morley, M.P., Chief Secretary, as follows :—

Irish Office, Great Queen-street, S.W.,
27 January 1893.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 19th instant, in which you inform me of further proceedings upon the question submitted in August last to the Commissioners of National Education by my predecessor in the office of Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant.

It appears from the minutes of these proceedings which you have been good enough to communicate to me, that a committee was appointed by a resolution of the Board on November 22nd, to consider whether any modification of the new rule mentioned in the resolution of October 26th, would conduce to a nearer approach to unanimity among the members of the Board, and would completely guard against any apprehension that pupils requiring secular education in mixed schools, might be deprived of any advantages enjoyed under the existing Rules. The modification of the Rule ultimately proposed by the Committee as the result of their deliberations, did not succeed in attaining any nearer approach to that unanimity which the Board recognised as proper and desirable in the case.

Under

Under these circumstances, without entering into the question whether the suggested new rule does completely guard against the apprehensions described in the Board's resolution of November 22nd, His Excellency finds himself unable to sanction the proposed new rule in the Code, though he desires me to repeat that the Irish Government are fully sensible of the importance of enabling as many primary schools as possible to share at the earliest opportunity in the public grants for educational purposes.

I beg, &c.
(signed) *John Morley.*

The Commissioners of
National Education in Ireland.

Read.

Office of National Education, Dublin,
4 February 1893.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Commissioners of National Education to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo., which was laid before them at their last meeting, conveying the decision of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant in reference to the proposed new rule as submitted in the Commissioners' communication of the 19th ultimo, for His Excellency's approval.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. C. Taylor,*
Secretary.

The Right Hon. John Morley, M.P.,
Chief Secretary, Dublin Castle.

NATIONAL EDUCATION (IRELAND) (CONSCIENCE CLAUSE).

COPY of CORRESPONDENCE between the IRISH GOVERNMENT and the COMMISSIONERS of NATIONAL EDUCATION for *Ireland*, with Extracts from Minutes of the Proceedings of the Commissioners, in relation to certain proposed Changes in the Rules under which Grants are made by Parliament for Elementary Education in *Ireland*.

(*Mr. John Morley.*)

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13 *February* 1893.

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AMENDED STATUTES

OF THE

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AMENDED STATUTES OF THE ROYAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.

CHAPTER I.

Of Degrees and Diplomas.

The University shall confer the following:—

Arts.

Bachelor of Arts,	B.A.
Master of Arts,	M.A.
Doctor of Literature,	D. Lit.

Mental and Moral Philosophy.

Doctor of Philosophy,	D Ph.

Science.

Bachelor of Science,	B.Sc.
Doctor of Science,	D.Sc.

Engineering.

A Special Diploma,	Dip. in Eng.
Bachelor of Engineering,	B.E.
Master of Engineering,	M.E.

Music.

Bachelor of Music,	B. Mus.
Doctor of Music,	D. Mus.

Medicine

Bachelor of Medicine,	M.B.
Doctor of Medicine,	M.D.

Surgery.

Bachelor of Surgery,	B.Ch.
Master of Surgery,	M.Ch.

Obstetrics.

Bachelor of Obstetrics,	B.A.O.
Master of Obstetrics,	M.A.O.

Sanitary Science.

A Special Diploma.

Mental Diseases.

A Special Diploma.

Law.

Bachelor of Laws,	LL.B.
Doctor of Laws,	LL.D.

All Degrees, Honours, Exhibitions, Prizes, Scholarships, and Studentships in this University shall be open to Students of either sex.

Candidates for any degree in this University must have passed the Matriculation Examination. Students from other Universities and Colleges are included in this rule.

The Senate may, however, admit to *ad eundem* or to Honorary Degrees such persons as they may deem fit.

The subjects in which candidates shall be examined at the various Examinations, and the length of notice to be given by candidates intending to present themselves for examination, shall be prescribed by the Senate; and the Senate may make such alterations therein and such regulations concerning the same as they shall from time to time find expedient; provided always that no such alteration shall be enforced until the lapse of at least one year after the publication thereof in the University Calendar.

The Senate may fix, and from time to time may vary, the centres at which they may deem it right to hold any of the Examinations of the University.

§ 1.—OF DEGREES IN ARTS, PHILOSOPHY, AND SCIENCE.

B.A. Degree.

All candidates for this Degree shall be required to pass the following Examinations:—

The Matriculation Examination.
The First University Examination.
The Second University Examination in Arts.
The Degree Examination.

An interval of one Academical year at least must elapse between each of these Examinations, and an interval of three Academical years at least must elapse between the Matriculation Examination and the Degree Examination.

For the purposes of these Statutes, the interval of one Academical year shall mean a period of eight months; and the interval of two or more Academical years shall mean a period of eight months, with an additional period of twelve months for each Academical year after the first.

The time of passing any Examination shall be held to mean the first day of such Examination.

M.A. Degree.

Candidates may present themselves for the Examination for this Degree after an interval of one Academical year from the time of obtaining the B.A. Degree.

D.Lit Degree.

Candidates may present themselves for the Final Examination for this Degree after an interval of three Academical years from the time of obtaining the B.A. Degree.

D.Ph. Degree.

Candidates may present themselves for the Final Examination for this Degree after an interval of three Academical years from the time of obtaining the B.A. Degree.

B.Sc. Degree.

Candidates may present themselves for the Examination for this Degree after an interval of one Academical year from the time of graduating in any Faculty in the University.

D.Sc. Degree.

Candidates may present themselves for the Final Examination for this Degree after an interval of three Academical years from the time of graduating in any Faculty in the University.

§ 2.—OF DEGREES IN ENGINEERING.

B.E. Degree.

All Candidates for this Degree shall be required to pass the following Examinations:—

The Matriculation Examination.
The First University Examination.
The First Professional Examination.
The Second Professional Examination.
The Degree Examination.

An interval of three Academical years at least must elapse between the Matriculation Examination and the Degree Examination.

The First Professional Examination.

Candidates may present themselves for this Examination after an interval of one Academical year from the time of passing the Matriculation Examination; but no candidate can be adjudged to have passed this Examination, with a view to proceeding to a Degree in Engineering, unless he shall have previously passed the First University Examination, or unless he shall pass it in the same calendar year in which he passes this Examination.

———

The Second Professional Examination.

Candidates may present themselves for this Examination after an interval of one Academical year from the time of passing the First Professional Examination.

———

The Examination for the B.E. Degree.

Candidates may present themselves for this Examination after an interval of one Academical year from the time of passing the Second Professional Examination.

———

DIPLOMA IN ENGINEERING.

A Diploma in Engineering may be granted to any candidate who, without having passed the Matriculation and First University Examinations, passes the two Professional Examinations and the Degree Examination.

———

M.E. DEGREE.

Candidates may present themselves for the Examination for this Degree after an interval of one Academical year from the time of obtaining the B.E. Degree, and shall be required to furnish evidence of having spent one year at least under an engineer in practice after having obtained that Degree.

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§ 3.—OF DEGREES IN MUSIC.

B.MUS. DEGREE.

All candidates for this Degree shall be required to pass the following Examinations:—

The Matriculation Examination.
The First University Examination
The First Examination in Music.
The Degree Examination.

An interval of one Academical year at least must elapse between each of these Examinations, and an interval of three Academical years at least must elapse between the Matriculation Examination and the Degree Examination.

D.Mus. Degree.

Candidates may present themselves for the Examination for this Degree after an interval of three Academical years from the time of obtaining the B.Mus. Degree.

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§ 4.—OF DEGREES IN MEDICINE, SURGERY, AND OBSTETRICS.

Degrees of M.B., B.Ch., and B.A.O.

Until such time as the Senate shall otherwise direct the Statutes which were in force in the University on January 1, 1892, shall be deemed to govern the cases of all persons who were students in Medicine of the University prior to that date.

The course for these Degrees shall be of at least five Medical years' duration, reckoned from the completion of one Academical year from the time of passing the Matriculation Examination.

For the purposes of these Statutes a Medical Winter Session of six months, and a Medical Summer Session of three months shall be necessary and sufficient to constitute the period of one Medical year.

All candidates for these Degrees, in addition to attending the lectures and complying with the other conditions to be from time to time prescribed, shall be required to pass the following Examinations :—

The Matriculation Examination,
The First University Examination.
The First Examination in Medicine.
The Second Examination in Medicine.
The Third Examination in Medicine.
The Degrees Examination.

The course of Medical studies shall be divided into five periods of one Medical year each, during which periods the students shall attend such courses of lectures and hospital instruction, respectively, and comply with such other conditions as the Senate shall from time to time order.

Each candidate when entering for any Examination in this Faculty shall furnish satisfactory evidence that he has completed the Course of Studies prescribed, and complied with the regulations of the University so far as they apply to such Examination.

There shall be an interval of at least one Academical year between the passing of one Examination and the being admitted to the next higher examination. But the Senate may, under special circumstances, allow a candidate to present himself for his following Examination within a less interval.

The First Examination in Medicine.

Candidates may present themselves for this Examination after an interval of two Academical years from the time of passing the Matriculation Examination, provided they shall have in the meantime passed the First University Examination.

The Senate may in special cases allow students to pass this Examination after an interval of one Academical year from the time of passing the Matriculation Examination, provided they shall have passed the First University Examination.

The Second Examination in Medicine.

Candidates may present themselves for this Examination after an interval of one Medical year from the time of passing the First Examination in Medicine.

The Third Examination in Medicine.

Candidates may present themselves for this Examination after an interval of one Medical year from the time of passing the Second Examination in Medicine.

The Examination for the Degrees of M.B., B.Ch., and B.A.O.

Candidates may present themselves for this Examination after an interval of such period, not being less than one Medical year from the time of passing the Third Examination in Medicine, as the Senate may from time to time prescribe. Provided always that the Senate may, under special circumstances, allow any candidate to present himself for the Third Examination in Medicine and for the Degrees Examination at the same time, provided that an interval of three Medical years shall have elapsed from the time of passing the Second Examination in Medicine.

HIGHER DEGREES.

Candidates may present themselves for the examination for the Degrees of M.D., M.CH., or M.A.O. after an interval of three Academical years from the time of obtaining the Degrees of M.B., B.CH., and B.A.O. ; but in the case of Candidates who shall have obtained a degree of this University in the Faculty of Arts, an interval of two Academical years shall be sufficient.

Candidates must when entering for the Examination for any of these Degrees, produce a certificate of having been, for at least two Academical years, engaged in Hospital or Private Medical, Surgical, or Obstetrical Practice, respectively, or in the Military or Naval Medical Service.

THE DIPLOMA IN SANITARY SCIENCE.

This Diploma shall be conferred only on Graduates in Medicine of the University.

Candidates may present themselves for this Examination after the lapse of twelve months from the time of obtaining the Degrees of M.B., B.CH., and B.A.O.

THE DIPLOMA IN MENTAL DISEASES.

This Diploma shall be conferred only on Graduates in Medicine of the University.

§ 5.—OF DEGREES IN LAW.

LL.B. Degree.

All candidates for this Degree must be Graduates in Arts of the University, and shall be required to pass the following Examinations:

The First Examination in Law.
The Degree Examination.

The First Examination in Law.

Candidates may present themselves for this Examination after an interval of one Academical year from the time of obtaining the B.A. Degree.

The Examination for the LL.B. Degree.

Candidates may present themselves for the Examination for this Degree after an interval of one Academical year from the time of passing the First Examination in Law.

LL.D. Degree.

Candidates may present themselves for the Examination for this Degree after an interval of three Academical years from the time of obtaining the LL.B. Degree.

CHAPTER II.

Of Honours, Exhibitions, Prizes, Scholarships, and Studentships.

The Senate may from time to time make such regulations as they shall deem fit for the holding of Honour Examinations, either together with or apart from any of the Examinations hereinbefore mentioned; and on the result of such Examinations may place upon the Honour lists such candidates as they consider deserving.

No student who, before matriculating in this University, was a student of any other University, shall be eligible to be awarded any of the Exhibitions or other Prizes of this University, save in some Collegiate grade higher than that which such student shall hold or shall have held in such other University; and for the purposes of this Statute the standing of such student shall be taken into account as of the first day of the Exhibition or other Prize Examination of this University, at which such student is competing; and the Scholarships of this University shall be deemed to be prizes in connection with the Matriculation Examination, and as regards them, this standing shall be taken into account as of the first day of the Scholarship Examination.

It shall be in the power of the Senate to withold any Exhibition, Prize, Scholarship, or Studentship which shall have been competed for by Candidates at an Examination, if, upon receiving the report of the Examiners, there shall appear to be a deficiency of merit in the answering; and when any of the Exhibitions of the First Class are so withheld,

the Senate may, if they are of opinion that the answering is deserving thereof, add to the Exhibitions of the Second Class such number (not exceeding the number of Exhibitions of the First Class so withheld) as they may consider right.

Whenever the Senate shall withhold any Studentship, Scholarship, or Exhibition, they may award in Special Prizes, in connexion with any of the Examinations of the year in which such withholding takes place, or in the following year, such sum or sums of money as they shall see fit, not exceeding in the aggregate the amount which would have been payable in such year on foot of the rewards so withheld.

The decision of the Senate as to the awarding or withholding of any such Exhibition, Prize, Scholarship, or Studentship, or as to the eligibility of any candidate therefor, or as to any deduction to be made therefrom, shall be final and conclusive, subject only to an appeal to the Visitor of the University.

Exhibitions.

The following Exhibitions may be awarded annually by the Senate :—

In Arts.

At the Matriculation Examination, Ten First Class of £24 each, and Twenty Second Class of £12 each.
At the First University Examination, Ten First Class of £30 each, and Twenty Second Class of £15 each.
At the Second University Examination in Arts, Eight First Class of £36 each, and Sixteen Second Class of £18 each.
At the B.A Degree Examination, Seven First Class of £42 each, and Fourteen Second Class of £21 each.

Provided that no Exhibition shall be awarded at any of the said Examinations to any candidate whose age on the first day of such Examination shall exceed the limit following, that is to say :—

At the Matriculation Examination, 20 years.
At the First University Examination, 22 years.
At the Second University Examination, 23 years.
At the B.A. Degree Examination, 24 years.

And provided that no candidate shall be eligible for an Exhibition, on account of the First University Examination, subsequent to the Honour Examination next held after an interval of two Academical years from the time of passing the Matriculation Examination ; nor on account of the Second University Examination, subsequent to the Honour Examination next held after an interval of three Academical years from the time of passing the Matriculation Examination ; nor on account of the B.A. Degree Examination, subsequent to the Honour Examination next held after an interval of four Academical years from the time of passing the Matriculation Examination.

In Engineering.

At the First Professional Examination, One First Class of £30, and One Second Class of £15.
At the Second Professional Examination, One First Class of £36, and One Second Class of £18
At the B.E. Degree Examination, One First Class of £42, and One Second Class of £21.

Provided that no candidate shall be eligible for an Exhibition, on account of the First Professional Examination, subsequent to the Examination next held after an interval of three Academical years from the time of passing the Matriculation Examination ; nor on account of the Second Professional Examination, subsequent to the Examination

next held after an interval of two Academical years from the time of passing the First Professional Examination; nor on account of the B.E. Degree Examination, subsequent to the Examination next held after an interval of three Academical years from the time of passing the First Professional Examination.

Provided also, that in no case shall an Exhibition be awarded to the same student both at the First University and First Professional Examinations. This rule shall apply also to the Second University and Second Professional Examinations, and the B.A. and B.E. Examinations, unless the Exhibition at the Arts Examination shall have been gained in distinctly separate subjects from those prescribed for the Engineering Examinations respectively.

In Medicine.

At the First Examination in Medicine, Two First Class of £20 each, and Two Second Class of £10 each.
At the Second Examination in Medicine, Two First Class of £25 each, and Two Second Class of £15 each.
At the Third Examination in Medicine, Two First Class of £30 each, and Two Second Class of £20 each.
At the M.B. Degree Examination, Two First Class of £40 each, and Two Second Class of £25 each.

Provided that no candidate shall be eligible for an Exhibition, on account of the First Examination in Medicine, subsequent to the Examination next held after an interval of three Academical years from the time of passing the Matriculation Examination; nor on account of the Second Examination in Medicine, subsequent to the Examination next held after an interval of two Academical years from the time of passing the First Examination in Medicine; nor on account of the Third Examination in Medicine, subsequent to the Examination next held after an interval of three Academical years from the time of passing the First Examination in Medicine; nor on account of the M.B. Degree Examination, subsequent to the Examination next held after an interval of five Academical years from the time of passing the First Examination in Medicine.

Not more than one First Class Exhibition, and one Second Class Exhibition shall be awarded in connection with each Examination, so long as each Examination is held twice annually. Provided always that any Exhibition which shall not have been awarded at the First Examination held in any year shall be available at the Second Examination in the same year if the Senate shall consider it desirable to award same.

In Law.

First Examination in Law.

One First Class of £20, and
One Second Class of £10.

LL B. Degree Examination.

One First Class of £42, and
One Second Class of £21.

Prizes.

Gold and Silver Medals.

The Senate shall have power to award Gold and Silver Medals under such conditions as they may from time to time think fit. But no medal shall be awarded except upon the special recommendation of the Examiners, and their report to the Senate that the candidates recommended for medals have highly distinguished themselves.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Senate may offer each year for competition ten Scholarships, each tenable for three consecutive years, viz.:—Five First Class at £40 per annum each, and Five Second Class at £20 per annum each, and may fix and vary the subjects in which such Scholarships shall be awarded.

The Senate may from time to time make such regulations as to the standing and age of the persons who shall be entitled to compete for these Scholarships as they shall consider expedient, and they may also impose such conditions, with reference to the retention thereof, as they may deem right, and may make rules whereby the payment of the second and third instalments of Scholarships may be withheld or altered from First Class to Second Class, or from Second Class to First Class.

If the Senate are of opinion that in any year the answering is not sufficiently good to merit the full number of First Class Scholarships, they may, if they consider the answering sufficient, add to the Second Class Scholarships an additional number equal to the number of First Class Scholarships withheld.

The Scholarships may be held together with the Exhibitions awarded at the various University Examinations, but no person shall hold more than one such Scholarship, and if the answering of any candidate be such as to qualify for two or more, the Senate shall determine in which subject the candidate shall be elected a Scholar. No person shall be eligible for a Scholarship in Modern Literature who is not a natural-born subject of the Crown.

The Senate shall have power to award annually two Travelling Scholarships in the Faculty of Medicine of the value of £100 each. The subjects of Examination for these Scholarships, and the conditions under which they may be obtained and held, shall be prescribed by the Senate from time to time.

Studentships.

The Senate may each year offer for competition amongst the Graduates of the University five Studentships of £100 per annum each, tenable for three consecutive years, and may from time to time make regulations relative to the age and standing of candidates, and may fix and vary the subjects in which such Studentships shall be awarded.

No person who has once been awarded a Studentship shall be allowed to again compete, and no person shall be eligible for a Studentship in Modern Literature who is not a natural-born subject of the Crown.

No Fellow or Professor in any other University, or in any College attached to a University, or in any College endowed with public money, shall be eligible.

If the holder of any Studentship be appointed a Fellow or Professor in any other University, or in any College attached to a University, or in any College endowed with public money, or if he be appointed a Fellow, Junior Fellow, or Medical Fellow in this University, he shall *ipso facto* vacate his Studentship.

The Senate may each year offer for competition amongst the Graduates in Medicine of the University one Medical Studentship, tenable for two consecutive years, and of such annual value, not exceeding £200, as the Senate shall from time to time appoint. The Senate may from time to time fix and vary the subjects in which such Studentships shall be awarded, and may prescribe such conditions with reference to the holding of the same as they may consider expedient; and the holder shall from time to time satisfy the Senate in such manner as they may require that he is pursuing the study of that branch of Medical Science in which he holds the Studentship.

No person who has once been awarded a Medical Studentship shall be allowed to again compete.

No Fellow or Professor in any other University, or in any College attached to a University, or in any College endowed with public money, shall be eligible.

If the holder of any Medical Studentship be appointed a Fellow or Professor in any other University, or in any College attached to a University, or in any College endowed with public money, or if he be appointed a Fellow, Junior Fellow, or Medical Fellow in this University, he shall *ipso facto* vacate his Medical Studentship.

CHAPTER III.

Of Fellowships.

Fellows.

The Senate may appoint, without competition, Fellows of the University, not exceeding twenty-nine in number. Each Fellow so appointed shall be selected in consideration of established reputation in the particular branch of learning in which he is appointed a Fellow; and he shall hold his Fellowship on the condition that, if required by the Senate, he shall give his services in teaching Matriculated Students of the University in some educational institution approved by the Senate.

The salary of a Fellow, if he be not in receipt of a salary as a Fellow or Professor in some other University, or in some College attached to a University, or in some College endowed with public money, shall be £400 a year. If he be in receipt of a salary as a Fellow or Professor in such other University or College, he shall receive in respect of his Fellowship in this University such annual sum as with the aforesaid salary shall amount to £400 a year.

The applications of all candidates for the office of Fellow shall be considered by the Standing Committee, who shall furnish a report on the applications made and on the vacancies to be filled to each member of the Senate; and no meeting of the Senate shall be held to make the appointment until a fortnight after such report shall have been furnished.

The Senate shall appoint to the office by open voting; and the appointment shall be made for such periods, not exceeding seven years, as the Senate shall from time to time, or in each case, determine. Every Fellow whose tenure of office shall expire by lapse of time, if otherwise qualified, shall be eligible for reappointment.

Junior Fellows.

The Senate may in each year offer for competition amongst the Graduates in Arts of the University, of not less than two years' standing, three Junior Fellowships. Such Fellowship shall be tenable for four consecutive years, and shall be of the annual value of £200 each. The Senate may from time to time prescribe the subjects for the Examination for each of such Fellowships, provided that no such Fellowship shall be awarded to any person for proficiency in Modern Literature unless such person be a natural-born subject of the Crown. No person shall be eligible to hold more than one of such Fellowships, and no person shall be appointed a second time to any such Fellowship. No Fellow or Professor in any other University, or in any College attached to a University, or in any College endowed with public money, shall be eligible; and if any Junior Fellow shall obtain such other Fellowship or Professorship, or be elected a Fellow or Medical Fellow in this University, his Junior Fellowship shall be *ipso facto* vacated.

The Fellows and Junior Fellows shall constitute a Board of Examiners; they shall be bound to conduct by themselves, or with such other persons as the Senate may add, the University Examinations, without further payment, except for expenses. They shall report, for the consideration of the Senate, the standard to be required from students for Pass and Honours, and the relative proportion of marks to be allowed for the different subjects. They shall have power to suggest, if they think expedient so to do, for the approval of the Senate, editions or text-books to be used by students in connexion with the prescribed subjects. They shall, from time to time, as may be required by the Senate, report the result of the Examinations they have held, and submit for consideration whatever rules they propose should be made in respect of the Examinations. They shall also from time to time inquire into and report upon such matters as the Senate or the Standing Committee may refer to them, and shall conform to all such directions as may be given to them by the Senate or the Committee.

———

The Senate shall have the same powers of withholding Fellowships offered for competition as they have with regard to Exhibitions, Scholarships, and Studentships.

———

Medical Fellows.

The Senate may also elect eight Medical Fellows of the University, who shall be selected in connexion with studies relating to the Medical, Surgical, and Obstetrical Departments, including Anatomy and Physiology.

The Senate may from time to time appoint for each of the Medical Fellows such salary as they shall consider proper not exceeding £200 a year.

The applications of all candidates for the office of Medical Fellow shall be considered by the Standing Committee, who shall communicate them and information respecting the offices to be filled to each Member of the Senate; and no meeting shall be held for the election until a fortnight after the Committee shall have communicated such information.

The Senate shall appoint to the office by open voting, and the appointments shall be for such periods, not exceeding seven years, as the

Senate may from time to time, or in each case, determine. Every Medical Fellow whose office shall expire by lapse of time, if otherwise qualified, shall be eligible for re-appointment.

The Medical Fellows, with such other persons as the Senate may appoint, shall constitute a Board of Examiners, and shall be bound to conduct the Medical Examinations of the University without further payment save for expenses.

If the Senate be of opinion that any Fellow, Junior Fellow, or Medical Fellow, has been guilty of wilful neglect of his duties, they may, after hearing any explanation offered by him or on his behalf, declare his Fellowship vacant, and the same shall be vacated accordingly, subject only to an appeal to the Visitor.

CHAPTER IV.

Of Fees.

The Senate shall be empowered to charge the following fees to all Candidates who give notice of their intention to present themselves for any Examination in this University:—

	£	s.	d.
Matriculation Examination,	1	0	0
First University Examination,	1	0	0
Second University Examination in Arts,	1	0	0
B.A. Degree Examination,	1	0	0
M.A. Degree Examination,	2	0	0
Studentship Examination,	2	0	0
Fellowship Examination,	2	0	0
D.Lit. Degree Examination,	2	0	0
D.Ph. Degree Examination,	2	0	0
B.Sc. Degree Examination,	1	0	0
D.Sc. Degree Examination,	2	0	0
First Professional Examination in Engineering,	1	0	0
Second Professional Examination in Engineering,	1	0	0
B.E. Degree Examination,	1	0	0
M.E. Degree Examination,	2	0	0
First Examination in Music,	1	0	0
B.Mus. Degree Examination,	1	0	0
D.Mus. Degree Examination,	2	0	0
First Examination in Medicine,	1	0	0
Second Examination in Medicine,	1	0	0
Third Examination in Medicine,	1	0	0
Medical Degrees Examination—M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.,	2	0	0
M.D. Degree Examination,	2	0	0
M.Ch. Degree Examination,	2	0	0
M.A.O. Degree Examination,	2	0	0
Diploma in Sanitary Science Examination,	2	0	0
Diploma in Mental Diseases Examination,	2	0	0
First Examination in Law,	1	0	0
LL.B. Degree Examination,	1	0	0
LL.D. Degree Examination,	2	0	0

The Senate shall be entitled to charge the following additional fees prior to the conferring of the Degree or Diploma upon any Candidate:—

	£	s.	d.
B.A. Degree,	2	0	0
M.A. Degree,	2	0	0
D.Lit. Degree,	3	0	0
D.Ph. Degree,	3	0	0
B.Sc. Degree,	3	0	0
D.Sc. Degree,	3	0	0
B.E. Degree or Diploma in Engineering,	2	0	0
M.E. Degree,	2	0	0
B.Mus. Degree,	2	0	0
D.Mus. Degree,	3	0	0
Medical Degrees—M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.,	10	0	0
M.D. Degree,	3	0	0

FEES—*continued.*

	£	*s.*	*d.*
M.Ch. Degree,	3	0	0
M.A.O. Degree,	3	0	0
Diploma in Sanitary Science,	3	0	0
Diploma in Mental Diseases,	3	0	0
LL.B. Degree,	3	0	0
LL.D. Degree,	3	0	0

Candidates presenting themselves for any Degree in more than one Group of Subjects must pay the prescribed fee for each Group, and where the examination for any Degree consists of two parts, the fee above prescribed shall be paid for each part.

In case any candidate shall fail either to attend for, or to pass any examination in respect of which any fee was paid, such candidate shall not be entitled to have such fee returned, or to get credit therefor, at any subsequent examination.

It shall be lawful for the Senate, in all cases in which they grant *ad eundem* or *Honorary* Degrees, to confer such Degrees without requiring payment of the fee therefor.

The Fees for *ad eundem* Degrees, when charged, shall be of the same amounts as those charged for admission to the corresponding Degrees.

CHAPTER V.

OF MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY

The following shall be the Members of the University :—

The Chancellor.
The Vice-Chancellor.
The Senators.
The Secretaries.
The Fellows.
The Graduates.
The Undergraduates, *i.e.*, all persons who having passed the Matriculation Examination are registered in the books of the University, but who have not proceeded to a Degree.

CHAPTER VI.

OF THE SENATE AND COMMITTEES.

The Senate shall hold a stated meeting in the month of October in each year, upon such day as the Chancellor (or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor) shall appoint.

Special meetings of the Senate may be convened at any time by summonses to be issued by the Secretaries at the direction of the Chancellor; or in case of the illness or absence from Ireland of the Chancellor, at the direction of the Vice-Chancellor; or upon receipt of a requisition signed by not less than seven Members of the Senate.

The summonses for any Meeting of the Senate shall be sent to every Member at least ten days before the day fixed for the Meeting.

The Senate may from time to time make and alter rules as to the course of study for the Examinations to be held in the various subjects prescribed; and as to the nature and character of the Musical compositions to be furnished by candidates for Degrees in Music; and as to the attendance on Medical Lectures, and the production of certificates from Medical Institutions; and as to the conditions with which they will require compliance in the case of Medical Institutions recognized by them.

The Senate may from time to time appoint such Examiners as they may consider necessary, and may fix such remuneration for each of such Examiners as they may consider just.

Of Committees.

The Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of the University shall be *ex-officio* members of all Committees.

Every meeting of a Committee shall be presided over by the Senior Senator present, who is a member of the Committee.

All Senators shall have a right to be present at meetings of any Committee: but no one shall be entitled to speak or vote unless a member of such Committee.

All Committees shall expire at the Annual Meeting of the Senate, but they may be re-appointed at the same meeting.

Standing Committee.

There shall be a Standing Committee of the Senate consisting of not more than sixteen members, besides the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor. This Committee shall be elected by the Senate at the annual meeting in October.

Meetings of the Standing Committee shall be convened by the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, or any three members of the Committee, through the Secretaries. Five members shall constitute a Quorum.

The duties of this Committee shall be :—

(1.) To consider the reports which shall be made to the Senate by the Board of Examiners, and to confer with the Board on the conduct of the examinations, and make such regulations as may be found necessary.

(2.) To receive and adjudicate upon applications of candidates and students respecting any detail not provided for in the University regulations.

(3.) To appoint Superintendents of Examinations at local centres.

(4.) To examine and report to the Senate on the testimonials of candidates for situations in the University, and to make arrangements as to duties, salaries, &c.

(5.) To inquire into any charges brought against Officials of the University, and to censure or to suspend (but not to dismiss without special authority from the Senate) Officials, in cases where this may be deemed proper, and to appoint substitutes to discharge the duties of suspended Officials until the next meeting of the Senate.

(6.) To act as a Finance Committee, to pay the salaries of the Officers and the other current expenses of the University, and to make such arrangements as to the signing of cheques as they may consider necessary.

(7.) To select and purchase works for the Library.

(8.) To transact any business of an urgent character, and generally any business which may be, from time to time, committed to it by the Senate.

(9.) To report annually to the Senate on the condition and progress of the University.

CHAPTER VII.

Of the Endowment and Funds of the University.

The banking account of the University shall be kept in the Bank of Ireland.

The Secretaries shall, from time to time, lodge in the said Bank, to the credit of the University, all fees which they shall receive, either from persons applying to be admitted to any examination, or otherwise howsoever on behalf of the University.

The Senate may appoint the following Officers, viz., a Librarian, a Curator of Museums, such Clerks as they may from time to time require, a Housekeeper, a Porter, a Messenger, and such other servants as they may from time to time find necessary.

The Senate shall, in the first instance, apply such portion of the income of the University as they shall from time to time think fit in the payment of such reasonable salaries as they shall appoint to the Secretaries, the Clerk of Convocation, and the Officers and Servants appointed in pursuance of the power hereinbefore contained, and the ordinary incidental expenses of the Office, and in the payment of the Travelling Expenses and Subsistence Allowances of the Members of the Senate and Convocation, and other necessary travelling expenses: Provided that they shall not expend these several heads expend in any one year more than the sum of £1,500.

The Senate shall further, out of the income of the University, pay the annual salaries of the Fellows and Examiners, and the travelling expenses and subsistence allowances of the Examiners, and shall also pay all the expenses incidental to the holding of the Examinations.

The Senate shall also, out of the income of the University, pay the amounts which shall from time to time become payable under any Statutes by way of Studentships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, and Prizes.

The Senate may from time to time make such provision as they shall deem right for the providing of pensions or retiring allowances for such of the Officers and Servants of the University as they shall consider just.

After the making of the several payments above mentioned, the Senate shall be entitled to retain any balance which may remain of the income of any year towards the payment of the various charges which may arise in the following or any subsequent year, and may thereout from time to time apply such portion as they may consider expedient towards the equipment and fitting of the various Premises, Examination Halls, Museums, and Laboratories, and for the purchase of books for the Library, and no money expended for any of these objects shall be held to form any portion of the sum of £1,500 in the fourth paragraph of this chapter mentioned.

DUBLIN: Printed for Her Majesty's Stationery Office,
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ROYAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.

ACCOUNT of Receipts and Expenditure of the Royal University of Ireland, for the Year ended 31st March 1893; together with the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(PRESENTED PURSUANT TO ACT 44 & 45 VICT. c. 32, s. 2.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
13 *September* 1893.

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115.

ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the ROYAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND, during the period from 1st April 1892 to 31st March 1893, prepared in pursuance of the Royal University of Ireland Act, 1881 (44 & 45 Vict. c. 52, s. 2).

INCOME.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Balance on 1st April 1892 -	—	10,940 1 6
Endowment charged on Irish Church Funds - - - -	19,500 – –	
Fees - - - - - - -	3,801 3 6	
Interest &c.:		
General Fund - - -	1,246 19 8	
Pension Fund - - -	361 4 3	
		24,909 7 5
Refund of Income Tax paid in 1891–92:		
On Endowment - - -	500 – –	
On Dividends (General Fund) - - - - -	24 4 5	
On Dividends (Pension Fund) - - - - -	11 1 10	
		535 6 3
£.		36,384 15 2

EXPENDITURE.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
ADMINISTRATION:		
Office Salaries and Allowances -	3,636 12 8	
Travelling Expenses, &c., of Senate, &c. - - - -	387 14 11	
Stationery, Printing, &c. - -	590 7 8	
Office Incidental Expenses -	456 5 10	
		5,071 1 1
EXAMINATIONS:		
Salaries of Fellows - - -	8,209 – –	
Remuneration of Examiners -	2,317 6 –	
Remuneration of Superintendents - - - - - -	568 15 –	
Travelling Expenses of Examiners and Superintendents -	1,229 16 11	
Petty Expenses of Examiners and Superintendents - -	23 11 –	
Pay of Attendants at Examination Halls - - - -	71 17 –	
Miscellaneous Expenses - -	394 19 4	
		12,815 5 3
REWARDS:		
Exhibitions - - - - -	2,263 – –	
Special Money Prizes and Medals - - - - - -	151 – –	
Scholarships - - - - -	530 – –	
Studentships - - - - -	745 1 3	
		3,689 1
INVESTMENTS:		
General Fund - - - - -	4,952 3 –	
Pension Fund - - - - -	372 6 1	
		5,324 9 1
£.		26,899 16 8
Balance on 31st March 1893 - -		*9,484 18 6
£.		36,384 15 2

* In addition to the above balance, the following securities and moneys stood to the credit of the Royal University of Ireland on 31st March 1893, viz.:

1. *General Account*:
   £. 10,000 Bank of Ireland Stock.
   £. 5,000 Dublin Corporation Stock.
2. *Pension Fund*:
   £. 13,596. 10. 4., Consols.
3. *Special Fund for Laboratories*:
   (Including 4,700 *l.* on Deposit).
   £. 4,727. 7. 11.
4. *Stewart Trust Fund*:
   £. 255. 13. 4.

I certify this to be a full, true, and correct Account.

22 August 1893. *J. C. Meredith*, Secretary.

I certify that this Account has been examined under my directions, and is correct.

Examined, *A. C. Vesey.*

C. L. Ryan.
Comptroller General of Her Majesty's Exchequer, and Auditor General of Public Accounts.

REPORT.

REPORT of the COMPTROLLER and AUDITOR GENERAL upon the Account of the ROYAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND, for the Year ended 31st March 1893; prepared and submitted for the Information of the House of Commons, in pursuance of the Royal University of Ireland Act, 1881 (44 & 45 Vict. c. 52, s. 2).

1. It is provided by Chapter VIII. of the Statutes of the University, that the cost of Administration during any one year shall not exceed 5,500 *l.* The total Expenditure for that Service during the year ended 31st March 1893 has been 5,071*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*, as against 5,142*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* in the previous year.

2. The general Expenditure for Examinations has amounted to 12,815*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*, as against 12,100*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.* in the previous year; and that for Rewards to 3,689*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*, as against 4,323*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* in the previous year.

3. The sum of 4,952*l.* 3*s.* has, during the year, been invested in the purchase of 1,600*l.* Bank of Ireland Stock, and the total Stock now held by the Royal University, in respect of the General Account, amounts to 10,000 *l.* Bank of Ireland Stock, and 5,000 *l.* Corporation of Dublin Stock. Certificates that these amounts of Stock are held, have been furnished by the Bank of Ireland and the Registrars of the Corporation Stock, respectively.

4. As shown by the Account, the Board of Inland Revenue have refunded the sum of 500*l.* in respect of the annual Endowment, 24*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.* in respect of dividends relating to the General Account, and 11*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* in respect of dividends relating to the Pension Fund; these sums having been deducted during the year ended 31st March 1892 on account of Income Tax.

5. A further investment of 372*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* has been made during the year in the purchase of 378*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*, 2¾ per Cent. Consols, in respect of the Pension Fund; and the total Stock held on account of that Fund now amounts to 13,596*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* Consols. A certificate that this amount of Stock is held, has been furnished by the Bank of Ireland.

SEPARATE FUNDS.

6. Of the Special Fund lodged to a separate account for the Equipment of Laboratories, &c., the balance remaining on 1st April 1892 was 5,236*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* A sum of 113*l.* 10*s.* interest on deposit, has been received, and a sum of 622*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* has been expended during the year ended 31st March 1893; and a Bank certificate for the balance, 4,727*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*, has been furnished.

In regard to the expenditure out of this special fund, which does not appear in the General Account, vouchers and particulars have, as usual, been transmitted by the Accounting Officer.

7. With respect to the Stewart Trust Fund, the balance in hand on 1st April 1892 amounted to 294*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* A sum of 1*l.* 4*s.*, interest on deposit, has been received during the year. The payments during the year amounted to 40 *l.*, leaving a balance in hand of 255*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, for which a certificate has been given by the Bank. Vouchers for the expenditure have been furnished.

C. L. Ryan,
Comptroller General of the Receipt and Issue of Her Majesty's Exchequer, and Auditor General of Public Accounts.

Exchequer and Audit Department,
25 August 1893.

ROYAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND.

ACCOUNT of Receipts and Expenditure of the Royal University of Ireland, for the Year ended 31 March 1893; together with the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(*Presented pursuant to Act* 44 & 45 *Vict. c.* 52, *s.* 2.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
13 *September* 1893.

[*Price* ½*d.*]

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